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Open this morning 500 doz. Smyth's celebrated Balbriggan 1-2 Hose, direct from Balbrigga, Ireland. This Firm are the only manutacturers of GENUINE Balbriggan Hosiery, and their goods are SUPERIOR to all other makes. The styles and colorings are very desirable. Your early inspection is invited.

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Skin and Scalp of Chiefen and Infants amicted since birth.

The treatment prescribed in such cases is mild doses of the Curicuna Resolvent, a perfectly see yet powerful blood purifier, and the external use of Curicuna, the great skin cure. The Curicuna Soar should be the only soap applied to the discussed skin for cleaning purposes.

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Since Birth Cured, After Paithful Medical Treatment Had Falled.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: My little son. 2 years of 42e, has had a humor on one side of his face since he was born, which during the last four months has spread over the entire side of the face, the chin, the ear, and side of the head. It must have itched and irritated him a great deal, as he scratched the surface all the time, no matter what was apolied. I used many remedies by advice of friends and my physician without benefit until I found Curteura, which immedistely allayed the itching and inflammation, and entirely cared him. Reopectfully,

With Walworth Manufacturing Co. Boston, April 15, 1878.

Note.—Once cared, the skin may be rendered.

Note.—Once cured, the skin may be rendered soft and fair by using the Cuticara Soap exclusively for toilet or nursery purposes.

## Children and Infants.

More Cures of Skip and Scalp Affectious by the Cutteura Remedies.

Fred Rohrer, Esq., Cashier Stock Growers' National Bank, Pueblo, Colorado, writes: "1 am so well pleased with its effects on my baby that I cannot afford to be without it in my house. It is a wonderful cure, and is bound to become very popular as soon as its virtues are known to the masses."

J. S. Weeks, Esq., Town Treasurer St. Albans, Vt., says in a letter dated May 28: "It works to a charm on my baby's face and head. Cured the head entirely, and has nearly cleaned the face of sores. I have recommended it to several, and Dr. Plant has ordered it for them."

M. M. Chick, Esq., 41 Franklin street, Boston, says: "My little daughter 18 months old has what the doctors call Rezems. We have tried most everything, and at last have used Curicura, and she is almost a rew child, and we feel very happy."

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Incidental to the Texas Climate.

Mesars. Weeks & Potter—Gentlemen: Inclosed please find \$1 for a large box of CUTICUTA. The small one that I received some time ago has been very efficacious, especially in Prickly Heat or Rash, as some people call it. I am noising it about. Yours truly.

Mason, Tex., Sept. 22, 1878.

Cuticura is a most valuable external application. It hears all cuts, bruises, and abrasions of the skin, restores the hair when destroyed by scalp diseases, removes dandruff and keeps the scalp clean and the hair soft and plinble. It is as agreeable as it is effective, and is ably assisted, in every case, by the Cuticural Soar, which is particularly recommended to mothers for cleansing the skin and scalp of infants and children. It is Toilet as well as Medicinal, and is the most fragmant and refreshing Soap for the nursery and bath of any vet prepared.

Parents have our assurance that these remedies contain nothing injurious to the youngest infant, evidence of which may be found in the certificates of Dr. Hayes and Prof. Merrick accompanying each remedy.

The CUTICURA RESEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington street, Boston, and are for safe by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small bbres, 50 cents; large boxes, \$1. RESOLVENT, \$1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

They destroy all tendency to inflammation by drawing voltace Electrofrom the system morbid or nuwholesome matter, thus preventing or curing Rhenmatism, Neuralgia, and Sciatica. Worn over the pit of the Stomach, they prevent Ague and Liver Pains, Inflammation of the Liver and Kidneys, Bilious Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Crampa, and us Colic, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cramps, and

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MISCELLANEOUS. A POSITIVE CURE FOR

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NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The A 1 Br. Steamship "Scindia" will be dispatched for LONDON direct, from Philadelphia, about May I. Shippers will please make early application for freightnoom of L. M. MATHEK & CU. Agents, Chamber of Commerce Ruilding, Philadelphia.

HOTEL. HOTEL BRISTOL,

5th-av. and 42d-st., New York,

THE FINRST LOCATION IN THE CITY. Families risiting New York to remain a few weeks can secure elegant suites of apartments by addressing J. H. COREY, Manager. FINANCIAL.

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, BANKER AND DEALER IN Government Bonds and Foreign Exchange, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879-TWELVE PAGES. violated by the arrest and imprisonment of citizens on insufficient warrant by malicious spies and informers. If the Constitution sanctioned such practices it would be proof that those who framed it were not interested in free government, and that the Fathers who achieved our independence had falled of their great purposes. The spirit that produced this law was like that which preceded the French Revolution, and caused the fires of revolution to break out, and which made every citizen tremble with fear of a blow in the dark. It emanated from the spirit that ruled in Venice, where a look of suspicion was more to be dreaded than the blow of a dagger, and doomed the victim to walk the Bridge of Sighs to prison and a wretched death. Charles L lost his throse, and George III. his rule in America for less evils than those inflicted by some of our Federal laws. All history showed the danger and injustice of leaving the means for usurping liberty on the statute books. Casar, Cromwell, and Napoleon I. were not slow to secure a sovereign power when the people left their laws to pave the way to despotism. We were not at a loss to conjecture what could be done with the laws to which he had referred, and which had been enforced over our liberties to an extent which would force any people to revolt except the serfs of Russia.

In order to show the abuses committed on suffrage, he referred to

THE CITY OF NEW YORK,

POISONING JUSTICE AT ITS SOURCE.

complete system to withdraw all power from the people and the States, and to centralize it

# WASHINGTON.

The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash Wakes the Senate Echoes.

His Theme the Election Laws, and His Manner Majestic.

The Tyranny Under Which We Live Vividly Dilated Upon.

While the Patriotism of the Bourbons Is Praised in Glowing Terms.

Mr. Teller Wipes the Varnish from This Eloquent

And Presents the Southern Half of the Democracy in Its True Light.

Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Opposes the Riders to the Legislative Bill.

The Entire \$150,000,000 of Four Per Cents Subscribed for by a New York Syndicate.

THE ARMY BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17 .- After the exciting incidents of yesterday in the Senate, the proceedings in that body to-day seemed tame. On the Democratic side the disposition was per ceptible to proceed with greater caution, and to avoid as far as possible a repetition of those revolutionary utterances which have enabled the Republicans to turn the tables upon them with such admirable dexterity and effect. But Senator Voorhees, the single Democratic spokesman to-day, despite the great caution that he evidently bestowed upon his effort, which he read in fine dramatic style from manuscript, could not help drifting into the treacherous pitfalls that circumscribed the position of his party in the pending contest, and into which all the speakers on his side who have preceded him have fallen. With the gaping wounds of the venturesome Beck vividly before his eyes, it was not surprising that Voorhees carefully shunned going into arguments

from the Republicans in general, and from Sena tor Hoar in particular. Not a word, therefore, escaped from him on the real questions at issue, but instead be drew an abarming picture of the tyrannical despotism under which the American people live. He spoke with so much vehemence and passion of our wrongs that it was only by a miracle he did not move the audience to rise in mutiny and march to the White House, seize The discovery which the ingenious Indiana

WAS STARTLING TO HEAR, and many a Democratic breast must have flamed with indignation at the recital of the terrible atrocities of which the Federal Government was guilty. His description of the beinous crimes of the Republican party, which he declared found no parallel in the history of nations, was appalling. Judges, District-Attorneys, and the entire paraphernalia of justice were constantly overrunning the country, traveling from place to place, arresting citizens, trying them by packed juries, and sending them to bastiles. The States had been completely subjugated and stripped of all their powers. The Government had been overturned, liberty was dead, and the country was being governed by a central oligarchy established in Washington. The people North had paid dearer than they knew for the conquest of the South, because its war measures that had followed, and were

still in operation, operation,
HAD DESTROYED LIBERTY. Voorhees astonished all present, Democrats and Republicans alike, by his description of a typical Supervisor of Elections, who was characterized as a grim, relentless, never-yielding, ag-gressive, proscriptive, and deflant individual, and who, unlike Banquo's ghost, never vanished into thin air. Mr. Voorhees had unquestionably scoured a dictionary for adjectives of invective to

scoured a dictionary for adjectives of invective to heap upon the Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals, and few escaped his search. Mr. Voorhees appropriately concluded his speech with a fulsome and servile eulogy of the South. Senator Teller, who took the floor after Voor-hees' blast, occupied the rest of the session mainly with a recital of the outrages proved be-fore his committee in the South.

WAITING FOR CHANDLER. WAITING FOR CHANDLER.

It is evident that several of the Democratic Senators are holding back until Senator Chandler has spoken. The Republicans are also anxious to hear him take up the question before the Senate, and also the political situation, and comment upon them in his practical commonsense style. His remarks on pensioning Jeff Davis turned the tide, and, when he takes the floor in the debate now going on, there will be some very plain talk in unembellished Anglo-Saxon.

Saxon.

The Army bill can hardly leave the Senate before the last of next week, even should the Democrats insist upon an ail-night session to force a vote.

THE SPEECHES.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., April 16.—On the expiration of the morning hour the Army Appropriation bill was taken up.

Mr. Morgan said that hereafter he intended to speak in vindication of the attitude of Southern members of Congress, which had been an object of much unjust aspersion. The South was not responsible for the existence of the question now agitating the public. He had considered it best, at present, to yield to his friend from Indians.

and a free press, but

NOT A DEMOCRAT VOTED WITH HIM

NOT A DEMOCRAT VOTED WITH HIM to keep them from enforcing them. If his triend Beck could extract anything from such facts to support the present Democratic policy, he read history carelessly.

Mr. Teller said the Democratic cry seemed to be for a free bailot. All the frauds on the ballot for the last thirty years, he said, emanated with, or had been to the advantage of, the Democratic party. He cited the frauds in Kansas in 1852 and 1854, in Louisiana in 1864, and in New York City in 1898. He did not desire to misrepresent the South, but would only state the facts in regard to that section which, in his opinon, made Federal supervision necessary to a fair election.

question now agitating the tublic. He had considered it best, at present, to yield to his friend from Indians.

Mr. Voorhees called attention to what he feared was not generally realized, namely, that Federal interference extended not only to Congressional but to all State and local elections. American citizens, by thus having overseers put over them, were reduced to the condition of slaves.

The protection of the ballot-box had been wrested from the proper local officers, and given to corrupt Federal officials. The spirit that dictated this law was distrust of the people and their capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the Constitution was thus perverted. The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facis should be clearly presented to them, and a righteous sense of resistance would spring up in their breasts. He hoped the people would read this law until it should become an abhorrence to the public mind. There was no American who was not liable to arrest forno other reason than that existing in the mind of a Supervisor or Deputy-Marshal, thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party malice or hate. Every ruffian acting in such capacity was to determine capacity for self-government under free elections. The whole power of the Constitution was thus perverted. The people would resent this insulting tyranny when the facts should be clearly presented to them, and a righteous sense of resistance would spring up in their breasts. He hoped the people would read this law until it should become an abnorrence to the public mind. There was no American who was not liable to arrest for no other reason than that existing in the mind of a Supervisor or Deputy-Marshal, thus placing every person's liberty at the mercy of party mainee or hate. Every ruffian acting in such capacity was to determine a Man's rights, but that instrument was to facts a worn to by interest of the accused. He was willing to accept the decision of any impartial jury upon a state of facts sworn to by

Democrats themselves, many of them Democratic candidates for office.

In conclusion, Mr. Teller said he did not know what the President would do, but he did not think any threats to deprive the army of its sustenance would affect the action of any Republican Senator or the President.

Mr. Conkling asked if a vote could not now be taken on the pending (Blaine's) amendment, but Mr. Butler thereupon moved to go into executive session, which was agreed to, and upon the doors being reopened the Senate adjourned.

### IN THE HOUSE.

A WEEK MORE OF TALK. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Washington, D. C., April 17.—The House decided, after an ugly wrangle, that the debate shall close upon the political amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill on Friday of next week. Meanwhile there is to be another week of bitter, angry political talk, which will consist necessarily of a reiteration of old argu-ments, and can result only in intensifying the Judge Kelley disappointed the Democrats in his speech to-day. It had been noised about that support that he was about to cut loose from his old party traditions, and to make a speech for the Democrats.

IT WAS POOR COMFORT the Democrats could get out of that speech. He said that as separate measures he would vote for the repeal of the jurors' test oath, and for the amendment keeping the troops from the polls; but he would not, as a separate measure even, vote for the repeal or modification of the propositions as riders to an Appropriation bill. In case of a veto, moreover, he would use his utmost power to sustain it. More than this, turning to the Democrats who had been associated with him in some of his later move-

that any party which attempts to override a veto by any other than the constitutional means of a two-thirds vote would be trampled out of

where acts had been committed which brought shame and disgrace to the whole country. John Davenport was Chief Supervisor, the autocrat of the ballot-box. He, with his cohorts, intimidated voters from going to the polls, and thousands remained away rather than place themselves in the way of the lawless persecutors. The Deputy-Marshals and Supervisors were Federal Ku-Klux, organized to intimidate freemen and cheat them of their rights. What happened in New York might occur elsewhere. No man would say that such a statute should longer continue in force.

Mr. Voorbees implored the American people not to forget that their liberties are trampled under foot with scorn and coutempt.

He then proceeded to another branch of the law on the subject of popular elections,—the President on certain occusions being authorized to employ the land an naval forces at the polls. Under the varue pretext of keeping the peace, the President, as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, could give such orders as would tend to crush the liberties of the country, after the manner of Casar, Napoleon the Great, and Napoleon the Lass. Like them, the President could send out his emissaries to stir un trouble in the South, and thus the pretext for the employment of the army in that section. The President was the judge of the numbers of troops he would employ, and under the present laws he might order ships to New York and New Orleans on election-days to overawe the people, simply under the pretense of keeping the peace at the polls.

Mr. Voorhees next alluded to the Civil Rights bill of 1869, under which, he said, the President could use the army anywhere, under the pretense of Judge Ketley, while disclaiming partisanship and deprecating inflammatory speeches, warned the Democrats that if they adjourned because of a veto, and permitted neglected to enact necessary measures, they would make the North as solid as it was from 1861 to 1865. He said, too, that the South would not be solid in the event of a violation of the Constitution, and that the two Greenbackers from the South, which prevented it from being solid now, were only the forerunners of the break in the Solid South which would result from the execution of the present Democratic programme.

CARLISLE, OF KENTUCKY made a strong legal argument for the Democratic side in favor of the constitutionality of the Democratic position, and his statements that the law must be repealed in spite of the Executive were received by the Bourbons with enthusiastic applause.

tense of Enforcing its Provisions, there being piaced under the power of the President a range of subjects as extensive as the rights of man under a free Constitution. The vast scope of this law placed absolute power in the hands of one man. There was no phase of human affairs in the States and Territories that could not be interfered with by the army.

Mr. Voorhees read other laws to show to what base uses the military force might be applied in controlling elections. The veriest reptile of the party, a United States Commissioner, could call upon the military and naval force to support him in his proceedings.

Mr. Voorhees said the Senator from Maine (Biaine) saw no reason for alarm in the provision which the pending bill designed to repeal, but he would refer him to what Daniel Webster uttered. It was; "It men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern by reason and mutual concession, and with due regard to the general interest, and an acquiesence of the minority in the will of the majority, and that the military must be kept, according to right, in strict subjection to the civil authority. Wherever these principles do not exist there can be no political freedom."

Mr. Voorhees said that it was a satire on free government to say that suffrage should be exercised at the point of the hyouet.

He next alluded to the unployment of the Judiciary in connection with elections, and condemned it as THE DEBATE. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—In the House, the morning hour having expired, Mr. Atking moved that the debate on the Legislative Appropriation bill close on Saturday. This motion

propriation bill close on Saturday. This motion brought on a pointed personal tilt between Messrs. Atkins and Cooger.

The former then substituted Tuesday next.
Mr. Garfield moved for Friday.
Agreed to—yeas, 131; nays, 91.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. Kelley.

Mr. Kelley said be proposed to state his conclusions in the commencement of his remarks. He would vote for the repeal of the test oath for jurors, should it come before the House as a separate measure. During the last Congress he had advocated the repeal of the provision requiring that oath, and he said now, as he had said then, that it was an exasperating incongruity in law, and therefore should be repealed. He would also vote for the repeal of the section under which soldiers were sent to the rolls as proposed by the gentleman from In recapitulating his arguments Mr. Voorhees said the laws to which he had referred formed a the section under which soldiers were sent to the polls, as proposed by the gentleman from Ohio (Garfield). To vote for the provision in the Army bill which had passed the House, which was a provision in restraint of the use of the military, as it now stood would be an injustice to the Republican party, which, when it had two-thirds in each House, had passed it, and to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, who had

the people and the States, and to centralize it in the Executive Department for a revolutionary movement against the Constitution, and for an ultimate monorchy. In earlier days of the Republic there was a party in favor of a monarchy. The party is larger now, and there were laws in force by which the scheme could be put into actual operation. Would any one here say that the laws to which he had alluded were required lest our liberties should be destroyed? Were the measures enacted fourteen years ago to be upheld for the government of the Southern States? If so, then, indeed, had the North paid a dearer price than the preservation of the Union demanded, because for the loss of liberty there was no reparation. The conquest of the South at the expense of the courts and free elections was a dear price. He denied that the South disregarded the laws. On the contrary, they submitted to every legal requirement. The people of that section had, under adverse circumstances, vindicated themselves as law-abiding people. They had been slandered by sectional spirit. He had pointed out the laws to the repeal of which his party stood pledged, and such repeal was important to the liberties of the Northern as well as the Southern States. GIVEN IT HIS PRESIDENTIAL SANCTION. Given it his presidential sanction.

He would also vote as a separate proposition for the repeal of the provisions of the law under which Deputy Marshals were sent to the polling-places of the country. He believed that those provisions of the law had been abused. At any rate, the sections had been all passed when the country was at war or during the process of reconstruction, when the majority of At any rate, the sections had been all passed when the country was at war or during the process of reconstruction, when the majority of the voters of some of the border States (at least one of them) had been disfranchised by State Constitutions. But he would not vote for the repeal or modification of the law authorizing the appointment and fixing the duty and power of Supervisors of Elections. As he understood the Constitution, it vested the ultimate control of the elections relating to the National officers in the Congress of the United States. But he would not vote for any one of those provisions as riders on Appropriation bills, and, disclaiming all knowledge of the purpose of the President, he would say here and now that if the bills were sent to the President in this present form, and he should, in his wisdom, see fit to veto them, he (Kelley) would sustain the veto with all his power. If the President disapproved either of those bills, it was his duty, under the Constitution, to veto them, and he warned gentlemen that the party who attempted to override a veto by any other means than those provided by the Constitution would be

was important to the liberties of the Northern as well as the Southern States.

MR. TELLER
followed Mr. Voorhees. He said the Democratic party had heretofore sustained the exercise of the veto power by Democratic Presidents, and he could not recall a single instance to the contrary. This law had existed fourteen years without being objected to by the opposite party, and if it was unconstitutional, he thought it strange that the fact had just been discovered. The proper place to test the validity of a law was in the courts of the country, and all parties should be willing to submit to such arbitration. He outed from a decision of Judge Story, in 1816, that the Constitution had stripped the States of some of the highest attributes of sovereignty, and conferred the same upon the United States Government. This doctrine had been accepted by all parties until now, and in 1856 the United States Senate recognized its force by prescribing regulations for elections in the State of Delaware. He quoted other judicial decisions supporting his assertion, and said that the constitutionality of the law being established, the only question was as to the expediency or policy of retaining it. He himself deprecated the use of the army to enforce civil processes except mextreme cases, but the Democrats had not always been so afraid of military power as they now are. Mr. Beck had vesterday quoted from a speech made by Mr. Seward in 1856 protesting against the use of the army, but Mr. Teller proposed to show that on that occasion Mr. Seward was earnestly combating the Democratic plan to send the army into Kansas to force certain odious laws of the Territorial degislature. Among other things it deeded to men conscientiously opposed to slavery the right to sit on judices in cases where the right to hold slaves was questioned; compelled Territorial officers to subscribe to an oath to support the Fugitive-Slave law; made it a criminal offense to assert the right of free speech and a free press, but TRAMPLED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

The American people loved the Constitution, and neither the North nor the South wish a sastained action outside of the Constitution for subverting the powers of any Department of the Government. Within two years the people would have it in their hands to determine whether a veto was right or wrong; if right, to maintain it by the soveignty of the nation; if wrong, to send a Congress here which, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, would redress the executive action. As to the point of the riders on the bill, he did not charge that the putting of such provisions on Appropriation bills was revolutionary. It was not, and such an assertion was simply preposterous. It was not unconstitutional, nor did it contravene any rule of either House of Congress, and if that which was vicious could be justified by precedent and usage, it had been abundantly justified by all parties from the foundation of the Government.

The whole system of putting riders on Appropriation bills was vicious, and ought to be repudiated, but it

WAS NOT REVOLUTIONART, TRAMPLED OUT OF EXISTENCE.

WAS NOT REVOLUTIONARY, was not revolutionary, as had been said by the gentleman from Ohio (Garñeld), whose speech laid before him under the title of "Revolution in Congress." That gentleman had experienced a thorough revolution in opinion since 1872 if he believed this action to be revolutionary.

Mr. Garfield—I had supposed that there was nobody in this House that at this late day would say that I had ever asserted it was revolutionary to put a rider upon an Appropriation bill. I never said so in my life. It is not in any printed, written, or spoken remarks that I have ever made.

any printed, written, or spotan remarks that have ever made.

Mr. Kelley—The gentleman shall speak for himself in the language he then used. Mr. Kelley then quoted from a speech in the course of which Garfield said: "When a majority undertakes to say this thing [the attaching of legislation upon appropriation bills] shall not be done, it is simply an end of parliamentary government."

one, it is simply an experience of particular of performent."

Mr. Kelley continued: I say to the gentlemen on the other side of the House now, that they have but to adjourn leaving the lighthouses on our coasts unlighted, the Courts and all other branches of the Government dependent on these bills unprovided for, to make the North as solid as it was

these bills unprovided for, to make the North as solid as it was FROM 1861 to 1865.

It will, irrespective of party, stand by the Constitution as it stood by it when it was being applied to maintain the life of the nation and the unity of the country. Nor (addressing the Democratic side of the house) are you sure of a solid South on so unconstitutional a matter. Your South is not solid to-day. Of those who constitute what you sneer at as the "Centre," one comes from Texas and one from Alabama, representing Democratic districts. You have

on your side three Independent Democrats who beat the regular nominees, and there are among you a score of gentlemen, who, although enjoying the right to go into the Democratic caucuses, know that but for the Greenback vote in their districts others would have occupied their places. No, gentlemen, the South is not solid, and you have but to threaten war by invading the Constitution to find your party crumbling in the South as it will crumble in every Northern State. I have no fear of war or threats of war. Behind us all lie the people, the depository of power, and they will see to it that if they have mistaken their men for once they will not

Nay, they will see to it that our voice shall reillumine the light-houses along the coast, and
set the Government in all its branches in motion again. Our country is filled with discontent and murmurs, capital finds no profit, and
seeks shelter in the vaults of your Treasury at
4 per cent per annum, while labor, ill-requited,
wanders through the country seeking
work at any price. The country
needs repose. Nothing can be more
baneful to it this time than agitation. A nation cannot prosper in the midst of impassioned
agitation, nor, in a great country like this, can
you prevent a party degenerating into a faction
when you propose to entertain people for two
years on the simple question as to which is
blacker, the Democratic pot or the Republican
kettle. [Laughter.] The people are feeling
the pressure of unusual want, and are

They find themselves passing year by year, month by mouth, day by day, from comfort and decent homes to want and vagrancy, and you cannot feed them fat on any such breathing of the east wind as has been induged in in these halls during this session. The era is one filled with instruction and difficulty, and one which will mark an epoch in the history of mankind. Not alone do our people suffer, but the suffering is world-wide with rare exceptions, which, if studied, could be marvelously instructive. Look at the condition of the United States, Germany, and England. Free-trade England, the workshop of the world, the mistress of the sea, the nation whose ships do the carrying-trade of the world. Where is she! Her best statisticians tell us that from the demonetization of silver she lost one billion alone of her accumulated capital in three years, and she is losing now more rapidly than any of them. Her factories are closed; she looks to us and other nations for her food. Turn from her to Germany. In 1872 she seized the most valuable provinces of France and assessed France with a war fine which the world believed would bankrupt that nation, and yet where is Germany now! She adopted the British fetich, and fell down and worshiped it. She banished her sliver money, she established gold coinage, she opened her ports to free trade, and, if possible, her condition to-day is worse than that of England. Look to France, stripped of her most

to build up and cement a Republic. She is

KREFING HER PEOPLE EMPLOYED.

She is engaged in the largest extension of public improvements that she has ever undertaken at any time. She is a model and an example to the world. Go from her to Italy, a nation which does not talk of gold, but which is struggling to substitute for depreciated paper currency silver coin, and you find that the foreign trade of Italy is growing more rapidly than that of any nation in the world. Here are grand and instructive results lying before you. Here are questions for the discussion of which the beople hunger, and yet, by a resort to parliamentary modes, the leaders of both parties in this House refuse to discuss them, or to permit others to do so.

the banks for accommodation at unholy interest.

MR. CARLISLE

said during the long domination of the Republican party in the House it had been the constant practice to incorporate legislation in appropriation bills, and a part of the very law by which the Iowa members now held their seats on this floor had been passed in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approved June 10, 1872. It was admitted that the right was established, and existed, to place legislation on appropriation bills, but gentlemen on the other side claim that that right ought not to be exercised in this particular instance, because it was known or presumed that the legislation proposed would not meet the approval of the Executive. It seemed to him that those gentlemen were in a far worse position before the country than if they had taken the bold and manly ground that all precedents established by themselves were bad, than that the right to place riders on appropriation bills did not exist. To say that the practice had been established and now existed, but that it ought not to be exercised because the President might not approve of the legislation incorporated in the bill, was to say that the President was the master of the representatives of the people, and that Congress was to abandon an admittably justifiable practice and surrender a right at the dictation of the Executive. One gentleman (alluding to Mr. Frye, of Maine) had been candid enough to declare on the floor, amidst the applause of his political friends, that Congress

SHOULD NOT REPEAL THESE ELECTION LAWS

Congress
SHOULD NOT REPEAL THESE ELECTION LAWS Should not repeal these election laws until in some manner the present Executive had been removed from office. That presents a square issue from his side. The House could not shrink without dishonoring themselves and degrading their constituents. If there had previously been a doubt as to the propriety of their course, that declaration with, the indorsement of the party of the Executive on the floor, ought to have dissipated it, and it had dissipated it. He believed that to-day the Democrats stood as thoroughly united in their determination assert the supremacy of the popular will under the Constitution, and to redress popular grievances by lawful means, as any body of men had ever stood since the first struggle for free government and individual liberty.

In regard to the repeal of the Election laws there was no sectional question involved. It ought not to be even a party question. It was a question of vital importance to every friend of constitutional liberty, to every lover of free government in the land. It was a question affecting the North more than the South. Out of the sixty-nine cities to which this law applies only fourteen were in the South. He longed to see the time come when the patriotism of public men and fraternal feeling of the people would be oroad enough to acknowledge but one border, the limits of their broad Union. [Applants.]

border, the limits of their broad Union. [Applause.]
Mr. Frye briefly denied the statements made by Mr. Carlisle, saying that he would speak upon the subject more at length if he could obtain an opportunity.
Mr. Carlisle in conclusion said: "Disclaiming any intention to make appeals to passion: disclaiming any intention to excite partisan feelings or to distract the judgment of people's representatives on this very exciting question, I say to the geutlemen on the other side, not in any spirit of arrogance, but with all the deliberation and carnestness which the gravity that this great subject demands, that

THESE LAWS MUST BE REPEALED,
and that this power of the Executive to control and that this power of the Executive to control the election of the people's representatives must be taken away. [Applause on the Democratic side.] This contest will go on until all these questions are settled. If they are not settled in this House, they will pass to that great tribunal where the people themselves pronounce and execute judgment upon public men and public measures. It requires no gitt of prophecy to predict the result. There can be but one result. The history of the Anglo-Saxon race is an almost continuous record of heroic struggles against arbitrary power and of splendid triumphs over ex-oppressors of the people. In my

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE FOUR PER CENTS.

A E16 OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Secretary Sherman fasued a circular Wednesday offering for sale
\$150,000,000 4-per-cent bonds at one-half of 1 sl.,000 or over, the proceeds to be devoted to funding the outstanding 10-40 bonds. This offer was published this morning, and this after-noon Wall street was filled with rumors of the formation of a new Syndicate. The alleged members, however, denied that there was any truth in it, and everybody else laughed at it. The notion of paying above par for 4 per cents which were on sale at par in this market, and with an amount still unplaced esti-mated at from \$120,000,000 to \$165,000,000, was regarded as too ridiculous for serious comment.
The fact that the ruling quotation in London
this morning was 102% seemed to have escaped
notice. Shortly after 5 o'clock this afternoon representatives of Morton, Bliss & Co., Selegman Bros., August Belmont, the First, Third, and Continental National Bonds, Fisk & Hatch, Winslow, Lonier & Co., and other institutions prominently identified with dealings in Government bonds were seen passing into Drewn, Morgan & Co.'s office. An hard's con-Government bonds were seen passing into Drexel, Morgan & Co.'s office. An hour's conference took place. It was learned afterward, although the participants were very reticent that Secretary Sherman's entire offer of 4-percent bonds had been taken. To the First National bank is due the credit of accomplishing this audacious financial stroke, which is not less startling than the heavy subscription of the Bank of Commerce on March 4. It was late in the afternoon before the First National's officers decided to undertake the task, and their bid was not forwarded until after business hours. Their subscription was for the entire portion of the Secretary's \$150,000,000 offer which yet remains unsold.

It is stated unonflicially that Fisk & Hatch agreed to take \$25,000,000, Third National Bank \$10,000,000, the old Syndicate \$50,000,000, the United States Trust Company \$5,000,000, and Kuhn, Loob & Co. \$25,000,000.

This is regarded as another great movement in Secretary Sherman's favor.

the world. Go from her to Italy, a nation which does not talk of gold, but whice is struggling to substitute for depreciated paper currency silver coin, and you find that the foreign trade of laiving sorowing more rapidly than that of any nation in the world. Here are grand and instructive results lying before you. Here are questions for the discussion of which the bedsets of both parties in this Rouse refuse to discussion of which the bedset of so.

The Republican party has made a record which will live so long as man marks the great eras in history. Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathav. Better for humanity twenty years of such strife and bloodshed as the Republican party has guided than 100 years of Europeanshistory. It has done more for the advancement, it has opened more access to culture and more minds to working; it has obliterated more of prejudice, and rising generations springing from the loins of ex-slaves will know only of the traditions and impulses of American freemen.

Mr. Kelley concluded as follows: II, instead of striving to promote political agitation on both sides, we will turn to the condition of the country, study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country study the great lessons which France, Italy, Germany, and England expose to our view, strive to reanimate the industries of the country to enable capital to be invested in productive to the existence of w

strive to reanimate the industries of the country to enable capital to be invested in productive pursuits, to give labor to the people, then we shall be able to reduce that debt the existence of which (by offering better terms than private enterprise can elsewhere earn) is absorbing and placing in the vaults of the Treasury what should be the life-blood of trade and production. If we do so we will give content to the people, and will enable them to reduce that debt out of their surplus profits as rapidly as they did before Hugh McCulloch began his infernal work of retiring legal-tender money, driving the enterprise of the country to the banks for accommodation at unholy interest.

MR. CARLISLE

said during the long domination of the Republican party in the House it had been the constant practice to incorporate legislation in appropriation bills, and a part of the very law by which the Iowa members now held their seats on this floor had been passed in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill approved June 10, 1872. It was admitted that the right was established, and existed, to place legislation or appropriation bills, but gentlemen on the other side claim that that right ought not to be exercised in this particular instance, because it was known or presumed that the legislation proposed would not meet the approval of the Executive. It seemed to him that those genties. the country.

# NOTES AND NEWS.

THE SILVER BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The House was not able to vote upon the bill to-day providing for the redemption of subsidiary coinage in legal-tenders, but the question of jurisdiction between the Banking and Currency Committee and the Coinage Committee on this aged subject was decided in favor of the latter by a vote of eighty-eight yeas to ninety-even news. seven nays.

INDIGNANTLY REJECTED.

Mr. Rainey, Republican ex-Congressman from South Carolins, who has been an applicant for the Third Auditorship of the Treasury, was tendered the position of Assistant Appointment Clerk of the Treasury by Secretary Sherman, and rejected it with great indignation.

ex-Secretary of the Senate, leaves for California soon to enter upon an active campaign in that State, He is an excellent political organizer, and is confident of Republican success. He thinks that the Republicans will elect the Governor and a majority of the Legislature, which will efect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Rooth.

Senator Booth.

SENATE OFFICES.

Judge Thurman is a good lawyer, and when he read the order of the Senate giving its presiding officer the supervision of the appointment and removal of its minor officers and employes, he was not clear that he, as President pro tempore, could exercise that right. So the caucus resolution was adopted repealing the rule, which was passed by the Democrats after a careful examination of the subject by a committee of Democratic Senators. Then it was the opinion of the Democratic Senators that their officers should hold office during good behavior. Now the Democratic Senators want places for clamprons partisans, and, being in a majority, they will have the rule which is an obstacle rescinded. The Republican Senators can only have them put upon the record.

SMALLS

SMALLA.

Smalls, colored Republican ex-Congressman from South Carolina, is here as attorney in the interests of the Democrats now undergoing trial at Charleston for election frauds. Smalls, it will be remembered, is now on bail, having been convicted for some offense in connection with the South Carolina Legislature. It is believed that he has received assurances of personal immunity if he can succeed in inducing the Administration to order the discontinuance of the trials, and to request the United States Judge not to resort to the test oath. The Administration is not disposed, however, to interfere in any way with the administration of justice.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

In the House, immediately after the reading of the journal, the bill reported yesterday from

THE FOUR PER CENTS. ons to the 4 per cent loan to-day

POSTAGE ON ADVERTISING SHEETS. The Attorney-General has affirmed the decision of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post-Office Department, that regular publications designed primarily for advertising purposes cannot be sent through the mails at the rates charged legitimate newspapers.

#### FIRES.

CHICAGO. The alarm from Box 445 at 3:10 yesterds morning was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building at the southwest corner of Wood and Thirteenth streets, owned by Thomas Waish, and occupied by him as a dwelling. Damage to structure and furniture, \$350; covered by a \$2,300 policy in the Lamar and Amer. can Central of New York. Cause, an over

The alarm from Box 519 at 10:40 last nigh was caused by a fire in the two-story frame building No. 860 West Lake street, owned by Mrs. J. Wilson, and occupied by S. R. Wilson as a real-estate office and a manufactory of small articles. Damage to building, \$300, and insured in some unknown company for \$1,000. Damage to stock and fixtures, \$300, also insured for \$8,000 in various unknown companies. Cause of fire, unknown.

of fire, unknown.

The alarm from Box 149 at 9:45 yesterday morning was caused by an overheated furnace in the basement of a two-story brick building at No. 1206 Prairie avenue, owned and occupied as a residence by Mrs. Anna Barrett. Damage to building, \$40; insured for \$3,000 in the Hartford. Damage to furniture, \$30; insured for \$2,500 in the Franklin oi Boston.

A still alarm to Engine Company No. 10, at 4:20 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the two-story building, No. 142½ Fourth avenue, owned by J. B. Valliquette, and occupied by Kate Williams. Damage, trifling. Cause, a defective flue.

The alarm from Box 17 at 9 o'clock yesterday orning was caused by the burning out of a imney at Nos. 202 to 206 South Water street

the ship chandlery of Gilbert, Hubbard & Co. The burning soot fell through a chimney hole on the first floor and set fire to some twine and EVANSTON.

of Wesley avenue and Church street, known as the Browne home, was destroyed by fire Wednesday. The bouse was built and for many years occupied by Charles E. Browne; it cost when new \$28,000, out was sold not over a month since to Mr. L. A. Hartman, of Chicago, for equivalents of 10,000. The furniture was held by Miss M. E. Everts, a sister of Dr. W. W. Everts, upon a nortgage claim of \$2,100 given by Mr. Browne a short time ago went into bankruptcy At the time of the fire the occupants were th family of Mr. Hartman. An alarm of fire was raised a little before 11 o'clock Wednesday evening, flames being discovered in the mansard roof. How they originated is a mystery, as that part of the house was unoccupied. Some think it was a case of spontaneous combustion, as a quantity of old rags and material were stored in that part of a garret. All efforts to resist the encroachments of the fire proved unavailing, but as it ate its way downward time and on. encroachments of the fire proved unavailing, but as it ate its way downward time and op-portunity were afforded to save nearly all of the handsome furniture. Yesterday all that re-mained of what had been one of the most beauti-ful residences of Evanston were tall, blackened chimners and a remark of the laws of the neys, and a remnant of the lower of three stories. There was an insurance upon the house of \$10,000—half being in the Home of New York and the other in the Imperial of London.

AT JANESVILLE, WIS. JANESVILLE, Wis., April 17.—The Milwaukee St. Paul Railway Company's large freight se, 200 feet long, was entirely destroyed by fire at 9 o'clock to-night, with 200 barrels of flour, 30 bales of cotton, and a large quantity of cotton batts and general freight. No particulars of the insurance to-night. Probably work of an incendiary. Carpenter & Gowdey's coal-

AT HAMILTON, O. CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—Early this morning C. Schwartz' planing-mill, Giffen's lumber-yard, and Walker's livery-stable, at Hamfiton, O., were burned. Less about \$15,000, with small insurance.

# GEN. GRANT.

Philadelphia Will Take Part in the Recep Special Dispatch to The Tribun

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 17.—The Councils oday continued the Committee appointed by ast year's body to prepare for the reception of Gen. Grant at San Francisco. Col. Charles Thomson Jones, who made the motion, said that the Councils had decided when he left here that they would receive him on his return, and it should be done. The General said he ex-pected to make Philadelphia his home in the future, and the Colonel thought it no more than proper that the Councils should send a delegan to California to escort him home. He trusted the Committee would be con-tinued, particularly as the city would not have to pay a cent in the expenses. the speaker was going to California, whether anybody else went or not. "I have no objec-tion," said Mr. Becket, "to the gentleman from the Twenty-first Ward going into the Cabinet, but I can't see the point of sending a committee all the way to California to receive a private in-dividual."

Mr. Copeland, in answer, said he clearly understood the dislike Democrats had to Gen. Grant. They hated him before he took Vicksburg, and they have been hating him ever since for taking it and whipping their friends in the South. "As a Democrat I love Gen. Grant," was all the reply that Mr. Becket made, and went through the lower branch with only slight

ALBANY, N. Y., April 17.—The following res olution was offered in the Assembly to-day: WHEREAS, As the people of this State have seen with pleasure the distinguished honors paid Gen. U.S. Grant, late President of the United States, in the different parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia, which he has visited; and, WHEREAS, He is about to return to the United States; and.

States; and,
WHERMAS, It is proper that, upon his entrance
into the Empire State, which has so much esteem
and gratitude for the great services he has rendered his country, that he should be welcomed in
the name of the State; therefore,
Resolved, If the Senate concur, that a Committee of three Senators and five members of the
House be appointed to tender to Gen. Grant, in
the name of the people, the hospitality of this
State.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Licenses to organize were issued to-day by the Secretary of State to the following proposed corporations:

The Hercules Gold & Silver Mining Company, of Colorado, with headquarters at Chicago; capital, \$2,000,000; corporators, Julius Cohen, William D. Kennedy, Henry Raske, William Penn Nixon, J. Ward Ellis, Seth Wood, and F. Henkel.

Henkel.

The Rockford Steam Power & Heating Company, of Rockford; capital, \$25,000; object, "to produce and furnish for general use steam for power, heating, and domestic purposes, conducted by pipes and fixtures;" corporators, C. M. Brazee, Thomas Butterworth, James Ferguson, Frank T. Bertrand, and Samuel P. Crawford, all of Rockford.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17.—In conversation to-day with Prof. Thomas, who is in the city, he stated that he had declined the position of Entomologist to the National Department of Agriculture, and had decided not to accept it Agriculture, and had decided not to accept it under any circumstance. He prefers to remain in his present position as State-Entomologist of lilinois. One particular reason for this is that he has made preparations for a careful and thorough examination the coming summer of the more notoriously-injurious species of insects, with a view, if possible, of devising someone effectual remedy against them.

### FOREIGN.

The Greek Question Discussed in the English Parliament.

A Proposition to Censure the Government Defeated.

Thousands of Suspected Nihilists Under Arrest in Russia.

England Declines to Extradite the Persons Escaping to British Territory.

The British Forces in South Africa Moving Forward Cautiously.

Destruction of 240 Lives by an Explosion in a Belgian Mine.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 17.—Lord Derby writes to the Lancashire Conservative Association, of which he has been President: "I cannot longer act as a member, and have to request the withdrawal of my name."

THE ROWERS. LONDON, April 17 .- Elliott, the rower, says that he will abide by any terms agreed to by ex-Mayor Liddell, of Pittsburg, and Courtney. He s anxious for the race with Courtney.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. LONDON, April 17 .- In the House of Comnons Mr. Northcote said he understo tiations for the mixed occupation of Eastern Roumelia had not been absolutely broken off, but some correspondence had turned the Government's attention in another direction. He Iso said Engiand had made no appeal to the Sultan in regard to the Khedive. England, he said, was not yet pledged to any policy with

ARBITRATION. An enormous meeting of miners near the Hetton collieries unanimously resolved in favor of arbitration.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

LONDON, April 17 .- In the House of Common to night Mr. Cartwright moved a resolution declaring that the tranquillity of the East demands that satisfaction be given to the just claims of Greece as embodied in the recomm the Berlin Congress. Mr. Gladstone strongly supported the resolu-

Mr. Northcote depied that there was any lack of sympathy for Greece. The Government felt that a satisfactory arrangement was of the greatest importance for the tranquillity of the East and the interest of Turkey. Any arrange ment must involve the cession of a portion of the Turkish territory and the readiness of Greece to give friendly assurances. The Government was not without hope that a direct agreement would be reached between Greece and Turkey, but, failing that, would be ready to participate in the mediation proposed by Con-

Sir Charles Dilke declared that the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was unsat sfactory. He expected that a motion censuring the course of England would be introduced in the French Chamber of Deputies May 15, with the sanction of the French Government. Messrs, Monk, Shaw, LeFevre, Harcourt, and

Baxter also spoke censuring the Government The motion of Mr. Cartwright was rejected-47 to 63. THE CZAR AND BEACONSPIELD. LONDON, April 17.-The News understands

changed between the Czar and Lord Beacons-field after the Solouvieff attempt. The Czar, replying to Lord Benconstield's congratulations, expressed the belief that the preservation of good feeting between Russia and England was ssential to the best interests of Europe, and he counted upon Lord Beaconsfield for the mainenance of such feeling.

A Berlin dispatch states that the Chief of Police of Archangel has been stabbed.

The Chief of Police of Yalta, in the Crimea, has been arrested as a revolution ported arrests at Kharkoff and Kieff number several thousands.

EXTRADITION DEMANDED. Berlin newspapers assert that Russia has de-manded the extradition of certain Nihilists from England. It is rumored at St. Petersburg that Solouvieff, the would-be assassin of the Czar, has confessed the names of his accom-

A Berlin dispatch states that Gen. Zuroff, the Prefect of St. Petersburg, has resigned because of threats to assassinate him. Martial law has been proclaimed at Odess a precaution against expected outbreaks.

SCHOUVALOFF.

BERLIN, April 17 .- Count Schouvaloff, defer ring to the Czar's wish, has withdrawn his request to retire to private life, and will probably

REPRESSIVE MEASURES. MARSEILLES, April 17.-The Russian officers on furlough at Nice, Monaco, and Marseilles have been recalled in consequence of projected repressive measurers since the attempt on the life of the Czar.

LONDON, April 17.—England has declined to accede to any proposals for the extradition of

SOUTH AFRICA. THE RELIEF COLUMN.

CAPE TOWN, April 1, via St. VINCENT .- The plan for the relief of Col. Pearson's command at Ekowe is to force a passage through the enemy's lines to Ekowe with all possible apidity, exchange the garrison and provision the fort for one month, and then form another post on lugingseum Heights, leaving it supplied for a similar period. Perhaps a third post will be established at luyon River. The relieving column takes the coast road where there is little bush, and moves under the guidance of John Dunn, formerly Cetewayo's adviser. The tents are taken. Each night there will be a bivouac, and the camp will be

## BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, April 17 .- By an explosion of fire damp in the Agrappo coal pit, near Mons, Be gium, the woodwork of the shaft caught fire and fell in. There are 240 men in the mines, and it is feared that many have peris

LITTLE HOPE. BRUSSELS, April 17 .- There appears to be scarcely any hope of rescuing any of the \$40 miners in the Agrappe coal-pit.

AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, April 17.—In the House of Com nons so day the Chancellor of the Excheque dyance of the troops in Afghanistan, and has no news of such a movement.

TO BE PROLONGED. LONDON, April 17 .- A correspondent at Constantinople says it is thought probable in well-informed circles there that the Russian occupaduring its introduction of the new constitution.

DISPUTED TERRITORY. VIENNA, April 17 .- The Roumelian militia are at Ichtiman and Hermanti, the occupation of which is claimed by the Turks.

> GERMANY. ANTI-TARIFF PETITION.

BERLIN, April 17 .- A conference of delegates from the German ports has resolved to petition the Reichstag against retaliatory duties and im posts on corn, iron, and wood. They the duties proposed on tea, coffee, malt, bacon, and petroleum, far too high.

FRANCE.

Paris, April 17.—The nun Bernadette Soubirons, who professed sue saw the Virgin at Lourdes

BY MAIL.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ABDICATION. London Correspondence Dundee Advertiser. Rumors of a vague but somewhat alarming character have been current for some days wit regard to the health of the Queen. I have no hitnerto alluded to these reports, but they have pecome so persistent that it would be useles longer to ignore their existence. It is said that for some time past her Majesty's health has not been in a very satisfactory state. The death of the Duchess of Hesse gave her a shock from which she has not recovered, and the fatigue incident on the celebration of the marriage of the Duke of Connaught exercised a depressing influence on her health. The fourney to Italy is not a mere holiday trip. Sir W. Jenner considered that a change of scene and an almost entire absence from official duty of any kind were necessary for the Queen, and this is the reason why she has buried herself on the secluded shores of an Italian take. It is no doubt in consequence of the somewhat gloomy statements regarding her Majesty's health which are passing in society that other reports connected with the succession to the throne are also current. It is said that unless a considerable change in her Majesty's health takes place she will no longer be able to discharge the functions which belong to the possibility of an abdication. It is an undoubted fact that since the departure of the Queen for Italy the Prime-Minister has several times seen the Prime of Wales. On Tuesday he had an interview with his Royal Highness of more than an hour's duration, and the Prince would seem to be since to some extent diswhich she has not recovered, and the fatigue in more than an hour's duration, and the Prince would seem to be since to some extent discharging the duties of the Queen with regard to public affairs during her absence in Italy. In a matter where there is necessarily a good deal of speculation it would be idle to make definite statements, but there are those who think that a somewhat, startling surprise is in store for

THE BRITISH BUDGET. London Times, April 4.
In the House of Commons, yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Financial Statement, commencing by thanking the 300 corres pondents who during the last few weeks and made more than eighty different sugges tions for new taxes on such articles as photographs, bicycles, chimney-pots, bachelors, etc. He then reminded the House that this time last year he found himself with a revenue of £79,-460,000, and an ordinary expenditure of £81,020,000, leaving a deficit of £1,560,000 120,000, leaving a deficit of £1,560,000. He had also to provide for £2,750,000 Exchequer bonds issued in 1877-'8 and urther probable calls amouting to one million or one million and a half for further military ex-menditure. To meet this he imposed additional or one mil taxation which brought the estimate of revenue up to £83,230,000, thus providing himself with an estimated surplus of £2,210,000, out of which he had to meet unascertained calls of from one million to one million and a half, leaving a margin for Exchequer bonds. The estimated revenue of the year 1878-79 was £83,230,000, the actual yield was £88,115,972, leaving an actual deficit of £114,000. The actual expenditure denet of £114,000. The actual expenditure of the year amounted to £55,407,789, which was an addition of £4,388,000 to the original estimates. In place, therefore, of a surplus varying from £75,000 to £1,250,000, he found himself with a deficit of £2,291.817, and none of the Exchequer bonds had been paid off. This excess, he pointed out, had been due to the large calls for extraordinary services. Going into details as to the falling off in the revenue, he said hat the largest item was on wine, and with regard to tobacco he pointed out that the consump and only fallen off by 3 per cent, and mention that it would be necessary to increase the duty on cigars by two pence in the pound. In the Excise, spirits had fallen off by £300,000, of which £290,000 was in Scotland and £100,000 in Ireland. On the Legacy and Succession duties there was a falling off of £260,000, as there accidental, and it was righting itself within the last few weeks. In the Expenditure he pointed out various heads on which there had been say. out various heads on which there had been savings, though these, of course, had been savings, though these, of course, had been savings, though the increased extraordinary charges. Comparing the expenditure of the last with the previous year, he pointed out that the excesses in the ordinary charges in the Miscellaneous Civil Services accounted for £1,000,000, the Revenue Departments for £200,000, and the Army and Navy for £400,000. With regard to the extraordinary charges, there had been issued three sets of Exchequer bonds, viz., £2,750,000 issued in 1877-78, in August last £2,000,000, and for the Zulu war £600,000, amounting in all to £5,350,000. Of these, however, £2,200,000 had actually been paid off, and but for the Zulu war £3,000,000 would have been paid. With regard to the six million vote of credit, the Chancellor of the Exchequer mentioned that £3,157,000 only had been spent within the year in which it had been granted, and altogether the sum spent on account of European

in the year in which it had been granted, and altogether the sum spent on account of European complications was £8,125,000, which he thought reflected credit on his original calculation. The other extraordinary charges for the Trans-Ket war amounted to £590,000, and the Zulu war, £1,510,000. In all the extraordinary charges were £3,225,000, of which £2,900,000 had been paid out of taxes. Passing on to the coming year, 1879-'80, the Chancellor stated his estimates of expenditure as follows: Consolidated fund charges .....£30, 620, 000

£83, 055, 000 supply service, the remainder being advances to local bodies. It was not proposed, therefore, to make any addition to the taxation of the year but at the proper time authority would be taket to pay off the Exchequer bonds,—£2,000,000 next year and £2,750,000 the year after.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Lynching of a Negro Ravisher at Washington Junction, Md.

The Great Baltimore Sensation Stirring Up Intense Feelings in All Classes.

the Wife-Murderer, Shaffer, Hanged at Chambersburg, Pa.

Very Little of the Vital Spark Left to Satisfy the Legal Process,

Man Having Attempted Suicide a Few Days Before.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune BALTIMORE, Md., April 17 .- James Carroll, a negro ravisher, who was arrested in Georgetown, D. C., to-day, for an outrage on Mrs. Jen nie Thomas, a respectable married woman of Lickville, Frederick County, Md., Monday, was crime, seventy miles from Baltimore, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, this afternoon, while en route in custody to Frederick County While Mr. Thomas was absent home, Carroll, after burglariz ing a neighbor's dwelling, proceeded to the Thomas place. He forced a window and made his way to Mrs. Thomas' bedroom, wher she was asleep, and, threatening her with a knife, effected his purpose. The lady was seriously injured through choking by her assailant and greatly prostrated by fright. Carroll, whom she knew well and identified, made his escape. The greatest excitement ensued. Armed men scoured the county. Telegrams were sent far and near, and every effort was made to capture the negro, who, in the meantime, made his way along the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal to Georgetown. This morning Mrs. Thomas, who had gone to Washington to identify another negro who was under arrest on suspicion, accidentally met Carroll in Georgetown and recognized him. He was arrested and tacitly confessed his guilt. Two Metropolitan officers left Washington on the afternoon train for Frederick with him. As the train stopped at Point of Rocks to switch on to the main stem of the Baltimore & Ohio Road a band of masked vigilantes, numbering a score boarded it. A desperate encounter ensued between the assaliants and the Metropolitan officers, the latter fighting in defense of the prisoner in their charge, but they overpowered. The negro was dragged from the car, a rope with a noose attached put around his neck, and he was dragge across a plowed field for an eighth of mile, where, without unnecessary delay, he was swung from the limb of a tree. He said nothing and died easily. His captors als maintained a uniform silence, and acted their parts with great coolness and deliberateness The negro dead, they remonnted their horses and scattered through the brush. scene of the hanging was near junction of the Potomac and the Monocacy Rivers, on the borders of the

Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and in a bleak and rough mountainous country, well fitted for such a job. The course of the vigilantes is generally commended. Mrs. Thomas is a slight woman, 32 years of age, is the mother of five children, and highly connected. She identified her assailant, who was a repulsive-looking wretch, young and burly, and of bad repute. THE AWFUL BALTIMORE TRAGEDY Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
BALTIMORE, April 17.—No event which has occurred in this city for years has caused such intense feeling amongst all classes as the killing of Isaac D. James by Denwood B. Hinds on the streets yesterday. The betraval of Lizzie James. the pistol encounter in a business office between death just as she was about to become a mother her father's crazed condition, and finally meeting Hinds, when he received his deathwound, all tended to invest the case with the glamor of romance. At the inquest, which was held yesterday and today, numerous witnesses were examined, and, although their evidence naturally varied, enough was gleaned to justify the jury in re turning a verdict that Mr. James came to his death through a pistol wound inflicted by Hinds, aided and abetted by his brother. As the two brothers were walking down Carrollton avenue. almost opposite their residence, at noon yester day, they were startled by hearing a voice be-hind them say: "Now I've got you!" and, looking around, they saw James with a pistol in hand. All the witnesses who saw the shooting agreed in saying that James fired the first shot. Hinds, who had stepped back, fell into an area-way. He lay still, and James, no doubt thinking he had killed him, wheeled round and turned the corner of the street. Then, apparently changing his mind, he came back, and, peeking round the corner, saw Hinds rising. From the position in which James stood he was compelled, in order to use his pistolarm, to expose his body, and Hinds, drawing his pistol, opened fire on him. As the old man

kept advancing he several times tried to cock his pistol, but it would not go off. Then Harry Hinds, the brother, came on him from behind and pulled him to the ground, and the elder brother rushed up to him. Several wit nesses swore that, during the struggle, James' vistol went off, but a man and woman who wit nessed the affair from the other side of the street asserted positively that as the elder Hinds stooped over James he fired his pistol at him and then struck him over the head with the stock of the weapon. This would seem to be corroborated from the nature of the wound, which caused death by internal hemorrhage It entered the throat, and, taking a downward direction, passed through the lower lobe of the left lung, which it could hardly have done if James had been in an upright position. Mr. James' pistol was a five-shooter, and, when it was picked up in the street, only two chambers were found empty. They are accounted for by the shot fired when Hines stepped into the area and the other, fired when James returned and came around the corner of the street. The sym pathy of the community is almost entirely

with the James family, and the only regret expressed is that the result did not end in the killing of Hinds.

no response to the question if he had anything

The wife and adopted daughter are much prostrated, and it is feared that the shock received may yet prove fatal. Mr. James' life was one of adventure. He was with Gen. Walker in his famous expedition to Nicaragua, and as Among the killed at Walterboro were Mrs. Dr. S. M. Rivers, her daughter, and Mr. Philean Argonaut in 49 made the journey from St. Joe, Mo., to California on foot. His funeral will take place to-morrow. Those who know his son, who figured in the pistol duel with Hinds in December last, are confident that, if Hinds is acquitted, the second of the confident with the second of the confident that if Hinds is CRUSHED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune LASALLE, Ill., April 17.—This afternoon Sylvester McDonald, a coal-miner employed in the acquitted, the feud will again be renewed. LaSalle shaft of the Northern Illinois Coal & ron Company's mines in this city, was struck by a mass of rock failing from the roof, and se-verely bruised across his lotts and the upper portion of his back. His injuries are considered critical, but it is thought he may recover. CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., April 17.—Hezekiah Shaffer, who murdered his wife Feb. 21, 1878, was hanged in the jail-yard to-day. He was carried to the scaffold in a blanket, the loss of blood consequent upon his attempt at suicide last Monday rendering him unable to walk. On the scaffold he was seated in an arm-chair during the process of pinioning. He made

to say. He was then placed on a stool and the rope adjusted. He was again asked if he had any remarks to make. He only shook his head. The Sheriff then left the scaffold, the trap was sprung, and the body dropped. After hanging about twenty minutes Shaffer was pronounced dead. Shaffer protested his innocence within an hour of his execution. The crime for which Shaffer suffered was it its inception and completion one of the most brutal and fiendish in the history of murders.

Becoming enamored of a neighbor's wife, and holding criminal relations with her, he becan to hate his own wife, and, deeming her in his way,

he determined to get rid of her. This he effectually did by beating her over the head with a bread-roller and a bootjack, and, after rendering her insensible fluishing his bloody work with an ax. He reported that his wife had fallen down-stairs and injured herself against a couple of axes that stood at the foot of the flight, but, as the woman's wounds numbered about thirty, the story was disbelieved, and Shaffer was arrested, tried, and convicted of the murder, and sentenced to be hanged on the 18th of last month. Subsequently he was respited until to-day.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17 .- Last night man named Saddler, who lives a short distance west of this city, woke up and discovered a man named Philip McGovern in bed with himself and wife. Without letting him know that he was discovered, Saddler reached out and secured billet of wood, with which he struck McGover several times on the head. Mrs. Saddler inter-fered in McGovern's behalf, when Saddler commenced to beat her, bruising her up consider ably. It was rumored on the streets to-day that McGovern died of the injuries received at the hands of Saddler, but the report lacks confirma

MISSOURI. St. Louis, Mo., April 17 .- Daniel Sheffer, white man, shot and killed two negroes, Philip Burgett and his son Moses, about four miles rom St. Genevive, Mo., last Tuesday. There had been an old dispute between them about had been an old dispute between them about the possession of a piece of land, and on Tues-day they met on the land and renewed the trouble, all being armed. Philip Burgett ad-vanced upon Sheffer in a threatening manner, whereupon the latter shot him dead. Moses then opened fire on Sheffer, and was also shot and kill. Sheffer was arrested.

YANKTON, D. T., April 17 .- Dr. J. S. Parsons, the stage-robber captured between Yankton and Sloux Falls by Government detectives, having pleaded guilty, was to-day sentenced by Chief Justice Shannon to a fine of \$1,000 and two years' imprisonment. He was permitted to testify in his own behalf, and was told by the fficient to warrant the step, a pardon

BENEFIT OF BIG LAWYERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—The Jury in the Olive murder case at Hastings returned a verdict at noon of murder in the second degree against Olive and Fisher, and the Judge sentenced the prisoners to imprisonment for life at hard labor. The attorneys for the defense gave notice of a motion for a new trial. The verdict creates general surprise, as a verdict in the first degree was expected.

A TEXAS TRAGEDY. GALVESTON, April 17 .- The News' Eagle Pass special says a Mexican named Munos last night cut his wife's throat, causing death. A daughter, attempting to interfere, was also injured. A neighbor who tried to arrest Munos was newn

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., April 17.—Perry McCormick tho was shot by James Davis and wife Tuesday night, died this morning. Davis and wife are

MURDER.

WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE. Morristown, N. J., April 17.—Christian Lester to-day probably fatally shot his wife, and

CASUALTIES.

TORNADOES. Dispatch to St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—It was only to-day that information was received of a most destructive tornado which swept over Pocahontas, Tenn. last Monday night. Pocahontas is situated on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, about ninety miles east of here. The telegraph wires were all blown down, and the bed of the railroad had to be cleared for more than a mile before the trains could proceed. The The storm came from the southwest, The Methodist Church and the Christian Church

The Methodist Church and the Christian Church were blown down and completely demolished; also the residences of Mr. Rosser, the railroad agent, and Mr. Atkins. The stores of Dr. Ponchos, George Garrett & Brother, and J. T. Smith were wrecked, and the entire stocks of goods badly damaged. The residences of G. W. and D. B. Garrett, J. M. McFarland, and Dr. Netherby were badly damaged. Mr. John Adams had his collar-bone broken, and was otherwise injured. A car on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad was lifted of the track on the switch and turned off its side on the main track. Mattresses and household goods of every description, buggies, and various articles were strewn promisenously around. Hallstones as large as a hen's egg could be picked up afterward, and during the storm the lightning played in a most vivid manner. Joiner's Hotel, a brick building, was demolished also. Fortunately the tamily were away at the time. One house caught fire and was entirely consumed. A similar tornado hearly ruined Pocahontas some years ago, but the work of destruction this time was complete. Great damage was done in the surrounding country, but it is impossible at this writing to give further particulars. The track of the tornado was twenty-five miles in width.

DALLAS. Tex., April 15.—The most terrific

further particulars. The track of the tornado was twenty-five miles in width.

Dallas, Tex., April 15.—The most terrific and destructive tornado ever known in this region occurred about 3 o'elock this afternoon near Lisbon, six miles distant. Ten or more farm-houses were destroyed. Mrs. Vaughan was killed; Mrs. Mary Belt fatally wonuded on the head; Lee Belt, a boy, scriously on the head; Dave Belt, slightly; Mr. and Mrs. James Simms, badly; Thomas Simms, slightly; man, name unknown, seriously; Alice Crow, dangerously: Thomas Clanton, slightly; J. Winters, slightly. Of the houses destroyed, one was burned by lightning. The fencing was completely torn away, and much damage was done to stock. There was no insurance on the houses destroyed. Several doctors went out from Dallas, and are now giving aid to the sufferers.

The citizens of Dallas have subscribed \$543 for sufferers by the storm at Lisbon and neighborhood. Nearly thirty families are homeless. The storm was general throughout northern Texas, and did great damage about White Rock and Corsicana.

A TORNADO CHARLESTON, S. C., April 17 .- Last evening a violent rain-storm occurred here, which con-tinued throughout the night. Accounts from the interior show that the storm began with a terrific tornado, which swept through the lower part of the State, causing great destruction of life and property. In the Village of Walterboro more than 100 dwellings and all the churches were swept away. Three-fourths of the inhabitants are homeless; fifteen persons were

killed and many wounded. At Oakley, a station on the Northeastern Railroad, all the negro houses were leveled, and one negro killed, besides many hurt. Similar casualties are reported from various points in the track of the

San Francisco, Cal., April 17.-A Victoria 3. C., dispatch says: There is no news from Alaska. Capt. Brown, of the steamship Alask reports the Indians quiet, and does not anticipate any trouble. He attributes the excitement to a scare. This judgment is challenged by the residents of Sitka and the Collector of the port,

NEW YORK, April 17 .- The failure of the Hart, Bliven & Mead Manufacturing Company, Nos. 107 Chambers street and 91 Reade street, is announced. Liabilities placed at over \$200,-000. The trade obligations will not exceed \$10,000. The assets show a large surplus nominally over the habilities, and consist of merchandise, open accounts, bills receivable, and real estate. SWEET BELLS JANGLED.

The Kilkenny Cat-Cage Yclept the Brooklyn Presbytery.

Talmage and His Enemy Attempt a Little Love-Feast.

The Presbytery Has Decency Enough to Refuse to Stand It.

Apostolic Blows and Knocks Stopped by the Police.

ecial Dispatch to The Tribuna NEW YORK, April 17.—There was excitement enough in the Talmage trial to-day. When the Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler made the opening orayer, neither he nor any other member could have foretold the exciting and discreditable cenes that were to follow. The session was one of excitement from beginning to end, and was prolonged some time beyond the usual hour, to give the Presbyters a better chance to criminate and recriminate each other. Dr. Spear shedding tears, Dr. Van Dyke breaking unexpectedly into a very solemn scene, Dr. Talmage walking lown the aisle and shaking hands with Mr. Hathaway, a lady in the audience

CALLING DR. VAN DYKE A LIAR, and the Moderator leaving the chair in disgust, were a few of the interesting incidents. Dr. Van Dyke was, for the first time, openly accused on the floor of the Presbytery of being the eading mover in the prosecution. When this gentleman said: "I have no ill-feeling against Dr. Talmage; God knows I haven't," the audience laughed derisively, and, a short time afterward, Mr. Willard said Dr. Van Dyke ought to be excluded from voting as well as Dr. Talmage, as he was just as much a par ty to the

AFTER SUCH HARD BATTLES, it was scarcely surprising that the old proposi-tion of sitting with closed doors should again be brought up. Immediately after opening the Moderator announced that he had invited Brothers Talmage and Hathaway to meet him and see if they could not settle their differences, as they were being placed in a false attitude before the public. They understood each other thoroughly, and wrote letters to the Presbytery. Dr. Talmage read his letter, and was followed by Mr. Hathaway. Both notes had this expression with a change of names: "In view of this previ-ous adjustment, I hereby DECLINE TO ATTEMPT TO VINDICATE MY CHAR-

ACTER in this respect at the expense of Dr. Talmage." These letters created a sensation. Dr. Spear was overcome with emotion, and nearly every-body was visibly affected. Dr. Van Dyke objected to the proceedings, and was laughed at, and told he lied by a woman. He remarked that women came there and forgot the modesty of their sex. Then he withdrew. Dr. Talmage said: "I wish at this point to offer Brother Hathaway my right hand of fellowship. We settled this matter last night, and there is no ower on earth to stop us." [Applause.] Mr. Crosby-A charge of slander

CANNOT BE PUT DOWN by personal settlement between the principals

these times. This scene probably was merely a repetition of what passed two years ago.

Mr. McCullogh—I would like to ask the defendant whether he had reasons to believe Mr. Hathaway guilty of dishonest practices. Dr. Spear-I answer for Dr. Talmage that he selfnes to answer.

Mr. Millard-It would be an unfortunate thing for this Presbytery to indicate to a com nunity that it had any besitation in this matter. Mr. McClelland-There are a few things

which I possess. Among others is A CONSCIENCE. ot conscientiously vote for this motion, It is not a question of friendship. It is a question of veracity. If these letters present no evidence, what have we to do with them? I would have been better pleased if one party had To vote process of whitewashing, and for that I am not prepared. Let us bring in, at the end, if we can, a clean letter of acquittal. The passage

this resolution would stultify the Presbytery and hold it up to universal contempt,

After long recrimination and BITTER WORDS between the counsel and others, it was decided by a close vote to retain the fourth specification, despite the private settlement between the parties concerned in it. After some further sharp discussion the Moderator capped the climax by leaving the chair, permanently as be

Amid great disorder and confusion the Presbytery adjourned.

Just after adjournment, Wednesday afternoon, there was

AN ENTERTAINING SCUPPLE between one or two of the clergymen, a newsboy, the sexton, and a Trustee. The newsboys were crying the evening papers, and the Rev. Alfred Taylor, of the Presbytery, called one of them to the steps and bought a copy. Before he had time to pay, the sexton seized the newsboy and pushed him off the steys. Mr. Taylor called him back, and, when he came, the sexton again pushed him away. Mr. Taylor then seized the sexton by the shoulders and told him to let the boy alone.

A SCUPPLE FOLLOWED.

A SCUPPLE POLLOWED, in which a Trustee of the church joined. A friend of Mr. Taylor interfered, and struck the Trustee several vigorous blows. The appearance of several policemen put an end to the fight.

MAURICE BARRYMORE.

His Story of the Killing of Porter and the Wounding of Himself. Correspondence Cincinnati Enguirer, Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.
COLUMBUS, O., April 15.—Maurice Barrymor

the actor, who was wounded at Marshall, Tex., at the time that Porter was killed by Currie passed east this morning to his home in Phila delphia. Though able to travel with the assistance of such aid as his wife can give him, he is far from well. His left arm is in a partially paralyzed condition, as the ball passed through a ganglia of nerves in the arm and then fractured the shoulder-blade. He is very much re duced in flesh, but is cheerful, and hopes within a month to resume his profession. It is four weeks to-day since he was wounded, and the speedy recovery which has been his good for-

speedy recovery which has been his good fortune is considered by him as an evidence of his excellent physical condition.

His account of the killing of Porter, as well as the shooting of himself, and the subsequent action of the people and authorities, is quite interesting. He says that, while the printed statements in the main have been correct, they have done an injustice to both himself and Porter, in this, that they assumed that they had taken offense at the indecent allusion made to Miss Cummins by Currie while talking to the barkeeper, when, in fact, they did not hear it. After getting his drink at the bar, which was separated from the lunch-room by the screen-doors, Currie came into the room where the three were scated on stools, and, putting his hand behind his car, said to Porter: "Did you make that motion at me, you d—n son of a b—h!" Porter said "No" in a kindly tone.—remarking that he did not know him, and did not want a difficulty with him. Then Barrymore called his attention to the fact that a lady was present, and begged him to use less flithy and insuiting language. Then Currie, after an insuiting expression in regard to the lady, asked him if he wanted to take up the quarrel, to which Barrymore replied that he did not,—that he was unarmed, and was not seeking a quarrel. Currie replied that he was not armed, and urged the fight. At this Miss Cummins passed between them, asking them not to quarrel; but at this moment Currie drew his pistol, and, as Barrymore put up his arm, pushing the lady out of range, Currie fired, the shot passing through his arm and into his back. Three more shots were fired by Currie in rapid succession, and, finding himself shot and defenseless against a man who had drawn an additional revolver, he ran toward the bar-room, when he heard a shot, and instinctively looked back as Porter exclaimed:

"My God, I am shot": after which he ran out through a back door into a yard, and, seeing another entrance to the building, ran in, when, to

his dismay, he found himself again in the room with the bloody fiend, who at once opened fire on him again, but he dodged so lively as to escape and get out of the room.

Porter was shot in the stomach, and reeled out at the front door, and fell upon the denot-platform, where he lay until he died, some forty minutes afterward. After Barrymore had made his second escape, Miss Cummins was thrice threatened with death by the underer, but for some cause could not speak, and to her silence she probably owed her life. For two hours after the shooting Currie walked up and down the depot, brandishing his pistols and threatening to shoot any one who would not drink with him. At the end of that he was persuaded to give up his pistols and submit to an arrest.

an arrest.

The murderer's brother, who is said to be a decent citizen of Shreveport, called upon Barrymore, accompanied by his lawyer and doctor, evidently to get an ante-moriem statement which could be used in favor of the murderer, which could be announced that he would expend and, while he aunounced that he would expend his last dollar in defending his brother, asked the wounded man to have charity for his unfor-

more's stay.

The Locomotive Brotherhood, of which Currie is a member, are raising funds and taking every step to get Currie ont on bail. This information was given me by Maj. Ross information, who fives at Shreveport. The Major was that it is hardly possible that the villain care that it is hardly possible that the villain information was given me by Maj. Ross. Wilkinson, who lives at Shreveport. The Major savs that it is hardly possible that the villain will get what he so richly deserves,—a hanging—for the Brotherhood are numerous, rich as an Association, and sworn to stand by him. Public sentiment among the good people at Marshall is in favor of the hanging; but, as the hanging of a white man in that locality would be establishing a precedent which might be disagreeable to any gentleman who would want to do a little killing, it is probable that he will be acquitted.

Currie's escape from the mob, after killing the man and woman in the dance-house at Fort Hays in 1870, was effected by his getting into the tender of a locomotive, where he rode such a distance as the engineer thought safe, when he came out, and, through the aid of the Brotherhood, escaped.

Col. George Noble, the Superintendent of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, knew of the bad charatter of the man, and yet for two or three years this desperado was his pet engineer, and, when he quit running an engine, he was placed on the pay-rolls as detective.

I should add that Mr. Barrymore says that he received every kindness at the hands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every situndess at the hands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every situndess at the bands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every situndess at the shands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every situndess at the shands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every kindness at the shands of the rafroad people, especially Col. R. W. Thompson, Jr., and also that the citizens of Marshall rendered every kindness at the shands of the rafroad people, especi

the trial of Currie, unless he is shot by some of the friends of Currie.

### THE NEGRO EXODUS.

The Movement in Virginia, Washington Special to New York Herald. The emigration fever has reached the colored people in Virginia. In the counties bordering on the Rappabannock and James Rivers the crcitement is great. A gentleman who arrived in this city to-day from those localities says the fever has broken out so badly among the ne groes so that fears are entertained by the farmers and planters that they will be deprived of their help. Those of the negroes who as able to pay their fare West are preparing it leave, and those not so fortunate as to have the ready cash on hand are husbanding their funds in order that they may secure enough to carry them away at an early day. This gentleman says that every measure is being resorted to by the farmers to detain the negroes, but thus far their efforts have been of no avail, as the negroes say their minds are made up to go, and nothing but death can stop them. In the adjoining counties of Fauquier, Culpepper, and Fairfax there is also some commotion among the negroes, but not to the extent it exists a the other counties above named. This gentleman expresses the opinion that by the middle of the month at least 1,000 negroes will be on the move, and fully that number ready to follow. farmers and planters that they will be deprive

The Movement in Texas

Houston, Tex., April 15.—Your correspondent is closely watching the exodus movement in turns out there is to be a general consultation smong leading colored men of Texas at Houston, June 19, the anniversary of Gen. Granger's proclamation of freedom to the slaves of Texas, proclamation of freedom to the slaves of Texas, in 1865. At the consultation it is to be determined whether it is to the interest of the colored people in Texas to migrate to some Susser-Territory in the West. Some leading segmentation the movement, and say they want to relate a State where none but their own color shall reside, free from interference by the whites, and which they can control and themselves govern. Let it be told that the trail of the whole husiness is the negro in the Souther. the whole business is the negro in the South a-gins to have a varue fear of re-enslavement. This is the truth, and their leaders, if closely questioned, will admit as much.

The Exact Size of It.

Caristan Register.

In conversation with an intelligent negro, of nost exemplary life and a devout member of the Baptist Church, the editor of this pa asked: "Why did you not stay in Georg where the climate is so much warmer and who you know the ways of the people?" "Because, he answered, "I saw the white people meant kill us. Four or five of the colored people whom I knew were made way with for on cause or another, and I thought my time mixtome." "But hadn't these colored people womething wrong?" "Well, sah, everythe we does is wrong, unless we are jest willin! we does is wrong, unless we are jes' willing

## FITZ JOHN PORTER.

Tammany Aldermen Eulogizing Him-A Vigorous Protest. New Fork Times, April 18, The Board of Aldermen was engaged for new ly four hours yesterday in discussing the me of Maj.-Gen. Fitz John Porter, in connect

with the action of the recent Court of Inquexonerating him from the charges prefer against him during the late War. Ald. Sie opened the proceedings by presenting a series resolutions that had been vetoed by ex-May Opdyke in 1863, eulogizing the General as a great hero, and condemning the action of the original court-martial

as a great hero, and condemning the action of the original court-martial which adjudged him guilty of disobecience of orders and imperiting the cause of the Union. It is a singular fact that Mr. Sievin and his fammany colleagues, who desired to give a public reception to Gen. Porter in the Governor's Room, were forgetful of the fact that their predecessors in the Board refused by a solf it vote to retain Gen. Porter as Commissioner of Public Works, on the ground that he had been instrumental in reducing the wages of the laborate employed in the departments from \$2 to \$1.07 a day. The resolutions which were disapproved by Mayor Ondyke condemned nearly all the great leaders in the Union army, and extoled to the highest degree Gen. McCtellan, Gen Porter, and others.

Ald. Burns said that the offering of sach resolutions was simply disgraceful. Mr. Burns, in conclusion, moved to amend the resolutions by extending the thanks of the Common Councit of Gen. John Pope.

Ald. Roberts—What for? Is it for boing defeated and running away! [Laughter: Ald. Burns—Welh, my friend did not have a chance to run away.

Ald. Jacobus entered an indignant points against the spirit of the measure. He thought Gen. Porter should have been hanged loss as soon as the sentence of the court-martial was pronounced. If the public had less heart than they had, the Aldermen would not now be troubled with men like Gen. Porter.

Ald. Stewart opposed the resolutions. He referred to President Hayes as a renegade and straitor to his party, and said he deserved nothing for reopening Porter's case. Porter had been convicted by a jury of his peers, and the decision was final. Porter made a failure at Bull Run and another one as Commissioner of Public Works. They might extend to him the thanks of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. Stewart sat down amid loud applause.

Ald. Stevin replied that ex-Mavor Wickham, and not Fitz. John Porter, had reduced the sat down amid loud applause.

Ald. Slevin replied that ex-Mavor Wickham, and not Fitz John Porter, had reduced the wages of the laborers. Gen. Porter had to carry out the instructions given him on the subject.
He was forced to do that.
Ald. Burns—Then he must be a very britter indeed, when he allowed himself to be forced to cut down the pay of poor men. [Applause.]

forced to cut down the pay of poor more plause.]

Ald. Jacobus said that the original continuation was composed of able officers, who had all the facts before them.

Ald. Slevin replied that the Court of Inquiry which had exonerated Porter were also able men.

Ald. Jacobus moved to place the name of Jefferson Davis alongside of that of Gen. Fir John Porter. [Loud laughter.]

Finally, a motion was made to send the matter to a special committee of five Aldermen, and it was carried.

Complete L Mines

LE

Giving the Average as Shown

What Constitu Something Mines-

LEADVILLE, Col claims that have be Evans and Iowa Gu oducing mines! the question in thi be premised that it ndy even here a ered well posted. plete list to-day is orrow, as ore is b new quarters.

Most of the pay walking distance of s mile from the con tant street, th ville, to Fryer Hill.

the side of a mount camp, and is in pl The best mines se groups. Thus, bey the Fryer-Hill these may be fo Across, to the sout where stand Mine. Two miles to the South Eva inence as a outh over a lofty h & Dewy cluster, from camp is the fa Scattered around groups above ment developed claims, o ground. There are Il. and of these per ore. The following erally conceded to b THE BES in Leadville, togeth

the ore per ton, as t

different smelting-w

inferent smelting-w Iron, average 250 o Dyer, average 250 o Dyer, average 250 o Long & Dewy, aver New Discovery, ave Little Chief, average Crescent, average 1 Carboniferous, aver Crysolite, average 1 Camp Bird, average 1 These figures, it shows a press in fallible. ed continually, and t which would at once d the ore, as shown by this happened in th covery, where the Su body of ore thirty from 300 to 1,000 our with the Dver. On

with the Dyer. On workmen struck int 800 to 1,200 ounce ably the richest ever yet been min But the general above-mentioned mine time than the figures. The New Discovery, the boniferous, the Cryso Fryer-Hill mines; the tered throughout the mer are easier worked are capable of production of the produc cent are fine mines, as are located were large not so thoroughly tale would take a front ra

ACTUALLY :

at the present time, whose owners claim none of the latter car Silver Wave, average Morning Star, average Cyclops, average 80 o Double Decker, avera Evening Star, average Gone Abroad, averag Gone Abroad, average Gone Abroad, average Pittsburg, average 61 Little Giant, average 62 Agassiz, average 63 c Adelaide, average 63 c Adelaide, average 64 c Adelaide, average 65 c Adelaide, average 67 c Adelaide, average 68 c Adelaide, average 69 c Adelaide, average 69 c Adelaide, average 60 c Adelaide, average 80 c Adelaide, average 80 c Adelaide, average 75 c Adelaide, average 70 c Adelaide, average 20 c Adelaide, average 25 c Adanchero, average 15 c Adanchero, average 15 c Adanchero, average 15 c Adanchero, average 15 c Adanchero, average 18 c Adanchero, average 20 c Adanchero,

It is not necessary to these mines are poor the lowness of the gra only recently and are still in 'a part liv all cases where min regular orospect, that the rule is to meet first, which gradual as the lead is the mines in this most promising in the which were once go practically exhausted. Ing and Evening Star, Adelaide; Little Gi Doodle, Winnemuc, the best of the lot. 7 valuation, from \$25,00 are several on the lis dollar, except for spece A great deal of inge ed in ONLY RECENTLY

NAMING THE of the camp. It must who bestowed the nas somewhat dubious pro inviting to capitalists solid investments. Solid investments. Person it was person it was in the ground one, thinking doubtle into Leadville, adopted Girl. In a fit of desponder of the capital of the capital of the capital one, so far as min which, so far as min with more propriety Still another claim is cause, being situated i literally "among ti Treasure, so far as silv hidden. For brevity an the lead, although Te an inexpressive term too. For instance, the O. K., the R. A. and others, all of whi owners, if not to the dead to the country and the belcher, the Dund American Eagle, the Hercules, the Monte Ocean. Of pretty na of the Hills, the Go West, the Silver Wave of Colorado, the Maid the May Queen, the Cord, the Star of Hercules.

self again in the room to at once opened fire dodged so lively as to e stomach, and reeled defel upon the depotution in the died, some After Barrymore had be, Miss Cummins was saith by the nurderer, i not speak, and to her red her life. For two currie walked up and lang one who would not the end of that he was pistols and submit to

er, who is said to be a eport, called upon Bar-his lawyer and doctor, intermortein statement avor of the murderer, that he would expend ding his brother, asked we churity for his unforpeated his visits several g the weeks of Barry-

herhood, of which Curdsing funds and taking
rie out on bail. This
me by Maj. Ross.
Shreveport. The Major
possible that the viliala
ly deserves.—a hanging,
are numerous, rich as an
to stand by him. Public
good people at Marshali
g; but, as the hanging
locality would be estabth might be disagreeable
would want to do a little
at he will be acquitted.
the mob, after killing the hat he will be acquitted.
the mob, after killing the
the dance-house at Fort
ted by his getting into
tive, where he rode such
er thought safe, when he
the aid of the Brother-

he Superintendent of the d, knew of the bad char-ret for two or three years pet engineer, and, when ine, he was placed on the s at the bands of the raft-Col. R. W. Thompson, itizens of Marshall ren-to binself and wife. He May, and will testify at ess he is shot by some of

30 EXODUS.

ent in Virginia,
to New York Herald.
r has reached the colored In the counties bordering and James Rivers the exgentleman who arrived in those localities says the so badly among the neare entertained by the of the negroes who are e West are preparing to fortunate as to have the husbanding their funds y secure enough to carry y day. This gentleman e is being resorted to by ly day. This gentleman e is being resorted to by the negroes, but thus far n of no avail, as the negroes are made up to go, and stop them. In the adaquier, Calpenper, and some commotion among to the extent it exists a e named. This gentlemion that by the middle 1000 negroes will be on hat number ready to fol-

15.—Your correspondhe exodus movement in a general consultation nen of Texas at Hous-rsary of Gen. Granger's

rsary of Gen. Granger's a to the slaves of Texas, ation it is to be deterning the same of the color-ingrate to some State or Some leading negroes desay they want to get but their own color interference by the can control and themselved that the truth of the negro in the South becar of re-enslavement. eir leaders, if closely s much. Size of It.

Register.
n intelligent negro, of
a devout member of anot stay in Georgia, nuch warmer and where a people?" "Because," white people meant to of the colored people is way with for one hought my time might cae colored people dops Well, sah, everything we are jes' within' to

PORTER. Protest.

Porter, in connection cent Court of Inquiry the charges preferred late War. Ald. Sievia by presenting a series of ch vetoed by ex-Mayor ogizing the General and condemning original court-martial

original court-martial of cause of the Union. At Sevin and his Tamisired to give a public or in the Governor's the fact that their pre-used by a solid vote to minissioner of Public at he had been instructed by the laborers of the laborers

offering of such reso-iceful. Mr. Burns, in ad the resolutions by the Common Council

easure. He thought been hanged just as he court-martial was had less heart than a would not now be n. Porter.

e resolutions. He read he deserved nothers case. Porter had of his peers, and the r made a failure at as Commissioner of textend to him the he orphans who were Bull Run; the thanks of york for advocatingaries; the thanks of out certainly not the termen. Mr. Stewart ser. Mayor Wickham,

the Court of Inquiry or were also able men place the name of I that of Gen. Fit ter.] de to send the mat-f five Aidermen, and;

Complete List of the Paying Mines of the Silver District.

LEADVILLE.

Giving the Average Value Per Ton of the Ore as Shown by the Books of the Smelting-Works.

What Constitutes a Pirst-Class Mine \_\_Fryer Hill Carbonates.

Something About Names of Mines--- Undeveloped Mines.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 5.—Out of all the claims that have been taken up between the Big Evans and Iowa Gulch, how many are paying or producing mines! I shall endeavor to answer the question in this letter, although it should be premised that information on this point is cloudy even here among men who are considered well posted. Besides, what may be a complete list to-day is likely to be incomplete tomorrow, as ore is being struck almost daily in

Most of the paying mines are within easy walking distance of the camp. It is only about a mile from the corner of Harrison avenue and Chestnut street, the business centre of Lead-ville, to Fryer Hill. The Carbonate Mine is on the side of a mountain almost overhanging the camp, and is in plan view from every house. The best mines seem to cluster together in groups. Thus, beyond the Carbonate group lie the Fryer-Hill mines. Half a mile beyond these may be found the Adelaide group. Across, to the south, is seen the opening in the pines, where stand the shaft-houses of the Iron Mine. Two miles further cast and one comes to the South Evans group, just coming into prominence as a pay-district. A long jump south over a lofty hill and one reaches the Long & Dewy cluster, while still further removed from camp is the famous Dyer Mine.

Scattered around and between the mines and groups above mentioned are a multitude of undeveloped claims, covering pretty much all the ground. There are about 400 mining-claims in all, and of these perhaps fifty are producing payore. The following list includes what are generally conceded to be

THE BEST PAYING MINES in Leadville, together with the average value of the ore per ton, as taken from the books of the rent smelting-works:

different smelting-works:
Iron, average 200 oz.
Dyer, average 250 oz.
Long & Dewy, average 175 oz.
New Discovery, average 160 oz.
Little Chief, average 120 oz.
Carbonate, average 175 oz.
Crescent, average 140 oz.
Carboniferous, average 100 oz.
Crysolite, average 100 oz.
Vulture, average 100 oz.
Vulture, average 100 oz.
These figures, it should be explained, are by no means infallible. The mines are being work-

no means infallible. The mines are being workd continually, and the quality of the ore is LIABLE TO MODIFICATIONS.

An extraordinarily rich pocket may be struck which would at once double the average value of the ore, as shown by the above table. Recently this happened in the case of the New Dis covery, where the Superintendent developed a body of ore thirty feet thick, and assaying from 300 to 1,000 ounces to the ton. So, also from 300 to 1,000 ounces to the ton. So, also, with the Dver. Only a few days ago the workmen struck into a vein assaying from 800 to 1,200 ounces, and showing probably the richest silver ore that has ever yet been mined in North America. But the general average of all the above-mentioned mines has not been less at any time than the figures I have attached to them. The New Discovery, the Little Chief, the Carboniferous, the Crysolite, and the Vulture are Fryer-Hill mines; the others are widely scattered throughout the entire district. The former are easier worked, and at the present time are capable of producing by far the greatest amount of ore daily; but, on the other hand, they are ephemeral, being simply deposits, and can be exhausted inside of two years. The fron and the Dyer are practically inexhaustible; the and the Dyer are practically inexhaustible; the Long & Dewy have plenty of room, but its mineral is unreliable; the Carbonate and the Crecent are fine mines, and if the hilf on which they are located were larger, or if the ground were not so thoroughly taken up with claims, they would take a front rank. Not one of the abovenamed mines is worth less than \$500,000.

The following list comprises all of the remaining mines which are

at the present time. There are many others whose owners claim to have "struck it," but none of the latter can hardly be called paying mines as yet: ACTUALLY MARKETING ORE

mines as yet:
Silver Wave, average 100 oz.
Morning Star, average 90 oz.
Cyclope, average 80 oz.
Double Decker, average 75 oz.
Evenling Star, average 75 oz.
Evenling Star, average 75 oz.
Gone Abroad, average 70 oz.
Gone Abroad, average 80 oz.
Pittsburg, average 60 cz.
Little Giant, average 70 oz.
North Star, average 70 oz.
North Star, average 70 oz.
Azassiz, average 70 oz.
Azassiz, average 50 oz.
Chiefiain, average 80 oz.
Chiefiain, average 90 oz.
Keystone, average 30 oz.
Keystone, average 30 oz.
Kit Carson, average 60 oz.
Little Eva, average 60 oz.
Chimax, average 90 oz.
Chimax, average 90 oz. Duncan, average 75 oz.
Winnemuc, average 100 oz.
Bobert Emmet, average 75 oz.
Pine, average 50 oz.
Terrible, average 25 oz.
Lime, average 20 oz.
Lime, average 20 oz.
Little Ella, average 40 oz.
Boulder, average 20 oz.
Deer Lodge, average 30 oz.
Stone, average 15 oz.
Ranchero, average 15 oz.
Smuggier, average 20 oz.
It is not necessary to take fit

It is not necessary to take it for granted that these mines are poor property in proportion to the lowness of the grade of their ore. Many of them have

only recently struck mineral, and are still in a partial stage of development. In all cases where mines have been located on a regular orospect, that is, on surface indications, the rule is to meet with low-grade ore at first, which gradually increases in richness as the lead is followed. Several of the mines in this list are among the most promising in the camp. Others are mines which were cone good, but which have been practically exhausted. The Silver Wave, Morning and Evening Star, Cyclops, Double Decker. Adelaide, Little Giant, Shamrock, Yankee Doodle, Winnemuc, Tiger, and Little Ella are the best of the lot. These are worth, on a fair valuation, from \$25,000 to \$50,000 each. There are several on the list which are not worth a dollar, except for speculative purposes.

A great deal of ingenuity has been expended in NAMING THE MINING CLAIMS

NAMING THE MINING CLAIMS

Little Maude, the Lily, the Little Lulu. In unattractive names we have the Tankardstown the Smasher, the Scooper, the Mary Murphy the Iron Hat, the Rough and Ready, the Iris Giaut, the Rebel, the Pigtall, the Mary Jane and the Mary Ann.

There are any number of female names, such as the Nellie, the Ettie, the Amelia, the Florence, the Lora Lynn, the Minune, the Henrictta, the Ida Nyce, the Lida, the Stella, the Martha. Then there are still a great many others which seem to have been named indiscriminately, such as the Shawnee, the Yyosalanti, the Washington, the Columbia, the Etna, the Great Western, the Frenchman, the Law, the Crown, the Rock, the Stone, the Iron, the Dome, the American Eagle, the Hope, the Result, the Young America, the Greenback, the Boulder, the Hawkeye, the First Chance, the Last Chance, the Arctic, the Congo, the Park, the Champion, the American, the Virginius, the Echo, the California, the Philadelphia, the Thistle, the Prospect, the Oro, the Adriatic, Of Itdian names there are Little Chief, Big Chief, Chieftsin, Red Cloud, Black Cloud, Yellow Jacket, Colorado Chief, Scalper, Pawnee, Showaecamette. There are legions of others, some expressive and some meaningless. There was one poor devil of a miner who bestowed upon his prospect the forlorn title of

In this article I have endeavored to give as fairly as possible the standing of all the Leadville mines. It is not claimed that the figures are absolutely correct; indeed, it is impossible to lay down any laws regarding silver mines. What is true to-day of a certain mine may be false to-morrow. Mines are variable. So, also, are mine-owners. Every man who has an interest in a mine imagines that property to be the best in the camp. Even the word of the smelters is not always to be relied upon, as most of them are interested in one or more mines. But, fortunately, the figures on their books do not deceive, and there is no criterion of a mine so sure as its mill-run. By the latter I mean the assayed value of ore when taken by the wagon-load. This, of course, is widely different from an ordinary assay. It is easy to THE LAST CHIP. . the wagon-load. This, of course, is widely dif-ferent from an ordinary assay. It is easy to pick out fine specimens of ore from a mine, take them to an assay office in your pocket, and get a valuation made. But, when ore is marketed by the wagon-load, two or three tons to the load, there cannot be much opportunity for un-fair selection. The mineral in the whole wagon is assayed on its average value, and the smelters have had enough experience to know how to keep that average down to a figure that will in-sure their own safety.

G. E. W. sure their own safety.

A NEW CARBONATE FIND.

Particulars of the Recent Discoveries in Denver (Colo.) Tribune.
The Tribune of Wednesday morning contained

a special dispatch from Santa Fe giving a neces sarily brief account of the finding of silver ores in the shape of carbonates of lead. Correspondents at Santa Fe supplement the telegraphic account with fuller details. According to these letters-for there are several-no doubt seems to exist that the mineral is carbonate. Indeed, they have a mine called the Carbonate.

The silver bearing district is about ten miles from north to south, and six miles from east to west, and is near Pino's ranch, on the middle road, southwesterly from Santa Fe twenty miles, and about the same distance from Berthrough the district. The topography of the district is a number of hills or mounds, more or less connected, rising out of the plain or mesa. Mineral has been known to exist in the Cerrillos for years past, there being mines of numerous shafts and tunnels used by the Spanish over a continue seed. Some of these shafts are over a century ago. Some of these shaits are nearly 200 feet deep, with levels 300 or 400 feet in length, and in them are the decayed poles with notched surface which served as ladders in that primitive age, and by which Indian slaves ded into the mines and bore back with them the mineral, packed on their backs. Great quantities of old slag survive the mineral fur-naces, which in that early day yielded by a crude process a sufficiency of mineral to justify an enormous outlay, as is attested by the extent of enormous outlay, as is attested by the extent of the mines which abound in that vicinity. The difficulty recently has been in the refractory character of the rock. With the new developments and experiments at Leadville in the treatment of carbonates, it is possible, may be found the solution of Cerrillos mines. One of the hills has been well nigh leveled with the plain, in what seems manifest, a search for turquoise or precions metals, and a shaft 150 feet deep has been known to exist in the hills since a time to which the memory of man runneth not; and to it which the memory of man runneth not; and to which the innumerable and vague local traditions of the existence of precious metals in some degree doubtless have reference.

During the last few years a number of parties have been perfecting titles to mineral lands at this camp with a view to their desirability so one as the reflexeds should advance to within

this camp with a view to their desirability so soon as the rallroads should advance to within available nearness to it. A few weeks since Mr. Frank Dimmick, an old prospector favorably known to many of the Tribune readers, made a visit to the Cerrillos and began a careful but quest trips to Santa Fe and numerous assays of ore which he was continually making excited curiosity, which early developed into interest, and at this time a mining excitement promising a furore is fermenting. Gen. Atkinson, Ingiana furore is fermenting. Gen. Atkinson, IndianAgent Thomas, and a number of ladies left in
a four-horse ambulance at 7 o'clock on the
morning of the 2d for new camp to inspect its
richness. They were shortly followed by a fourmule outfit loaded with prospectors, among
whom were Col. McClure, Mr. Charles Thayer,
and Deputy-Surveyors McBrown and Taylor.
Other, teams are starting this noon with miningimplements to commence development immediately.

Santa Fe is, indeed, all agog over the new de-

diately.

Santa Fe is, indeed, all agog over the new developments. Every buggy and carreta and every Gothic Rozinante has been pressed into service during the past few days, and the district was visited by hundreds from Santa Fe alone. Responsible and steady-going men of Santa Fe evince confidence, and even Prof. Strieby, an expert in mineralogy, is improving spring vacation of Santa Fe Academy to examine into the merits of the Certilios district. Surface assays merits of the Cerrillos district. Surface assay merits of the Cerrillos district. Surface assavs run from five to sixty ounces in silver. At a depth of five feet the Carbonate mine assayed a fraction over ninety ounces, and at seven feet it ran as high as 120 ounces. These assays are of average ore taken from fissure veins. A select assay runs as high as 375 ounces. A thorough test will very soon be made by shipments of several tons of rock to different reduction-works in the States, when something quite reliable will be known. Messrs. Audrews & Wheelock have had a small establishment near by for have had a small establishment near by for some years. The celebrated Turquoise mine is some years. The celebrated Turquoise mine is in the same district. The camp is in the immediate vicinity of inexhaustible anthracite coalields and extensive iron deposits, and has a climate that will favor outdoor labor the year

REGULATING RIVERS.

How the Destruction of Szegedin Might Have Been Averted—Some Practical Sug-gestions for the Control of Water-Courses which Apply to the Case of the Missis

Sippi.

Correspondence New York World.

VIENNA, March 27.—The dreadful catastrophe which destroyed the City of Szegedin, in Hungary, and which has been and is still followed by smaller disasters of the same kind in the districts watered by the Theiss, was the subject of my last letter. It is fair to presume that readers of the World are desirous to know the causes of the sudden misfortune and the means proposed for preventing its repetition in future. The inquiries made for this purpose will be useful for other countries exposed to similar dangers. The floods caused of late by the Rhone in France, by the Oder in Germany, many the mining claims of the camp. It must have been an honest man who bestowed the name of Wild Cat upon his somewhat dublous property. Certainly it is not inviting to capitalists who are looking for solid investments. A more ambitions person it was who called his hole in the ground Tip-Top. Another one, thinking doubtless to introduce a variety into Leadville, adopted the name of Modest Girl. In a fit of desperation that miner must have been who called his concerned, might with more propriety be called Probably-not. Still another claim is called Silver-Threads because, being situated in California Guich, it is literally "among the gold." The Hidden Treasure, so far as silver is concerned, remains hidden. For brevity and definiteness Mike takes the lead, although Tenderfoot is by no means an inexpressive term. Initials are common, too. For instance, there is the X. 10, W. 8, the G. K., the R. A. M., the H. D., the A. Y., and others, all of which have meanings to the owners, if not to the outer world. Of LOPTY AND RIGH-SOUSDING NAMES we have the Terrible, the Cyclops. the Tiger, the Estcher, the Dunderburg, the Waterloo, the American Eagle, the Vulture, the Monarch, the Hercules the Monte Christo, the Kohinoor, the Ocean. Of pretty names there are the Queen of the Hills, the Gold Leaf, the Star of the West, the Silver Wave, the Silver Star, the Belle of Colorado, the Maid of Erin, the Little Eva. by several rivers in Switzerland and Italy, were

along the riverside and raise cross-dykes in the river-bed, leaving but a narrow escape in the middle. The result is that the water digs its bed deeper in the middle and pushes sand and stone towards the sides, where they serve to resisforce the cross-dykes. Embankments along the riverside are only raised at very dangerons points, and there an unndation ground of 300 to 400 feet is left between the river and the embankment where the water can remain when the river becomes too high. In addition to these cross-dykes, reservoirs are to be made in the mountains, where the waters can collect in heavy rainfalls, and canals are to be constructed which will take up the river's abundant waters and may serve for watering fields or for navigation when required.

None of these useful measures were observed when the course of the Theiss was regulated. In 1846, when the plans for regulating the course of the Theiss were being preoared, the celebrated Italian engineer Paleocapa, who built the Cavour Canal, advised that large space for inundation should be left when the embankments were raised. But his excellent advice was not followed. To facilitate navigation on the Thelas, and to increase the rapidity of its fall, the river's course was shortened. The Theiss flowed twenty-five to forty times slower than the Rhine. It flows through the Hungarian plain in endless windings over 611 kilometres. Of these windings 108 were cut through by canals, extending over 131 kilometres, and shortening the river's course by 480 kilometres. Of course when the water flowed more rapidly, the danger of a flood in the lower regions became greater, wherefore the embankments were raised three and a half feet higher than the maximum high-water mark before 1846, which was in 1830. This measure, however, became useless in time, as in the course of about twenty-five years the river carried with it about 100,000,000 cubic metres of sand and stones, which raised the bed of the Theiss by three and a half feet higher than the maximum high-water mark before Government once more proposed regulating the Maros, and the Government's representative in an assembly of Theiss regulation companies spoke words that came true but too soon. He

spoke words that came true but too soon. He said:

"When the highest water of the Maros encounters the highest water of the Theiss, then one of the finest cities of the Hungarian plain will be expessed to catastrophe to be rightly foreseen by those alone who know how low three-fourths of the town lie and of what material the pretty houses are built."

When even this warning was treated lightly the Government made one more effort to prevent misfortune, and in 1876 proposed building a ring-dyke around the city, for which the Government promised to find the necessary funds. But a small majority of the townsmen refused this offer also. All this carelessness was remore effectual by the heavy snowfalls in the winter, and the sudden thaw, which sent immense quantities of water into the plain. After many days' rain a violent storm broke out, which drove the water with immense power against the embankment. In some towns—Coongrad, Szentes, and Vasarhely—the inhabitants' efforts to secure their embankments succeed. Czongrad, Szentes, and Vasarhely—the inhabitants' efforts to secure their embankments succeeded. In Szegedin, which is exposed to the greatest danger, all efforts were in vain. The water destroyed and buried the city, and has not flown off to this day. Nothing can, of course, be done before the water has been got rid of, and then the first thing to consider will be the future regulation of the river.

A Princess at a Music Hall. A Princess at a Music Hall.

London Truth.

The talk of Vienna is the innovation introduced by the Princess Metternich at one of the music halls of the city, known as the Gasthaus, where she had been lately in the habit of repairing with a select party of friends, and drinking champagne to the tune of popular songs. It was widely known that the Princess is a connoisseur, as she has, in years gone by, enjoyed the lessons and familiarity of Mile. Theresa, and it was freely hinted that nobody could sing as she did "Rien n'est sacre pour un sapeur."

Still the public hardly expected ever to be made as she did "Rien n'est sacre pour un sapeur."
Still the public hardly expected ever to be made a judge of the accomplishment. The good folk who smoke their pipes over their lager beer at the Gasthaus were not a little surprised, therefore, when they saw the Princess ascend the stage, and, after bidding the tune to the orchestra, attack with consummate maestria her favorite song. It need hardly be said that her success was tremendous. The audience would tain have carried her in triumph. The only long faces were those of the proprietor of the hall, who had not been able to advertise the event in advance, and, it may be,—but this is merely a supposition.—the face of Prince Metternich when he heard of the whole business. The best thing the Princess could do would be to exert her talents again for the benefit of her submerged Hungarian country people at Szegedin THE TRIBUNE BEANCH OFFICES

IN OldDer TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons throughout the city, we have established
Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received
until 8 of lock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m.
on Saturdays:
J. & H. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdesler, Stationer, etc., 1009
West Madison-st., near Western-av.
HOBERIT TARUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1
Blue Island-av., corner of Haisted-st.
H. C. HERRIGN, Jeweier, Newsdealer, and Fancy
Goods, 730 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

PERSONAL. In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-ertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PPRSONAL-R TO L. SEE LETTER TO-DAY. DERSONAL-WILL LYDIA, WHO FORMERLY lived on State-st., between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth, address J 88, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND. I OST-APRIL 17, ON RIVERSIDE ROAD-A BOX coataining a revolver and cartridges, with hunting hat, cost and rubber boots attached. By returning the same to 223 West Madison-st, he finder will receive \$10 reward. SIO reward.

OST-TUESDAY EVENING, BETWEEN EIGHT
eenth-st. and Exposition Building, a package
containing an old-fashioned lace collar and head-dress.
The inder will be liberally rewarded by returning to
8.07 Indiana-av.

LOST-WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, A GRAY slik purse containing a sum of money. Finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving at 956 Prairie-av.

LOST-A SQUARE SLEEVE-BUTTON, MOSS agate setting; also equare-cornered cuff. A reward will be paid for return to Cashier at Tribune office.

CTRAYED-OR STOLEN-APRIL 11, WHITE AND Diver-colored setter bitch, A liberal reward will be paid for her return. N. PAONESSA & SON, 127 Dearborn-st.

Dearborn-st.

75 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF 2 STOLEN
by horses, one 3 years old, 3 white feet, star
in face, fine straight colt, weight 1.050; the other is 9
years old, has one while hind foot, heavy mane and
tail; is fat. Address J. R. LITTS, Frankfort Station. \$100 REWARD AND NO QUESTIONS ASKED from 338 Warren-av., Tuesday evening, April 15.

MISCELLANEOUS. I WANT \$8,000 STOCK LIQUORS; WILL PAY \$2,000 cash, balance clear property. Address J 94, Tribune office. OLD PAPERS IN PACKAGES OF 100 FOR SALE QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE ment in a doctor's family; female complaints a specialty; private and confidential. Box 363, Chicago. QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINE-ment; private and confidential. Box 20, City Post-office. WANTED-TWO-STORY FRAME IN WEST DI-vision to move: store front preferred. PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st. WANTED-A SCHOLARSHIP FOR BRYANT & Stratton's at once. Address J 85, Tribune.

MACHINERY, FOR SALE-CHEAP-SEVERAL TRAVELING EN-gines, all in the best working order. Address H. H. SCOVILL & No. 52 Canal-st., Chicago; or A. H. DELAMATER, No. 211 Franklin av., Cleveland, Ohio. SECOND-HAND LATHES—ONE 32 FOOT 46 INCE swing, one 14 foot 36 inch swing, one 8 foot 18 inch swing, very cheap at W. A. JAMES & CO. 8, 275 South Canal-st. WANTED—A SECOND-HAND 2 TO 5-HORSE
power engine and boiler; must be cheap and in
good running order. Address Box 1027, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED-A BAXTER ENGINE, 5 TO 10 HORSE power. Address J 160, Tribune onice. STORAGE. A SAFE AND COMPLETE STOREHOUSE ESPE-cially for furniture and house goods, 200 to 206 Randolph-st. Lowest rates, GOOD DRY, SAFE STORAGE, BY RESPONSIble parties, at low rates, at 683 and 65 State-st.
Examine before going claewhere.
STORAGE FOR FURNITURE. MERCHANDISE,
buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city: advance: at
10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARKY, 160 W. Mouroe

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED-I NEED A MAN IN MY business and \$700; no risks; pays well. This is a good opening for a site man. No, Tribune olice.

PARTNER WANTED-I WANT A MAN TO JOIN Imp in wholessie trade; large produs; \$3,000 required. Aduress Joi Trioune olice. CITY REAL ESTATE.

Column, three lines of less, 25 cents FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH AND PAYMENTS, one of the pleasantest houses on North Lasalle-st. Ohlo-st., near Pine, 12-room house. Illinois-st., near State, vacant lot. Wainut-st., near Leavitt, good frame house. Monroe-st., near Honore, octagon stone front. E. L. CANFIELD, 59 Lasalle-st.

FOR SALE-A BARGAIN-AND ON EASY TERMS.

R a 3-story brick, in dirst-class order, completely furnished, near Twenty-sixth-st. on Waban-av. Inquire of JACOB WELL, it washington-st. POR SALK-20 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR VAN Buren: well improved at a bargain for cash. In-quire of J ACOB WEIL, 92 Washington-st. POR SALE-I HAVE SOME VERY FINE RESI-dence lots on Wabash, Michigan, Indians, and Frairic-ava, for sale cheap. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 82 Washington-84. FOR SALE—THE PINE DOCK, WITH MUILDING FOR SALE—THE PINE DOCK, WITH MUILDING and sheds, on corner of Grove and Nineteenth-sis. 2.0x200 ft., now occupied by Kelley, Moriey & Co Terms casy, MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE-\$4,500 WILL PURCHARE THE ELE-gant marble-front house 591 West Jackzon-st., par-lors, dinlay-room, and kitchen on first-floor; gas-fat-tures and furnace. Inquire 133 Dearborn-st., in Bank. FOR SALE-OR TO RENT-THREE-STORY BRICE house No. 654 Michigan-av., near Eighteenth-st A. J. AVERELL, 127 Dearborn-st.

I OR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT houses Nos. 1081 and 1083 Michigan-av., east front, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth-sts. Will be sold very cheap and possession given. TOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, 170 LaSalle-st. FOR SALE-SI, 200 FRAME DWELLING 1071 CON-gress-st, \$3,00 -48 feet on Orden-av., near Van Buren-st. CHAS. J. HAINES & CO., Boom 36 Ash-land Block. land Block.

POR SALE—FOR CASH I WILL SELL A NICE COTtage, with 30x125, cheap. J 56, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FINE STONE FRONT RESIDENCE, 4
rooms on main floor, fine location, west Side, for
57,000. The building alone is worth 38,000. WALLER
BROTHERS, 04 Washington-28.

POR SALE—84.500—NO. 84 WARREN-AV., A well-built 2-story and basement house, having barn, etc.; 30 foot lot; all in complete order. J. C. MAUILL, 86 Washington-st. FOR SALE-CHEAP FOR CASH, TWO LOTS ON West Madison, corner Francisco. I. P. COATES.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE. POR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF WAU-kegan, from 15 to 20 residences; several very fine locations and beautiful bomes, with large grounds, fruit, etc., on very favorable terms. Come up and see them. Several houses to rent. Apply to O. S. LIN-COLN, Real Estate Agent. COLN, Real Estate Agent.

FOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago: \$15 down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free: abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4. FOR SALE-HOUSE, LARGE BARN, ORCHARD, and 50 acres of land in Village of LaGrange for \$200.

J. R. PHILO, LaGrange, and 86 LaSaile-st. FOR SALE-KENWOOD-CHOICE LOT 75x140 FT.
Madison-av.. near station; east front. Easy terms.
PIERCE & WARE, 143 LaSalle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—ROMANTIC SUMMER VILLA RESI-dence on the banks of the beautiful and well known Fox Lake, Lake County, Ill.; handsome grounds, 3 scree, all improved; boat-house with boats; best fish-ing and hunting in the State; price \$3,000; terms to sulf; suitable for a public place or private home. Ap-ply so or address Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 79 East Ran-dolph-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-TO BUY A HOUSE OF ABOUT 10 rooms in good location on West side; no objection to a wooden house if in good condition. I mean business, but it must be a bargain. Address M 50, Tribune office, stating street, number, and price. W ANTED—100 TO 600 FEET ON THE AVENUES, east of Wabash-av., and between Forty-third and Fifty-third-sts. (Michigan avenue preferred.) Will pay haif cash and haif in clear property. Address N 53, Tribune office, for two days. TO RENT-HOUSES

West Side.

TO RENT-THE 3-STORY STONE DWELLING-house 25 Park-av., south front, graind throughout, with modern improvements, in nice order, with bride harn well finished for horses and man, Also, 37-West Randoiph-st., brick dwelling, handy to cars and business. H. C. MOREY, 95 Clark-st. TO RENT-395 WARREN-AV. AND 928 MONROE st.; parlors, dining-room, and kitchen on main floor, stone fronts gas fixtures and furnace; convenient and complete. #H. POTWIN, 92 Washington-st.

TO RENT-23 WALNUT-ST. (NEAR ASHLAND Tav.) 2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms furnace, gas-fixtures, and all undern improvementa GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-\$18 PER MONTH, FINE 2-STORY ANI basement brick house 1024 West Adams-st., \$25-elegant 3-story brick 778 Fulton-st. Inquire of W. GRAY BIGOWN, 1006 West Van Buren-st., or Room 63, 97 South Clark-st. 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-st. WASHINGTON-ST. - PARLORS,
dining-room, and kitchen on main floor; gas fixtures, furnace, good barn. H. POTWIN, 92 Washing-TO RENT-HOUSE, 87 LOOMIS-ST., 11 ROOMS, kitchen and dining-room on first floor, laundry, bath-room, closets, etc. inquire on the premises.

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHING-ton-st., 3-7 West Adams-st., large brick house and barn, large lot; all modern conveniences, \$65; 1081 West Jackson-st., \$16: 62 Fig-st., \$6. TO RENT-HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, 147 Park-av.

TO RENT-HOUSE OF NINE ROOMS, 147 Park-av.

Inquire on the premises. Will rent furnished of unfurnished.

unfurnished.

TO RENT-\$13 PER MONTH. 2-STORY BRICK, 18
Holbrook-st.; \$15, two-story frame 10 Harvard-st.,
arranged for two families: \$12.50, two-story brick 29
Grenshaw-st.; \$13, two-story brick 17 Filimore-st.;
\$13, two-story brick 442 Irving-place; \$11, frame cottage 3 Harvard-st.; \$10, two-story frame, 22 Harvard-st. Inquire at 505 Western-av.

TO LENT-2, STORY 11-ROOM HOUSE, 133 LOOMIS-st., water, mas and large garden; \$3 takes it. Ap-1 st., water, gas, and large garden; #3. takes it. Apply to CHAS. W. STEVENS, 229 and 231 State-st.

TO RENT-70 CENTRE-AV., 3-STORY STONE-front house. 16 rooms, all modern improvements, 860. Apply to CHAS. W. STEVENS, 229 and 231 State. TO RENT-11 AND 13 WARREN-AV.; ALSO SOME very desirable houses for \$20 and \$40 in desirable localities. EDGAE S. HEATON, 100 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-283 PARK-AV., SWELL-FRONT BRICK; 11 rooms and attle; furnace, gas-faxtures, etc.; good brick barn; very desirable. H. FOTWIN, 92 Washington st.

To REDT-took WEST MONROE-ST., FINE OCTA-gon brick house, ten rooms: perfect order: fatures, furnace, etc.; \$35, 198 South Lincoin-st., near Adams good etc.; \$35, front, \$25, Loomis-st., near Jack-son octagon sine front, \$40. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 Lasalle-st., Room 4. TO RENT-FURNISHED HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS,

TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHING-TO RENT-BY TURNER & BOND, 102 WASHINGton-st.:
Elegant houses corner Thirty-fifth-st. and boulevard,
\$67 and \$100 per month.
233 Ellis-av., large lot, desirably located, \$35.
Southeast corner Ellis and Oakwood-avs., \$35.
112 Drexel boulevard, octagon brick, \$35.
Greenwood-av., second house south of Forty-thirdst., octagon brick, two periors, D. K. and K. first floor,
bot and cold water three floors, \$30.
Fine brick residence at Hyde Park, \$40.
The above houses have all modern conveniences,
Full particulars and permission to view can be had at
our office. Also well located flafs. TO RENT-THE 2-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house No. 583 Wabash-av., with barn. Inquire of STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 133 La-Salle-st. Saile-st.

TO RENT—THE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT
marble-front house 681 Wadash-av., range, furaace.
hot-water bath, barn: in good order: 15 rooms: the
furniture and carpets in the house can be bought at a
sacrifice or they will be removed; house open for inspection; rent \$800. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

born-st.

TO RENT-COMPLETELY FURNISHED READY
for housekeeping, a very desirable house on the
lake front. Michigan-av., near Congress-st., with all
the modern improvements, steam-heat, etc. Address
D63, Tribune office. TO RENT-VERY LOW TO GOOD PARTY-ELE gant 4-story marble-front house, 306 Michigan-av. Inquire of JOHN L. WOODCOCK, Matteson House. TO RENT-HOUSE 765 WABASH-AV.: 9 ROOMS Apply to J. R. MILLIGAN, Room 4, 94 Dearborn TO HENT-FURNISHED BRICK RESIDENCE ON Michigan-ay, for one year; all modern improvements; brick barn; large lot. Will not be rented for boarding-house; low rent to good party. Address B, 154 Madison-st.

TO RENT-THE FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT houses Nos. 1081 and 1983 Michigan-av. YOUNG & SPICER, Room 6, 170 LaSalie-st. TO REN-39C AND 382 CALUMET-AV., 12-ROOM brick houses, cheap. BULLOCK BROS., 149 to TO RENT-TWO-STORY AND CELLAR HOUSE, 8 rooms, good locality. South Side, \$25 a month; also two-story and basement, 10 rooms, \$30. For particulars apply to H. L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-10-ROOM HOUSE, 1006 WABASH-AV., newly papered and grained; water, barn, etc. Inquire od premises.

To RENT-108 VINCENNES-AV. AND I JOHN-son-place, 10 rooms, marble front, elegantly frescoed, all modern improvements. J. C. McCORD, 116 Monroe-st. TO RENT-COTTAGE 345 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.. near Thirtieth-st.; \$20. Small cottage, California-av.; \$8. J. T. DALIS, Room is Tribune Building, TO RENT-45 EAST EIGHTEENTH-ST., THEEE story and sub-basement brick house. Inquire of Mrs. BELL, 884 South Clark-st.

TO RENT-ON PRAIRIE-AV., A FINE HOUSE, 4 rooms deep, completely furnished; good barn; will rent cheap to good party. FABRINGTON & HACKNY, 105 Washington-st.

TO RENT-A COMPLETELY-FURNISHED COTtage of 7 rooms and bath-room; all in first-class order. 76 Twenty-fifth-st. TO RENT-1223 AND 1225 WABASH-AV., DWEL ling-houses, furnace, modern improvements, with barns, \$30 per month. By MOSHER, photographer, 125 State-st. 125 State-st.

TO RENT-45 AND 47 KLLIS-AV., GOOD 2-STORY
frame with brick basement dwellings, within three
minutes walk of the train; fronts will be painted this
spring. Apply to E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Agents,
134 Lacalle-st.

TO RENT-MAY 1 TO SEPT. 1. A LARGE BRICK house, partially furnished, south of Twenty-secondst., on Michigan-av. Commodious stable: ice-house. containing a supply of ice for the season. Will rent to a first-class family. Address M 80, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT-FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, 440

North Lasalle-st., a three-story marble-front house
24x76, containing 14 rooms, and a first-class bouse,
nearly new. MEAD& COE, 149 Lasalle-st. TO RENT-S-STORY OCTAGON BRICK WITH south front, Nos. 561 and 563 Division-st., near State: all modern improvements, including furnace: rent 8-0 per mouth. Apply to WM. W. CLARK, 44 State-st., U-state. TO BENT-HOUSES.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per in-ertion. Back additional line, 10 cents. North Side-Continued. TO RENT-1284 DEADBORN-AV., 3-STORY AND basement brick house, containing 14 rooms, east front, near Ontario-st. MRAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO BENT-THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT Torown stone, octaon house, 365 Ohio-st., 10 rooms south from low to a responsible party. Inquire at 127 South Water-st. quire at 127 South Water-st.

TO RENT-GOOD 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, ORchard-st., near Sophis (North Side); all conveniences, excellent neighborhood, \$25 per month. C.S.
WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT-FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC., FOR
two-story and basement dwelling to American private family (adults preferred); will give cash and use
of it for board of two. See it at 84 Lincoln-ay.

Miscellaneous TO RENT-WARREN-AV., NEAR ASHLAND, good 8-room frame house in good order.
Washington-st., near Faulina, 10-room brick.
Fulton-st., near Ashland-av., brick house, furnished.
Lake Forest, large house and grounds in complete order: small house pleasantly located, and medium house completely furnished and in sice order.
Edglewood, cottage in pleasant location.
R. L. CANFIELD, 59 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT-A FIRST-CLASS 3-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, south front. Inquire of H. JACKSON, 26 Chamber of Commerce, or at 347 Ohn-st. TO RENT-839 AND 844 ADAMS-ST., BRICK, NINE rooms, all modern improvements; rent \$30, 384 Calumet-av., brick, 12 rooms, all modern improvements; rent \$25, 982 Harrison-st., frame, 10 rooms, in good repair; rent \$18. ABNER TAYLOR, 78 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-FURNISHED, THE LARGE, ELEGANT homestead of Col, Clarke, at Morgan Park, with 5 acres of highly improved ground, gardens and fruit, cows and poultry. This house has 12 large well-furnished rooms, gas and hydrant water, and is surrounded by good schools, excellent society, and church privileges. A liberal arrangement will be made with tenant for the board of a family of three without children. Inquire this week of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington. TO RENT-NICE HOUSES IN WEST AND NORTH Evanston, with one to ten acres of ground which may be cultivated; rent from \$4 to \$10 per month. BEVERINGE & DEWSY. 95 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-ENGLEWOOD-FINE 7-ROOM HOUSE 159 Fifty-ninth-st., large lot, shrubbery, etc. 812. Apply to I. J. RICE, 160 Fifty-ninth-st. TO RENT-AT HINSDALE-HOUSES WITH FIVE acres of land for \$5 to \$10 per month; all in order.
O. J. STOUGH, 128 Dearborn-st. O. J. STOUGH, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-LARGE 2-STORY HOUSE, PARTIALly furnished if desired, with barn and ample
grounds, about one-quarter mile northeast of South
Evanston Station. GRANT & SWIFT. 28 Portland
Block, or T. A. COSGROVE, Evanston.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE BRICK DWELLING AT Hyde Park, with 10 rooms; all modern improve-ments, and large lot. Apply at 112 LaSalle-st., base-ments. TO BENT-FLATS.

TO RENT-NEW AND DESIRABLE FLATS OF 1, 3, and 6 rooms, in Lombard Building, Third-av., near Jackson-st., suitable for Post-Office employes and small families. ALFRED W. SANSOME, 7 Union Ruilding. TO RENT\_ROOMS. South Side.

O RENT-ROOMS AT 266 WABASH-AV., OVER Ghormley's; ten or more very desirable rooms. LOSSON & CO., 155 Lasalle-st. TO RENT-DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR HOUSE keeping at 15 Oak-av. Apply on premises, or a face of TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st. West Side. TO RENT-TWO PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS nicely furnished, with or without board, for two entlemen. Address 23 South Peoria-st.

North Side. TO RENT-NORTH LASALLE-ST., NEAR CHI-cago-av., a suite of furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board. Address N 52, Tribune office.

TO RENT\_STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO RENT-98 SOUTH WATER-ST. INQUIRE OF W. A. BARTON, 1550 Wabash-av., or F. P. TAYLOR, 72 Madison-st. TO KENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 274 SOUTH Water-st.; rent \$35. WALTER MATTOCKS, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT-758 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR, TWENTY-second-st., a three-story and basement brick bullating, being a fine store suitable for an A No. 1 restaurant or first-class saion, with dining-rooms up-stairs.

JACOB WELL, 62 Washington-st.

TO RENT-STORE CORNER MADISON AND HON-ore-sts.; this store will be put in first-class order, with new plate-glass front: building will be painted, etc. JOHN B. SHERWOOD, 70 State-st. TO RENT-FIRST-CLASS STORE, 25X70 FEET. IN Thompson Block. on West Madison-st., opposite Carson & Firle: business centre of the West Side; plate giass front, and suitable for any first-class business; coasestion at once. WILLIAM H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st. West Madison-st.

TO RENT-NOS, 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST., A FIRST-class brick store, 31x110, four stories, with water elevator, scales, and fine office; suitable for grocery, fruit, or commission business, extra well timbered for storage. Apply to MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT TWO WABASH-AV. STORES, CORNER of Adams, 1:9, 201, 203, and 205 Wabash-av., each to by 100 ft. with basement and fire-proof vaults, D. G. HAMILTON, 128 clark-st. D. G. HAMILTON, 128 Clark-81.

TO RENT-LARGE STORE, 173 NORTH CLARKst. Can give possession May 1. Apply to MRS.
MALCOM, at 213 Erie-8t. MALCOM, at 213 Eric-at.

TO RENT-13 AND 15 DEARBORN-ST., NEAR
South Water-at., store and basement 4030, corner
of an alley, or divided into two stores 2030, cheap.
Apply to LE GRAND BURTON, 88 LaSalie-at. TO RENT-259 STATE-ST., SECOND AND THIRD floors; good light for millinery, dressmaking, etc. SLOSSON & CO., 155 LaSalle-st. TO RENT-BRICK STORE AND BRICK DWELL-ings corner of Park and Western-bra. Inquire of GEORGE DEPPISH, at buildings. TO RENT-STORE, BASEMENT, AND SECOND floor, 46 East Lake-st.; stores, 201, 203, 224 and 311 South Clark-st.; also basements, office and house-keeping rooms on South Clark-st. Apply to MALCUM MCNELL, 224 South Clark-st. TO RENT-THE DESIRABLE STORE NO. 187
Madison-st., between LaSalle-st. and Fifth-sv.;
has good vault, is well lighted, and will be rented low
to a desirable jenant, with or without basement. Apdyt to w. D. KERFOOT & CO., so Washington-st. TO RENT-STORE, BASEMENT, AND STABLE, at 105 North Wells-st. For particulars inquire of MEARS, BATES & CO., 250 South Water-st.

TO RENT-STORE. WITH LIGHT DRY BASE-ment, 541 West Madison-st. A good opening for a first-class dry goods store. A. GOODBICH, 124 Dear-born-st. TO RENT-SEVERAL OFFICES IN FULLERTON Block. Apply at Room 4, in building. O RENT-OFFICES WITH VAULTS, WATER, and grates, at low rent, corner LaSalle and Adamsts., first and second floors. 204 LaSalle-st., basement. TO RENT-ON SECOND FLOOR, OVER J. B. Hall & Co. 's, a very destrable suite of three rooms, with vasits: also one single office on third floor in Dearborn Building, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Room 16. TO RENT-OFFICES EN SUITE AND SINGLE,
with vaults and Hale's clevator, in Hawley Bullding. Apply to HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st. TO RENT-OFFICES IN SUITES, AT 123 STATE-st., by MOSHER, photographer, in building. TO RENT-OFFICES, PLEASANT AND BILIGHTLY lighted, at 191 and 193 Chark-st., for respectable business uses only. Apply at Room 10, in the building.

Docks and Yards. TO RENT-DOCK-350 FEET WATER FRONT; dock in first-class order, with 87 feet front on North Water-st., 300 feet deep; will be rented in part or whole. A splendid opportunity for coal or lumber men desiring first-class dock facilities at low cost. The C. & N. W. Raliroad-switch passes the dock. Apply to E. M. EVERITT, 378 North Water-st., North Pier.

Miscellameous.

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A NO. 1 HORSE, BUGGY, AND HARNESS WANTed in exchange for fine gold watch and chain, and
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POR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—HANDSOME FUR-niture, consisting of chambes set, maybie-top ta-bles, carpets, dining-room table and chairs, and office desk. Apply at 338 Warren-17. POR SALE-AT 1974 WABASH-AV., CARPETS, lambrequina shades, and gas fixtures for twelve rooms. All good. Call carly.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS. ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. and A. M.—Hal 122 LaSalle-st. Stated communication this (Frida) evening at 7:30 oclock, for business and work. Vi itors corolally invited. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKEII, Secretary.

FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1879.

The Illinois Senate yesterday passed the bill appropriating \$60,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and the House passed the bill creating a Board of Fish Com ers. A number of other measures were passed, and in a general way the day's work was productive of results-which is a fact so al as to deserve comment.

Once more the Chicago Common Council has squelched the mischievous scheme of altering the fire limits so as to permit the erection of wooden buildings in certain parts of the city. The project is likely to be revived he new Council that shortly will be organized, but with no prospect of success, for an ordinance would presumably be vetoed by Mayor Harrison, and could not nd the vote necessary for its passage

It was to have been expected, after the complete vindication" which Mr. S. H. McCrea received at the hands of the Investigating Committee, that there would be no delay in his confirmation as West Park Comer. But it seems that a large number of the Senators—in fact, a majority would like to have an opportunity of readsustain the charges, and to judge for themselves whether the finding of the Committee is correct. It is for this reason that the report recommending confirmation is laid on the table and the testimony ordered

Secretary SHERMAN's latest offer of \$150. 000,000 of 4 per cent bonds at one-half of 1 per cent premium has been snapped up a collection of New York money mag es, who yesterday afternoon held a meeting to consider the matter and after an hour's deliberation telegraphed the Secretary of the Treasury their acceptance of the entire lot at the price named. This readiness to take the last block of 4 per cents at a premium is not surprising, when it is rstood that the securities are quoted in London at 1021, and it appears that the enormous deal undertaken by the New York mkers contemplates the shipment of the

The man-burning fiends in their trial at Hastings, Neb., ought to consider themselves lucky in having escaped a sentence of death. The jury brought in a verdict of murder in second degree, and the Court passed sentence upon OLIVE and FISHER of imprisonment for life. The fact in their defense that saved their necks was that the men they killed were themselves parties to a violent fend between the stock-raisers, and the addinal fact, abundantly proved at the trial, that the burning was accidental, the clothag having been set on fire by the nearnes of the gun with which one of them was hot. In spite of the best phase the able lawyers of the defense could put upon the leed, it yet remained a most atrocious, hor der, and it is easily understood that verdict and sentence created genera surprise because the death-penalty was not

One of the most successful schemes to control legislation that has been attempted even upon our Legislature was that accomdished a few days ago to defeat the repeal of the Scalper law. The Legislature two years ago passed a law making it a criminal ouy or sell railroad tickets except by the duly-appointed agents of the railroad companies. How much it cost to have that law passed has never been made public; but as it was a hill in the interest of one class of persons against another class, it was un-loubtedly worth something, and of course was worth paying for. At this session bills to repeal this law have been pending, and presumption has been that if those who ded the law would pay more for its retention than would be paid for its repeal then the law would not be repealed; if not, then the law would be repealed. A few days ago a venerable Granger from DeKalb Counon his way East, was robbed at one of the depots in this city of his ticket. This ticket was almost immediately sold at a scalpdenot by the person who purchased it from the scalper. The old gentleman was at once taken in charge by the railroad officials, and a full account of his loss and of the trans was printed in hand-bill form; the ver was furnished with a pass to Spring-

and next day he was taken over to the State Capitol, was introduced to the House, and Speaker. The printed account of the loss of his ticket and its sale in a scalper's office was distributed among the members. A Representative vouched for the integrity of the old gentleman, and the bill to repeal the Scalper law was at once killed. The old man's presence as a living witness of what all rural citizens might expect to suffer if the Scalper law was repealed carried the House. The operation was so successful, and the scheme was so well sted, that somebody has been moved to explain how good the joke was; and now it s understood that the whole thing was previously planned. The old man was robbed to order; the ticket was sold to order; and the ticket was found exactly where it was known it could be found. The only in nocent persons in the whole transaction were the old Granger and the person who bought the ticket. The dupes are the members of the Legislature who swallowed the whole We submit whether, if this version the true one, the dignity of the Hous has not been outraged; whether those who practiced this fraud upon the body to inluence its action on a pending bill, particularly one that might have money in it, are not guilty of gross contempt, and if they ought not to be sent to jail instanter.

o be bored with talk in both Houses of Congress, with the certainty that no light will be cast upon the subjects under cussion, which are, the Army bill in the Senate, and the Legislative bill in the House-both of them made political meas ures by the partisan amendments attached by the Democracy. What the country want is repose and quiet, a cessation from politi-cal excitement; and Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania, must be credited with one of the strongest arguments yet made when in his speech yesterday he warned the that they are prolongan agitation that the want stopped, and are in a fair way solidify the North once more if they execute their threats to adjourn without making the necessary appropriations. Judge Kelley's speech was a surprise to the Democrats, who had expected him to follow in the wake of the Greenbackers of the House and support all the political amendments. He favors two of these,-the repeal of the juror's test-oat! and the prohibition of the army at the polls and would vote for them as indepen neasures; but he is not disposed to abate jot of his hatred of the State's-Rights do trine which lies at the bottom of the attemp to abolish Federal supervision of Federa elections.

THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

There is a double significance to be discovered in the Senste debate on the Army bill, viz.: (1) The desperation with which the crats pursue their purpose of destroy ing all National authority for the protects of National elections; and (2) the effort which the Democrats are making to cover up till the last the revolutionary method which they have adopted to carry out their designs The passage at arms between Messrs. Bec and Hoan on Wednesday fully revealed both these conditions.

While seeking to defend the Dem party from the charge of a revolutionar purpose, the Southern orators are not abl to restrain their passionate threats. Mr BECK's manner and words had all the men scing arrogance of the ante-war fire-eater and there was special significance in his exulting reflection that CHARLES I. lost his not mean that President Haves will have his head severed from his body as CHARLES I had, but he probably did intend to convey the idea that the official head of President HAYES will be hacked at by the Democrati majority in Congress if he shall refuse t bow to Democratic dictation. There was distinct threat of impeachment implied in his remarks.

The parallel which the Democrats are seek ng to establish between CHARLES I. and the British Parliament on the one hand, and President HAYES and the American Congress on the other, is no more reasonable than would be an attempt to trace similarity be tween Russian absolutism and the license of a South American Republic. Ours is a constitutional Government; that of CHABLES I would scarcely be so regarded at the presen time. The British Parliament in the time of CHARLES I. was battling for the rights and protection of the people, and even that noble purpose led to military despotism by the as umption of too much power by Parliament but the Democratic majority in Congress i seeking to destroy the rights of the people by depriving them of all National protection for the free exercise of suffrage in National elections, and by putting the ballot-box at the mercy of local corruption and violence It is sufficiently well established that the proposed amendment of the army regulaions is an essential part of the general

Besides, no comparison can be fairly in stituted between British and American parliamentary discretion in voting or withhold ing supplies, since the constitutional methods of the two nations are totally different In England, the practice is to appeal directly to the people when a difference arises be tween the Parliament and the Government the result is the harmonizing of the tw branches either by an election of a new Parliament that will be in accord with the Ministry or by popularly voting the Minis try out of office. The American Constitu tion, on the other hand, provides for periodical appeals to the people; in the case of Congress once every two years, and in the case of the Executive once every four years. Pending this constitutional appeal the Executive has a veto upon Congressional acts, which veto Congress can in turn set aside by a two-thirds vote, or, in default thereof, mus accept. There was certainly no design or the part of the framers of the Constitution that the prerogative thus vested in the Executive should be at the mercy of a bare majority in Congress, which might override it in effect by refusing to vote supplies in case of any disagreement as to matters of policy. The old-time English practice was for the Commons to bring the Sovereign (in whom an absolute veto was vested) to terms by cutting off his privy purse, but the new American plan is to block all the wheels of Government, strike down the courts, disperse the army, refuse pay to the Executive officers, and bring Gove to a stand-still. Such a course would have

startled even the Long Parliament. While justifying this extra-constitutiona proceeding, the Democrats are now seeking o create the impression that they have no intention of adopting it. Mr. Brox in the Senate made a violent effort to relieve his words, spoken in the last Congress, of the

refuse to vote the appropriations except under the Democratic con of fact, such expressions have been numerous enough in and out of Congress. But there is no occasion for hair-splitting. The Democratic programme speaks for itself, and clearly foreshadows the revolutionary design charged upon the majority. If there were no ulterior purpose of seeking to coerce the President into an approval of the obnoxious legislation, there would scarcely be so stubborn a disposition to attach this legislation to the appropria-tion bills at the beginning of an extra session when there is abundant time and opportunity for passing them as separate measures It is too late for the Democrats to forswear their intentions; they may abandon the project from a wholesome fear of the effect it would have on their party interests, but such abandonment will be a square back down, and the Democrats will not be able to cover up that fact.

From now on the debate on the Army bill in the Senate and Legislative bill in the House will proceed side by side for an indefinite period; but, since the Democrats have made the issue, the time can be better employed in that way than in any other This debate will not fail to expose the real aim of the Democracy; and, judging from the progress already made, the Democratic speeches will betray the vicionsness of the scheme quite as effectively as the Republican

MAYOR HARRISON'S TROUBLES. The Mayor-elect is in danger of bein crushed in a collision between opposing fac tions of his friends. The general demand for place extends to the office of Comptroller and of necessity for the removal of Mr. FARWELL. All factions of the party insist upon FARWELL's removal, not that there is he remotest excuse or occasion for such re moval, but simply because the "party" is entitled to everything the law allows it to

It seems-so the story runs-that Mr HARBISON, who has always been a Mason, just before the election concluded that it would be a politic thing to get higher up; so he began to climb the ladder by degrees, until he got about as high in the Order as ordinary men generally get. In this propeeding he was led, so it is said, by Mr. T. T. GURNEY, who is a brother both as a Democrat and as a Mason, and it is assumed that hereby, under the influence of Mr. GURNEY, Mr. Harrison obtained a large vote from brother Masons which he would not otherwise have received.

Mr. Harrison has already announced his ourpose to appoint his business partner to the most lucrative office in his gift. This the fierce Democracy had partially submitted to as a concession to the Mayor's personal friendship; but the announcement that Mr. Gugney is to be Comptroller has aroused widespread antagonism. It is insisted that Mr. HARRISON owes his election to the Democrats and not to the Masons: that he was the Democratic and not the Masonic candidate; and that to appoint Mr. Gunney because he is a Mason, or because the Masonic body desire it or request it, is a repudiation of the Democracy, nineteen-twentieths of whom are not Masons. Hence there is an intense opposition to Mr. Gurney by the rank and file of the party, who do not hesitate to say that if Mr. HARRISON hopes to reach the Governorship as a Masonic candidate instead of as a Democratic candidate, he will have a lively time in doing so.

In the meantime the canvass for the other offices is progressing warmly, and for a man who has so much to discuss and who talks s freely with everybody, the candidates generally agree that Mr. HARRISON says the least of any person they ever knew. In fact, the impression is growing very strong among the eaders and the followers in the party that in electing Mr. HARRISON as Mayor the party has got something they did not bargain for, and the only comfort that is found is expressed in the remark that the man who eaches an altitude ought not to kick away the ladder by which he had climbed, as it is possible he might want to use it again.

LEGISLATIVE WHITEWASHING Illinois Legislature, that body has developed a remarkable aptitude for the whitewashing business. There has been no demonstration of any particular skill in decoration; it is not fresco work in which the gentlemen of the House excel; the pub lic is not called upon to distinguish between dados and friezes; there is no attempt a variety in color or versatility in design; it is simple, plain, thick whitewash, and plenty of it. It is the kind of work usually don by muscular Africans with the assistance of bucket and broad brush. The consistency of the stuff applied is almost equal to plaster and the Legislature daubs profusely everybody who patronizes that shop.

Exoneration is the technical term used by the Lagislature to denote its whitewash, and the stuff is supplied by wholesale and retail to all who want it and some people who don't want it. County-Treasurer McCREA came in for his share. That gentleman's unselfish ambition to serve the community in which he lives in the character of Park Commissioner as well as that of County Treasurer made it desirable that a new coat of whitewash should be applied. Just as Commissioner McCrea will probably be in favor of painting up the park fences and giving them a bright and cleanly appearance when he comes to manage those things, so the Legislature put him through a calcimining process preparatory to his entering his new sphere of usefulness. Hereafter, for some time to come, Mr. McCREA will shine like a calcium light, and dark or worn spots that have come from contact with public affairs will be successfully concealed under the new coat of whitewash which he brings

ack from Springfield. Then Mr. Representative GRANGER has een liberally splashed with Legislative whitewash. He seemed to think he needed t, for he himself applied for the treatment. omebody, he said, had been throwing mud at him, and he fancied a part of the mud had stuck to him and given him a grimy and isagreeable look. So a Select Committee of the most skillful artists in the Legislature were set to work at him, and they have sucseeded in plastering him all over with stuf of snowy whiteness. The job would have been more satisfactory, perhaps, if Mr. Granger had not himself taken a hand in it; for during the process he insisted upon exposing some of the very mud spots that rendered calcimining necessary. However, it was concluded that the mud-throwing had been done by irresponsible parties, and the whitewash was spread over without stopping to scrape off the old blotches very care-

While the efficient corps of Legislative

refrain from giving our correspo ent. NEVins, a touch of the brush. Nevins had been made out the blackest of all the material at hand. He had been consigned to a very dingy and dismal prison-cell, and surrounded with people and conditions that were calculated to make him blacker than ever. Here was a case worthy of the Legislative brush and talent. So it was formally resolved that Nevins had been sufficiently tarnished by contact first with the Legislature and ther with the common jail, and buckets of whitewash were poured all over him. His prison doors were thrown open, the usual privileger of the House were extended to him, and he was voted a thoroughly regenerate and immaculate correspondent. The only trouble about Nevins' case is, that if he again renews his daily personal contact with the Legisla ture he will soon need a new application o the purifying material.

So far as this Legislative whitewashing in intended to give new life and character, Mr. NEVINS, if not the other favored ones, may object to any such certificate. Legislative whitewash is not regarded as the best of material, and that used by the Illinois House is applied so promisenously that it is naturally thought to be thin, watery, and unwholesome. Fortunately Mr. Nevins, if not the other whitewashed individuals, has something else to recommend him to the good wishes and respect of his fellow-country-

AN INTERNATIONAL MONETARY STAND-

When the International Money Confer ence adjourned, which was held in Paris last year at the instance of the American Gov ernment, the monometallists of this country nose to treat the result as a decided an final verdict against the adoption of an inernational ratio between gold and silver fo nonetary purposes. More impartial observers drew a very different conclusion from the roceedings of that Conference. The American Commissioners, in their subsequent re port, gave good reasons for believing that the Conference, though unproductive of any immediate results, had laid the basis for tuture efforts that would be more successful. Since that time various circumstances have ndicated a growing feeling in both England and Germany in favor of the readoption of the double standard. The most significant of these circumstances was Lord Beacons-FIELD's speech in the House of Lords on memorial asking for an inquiry into the deressed condition of agriculture and trade. We referred to the significance of that speech at the time the cable brought the informs tion that it had been made; the mails have since brought the full text, and we subjoin that portion which refers especially to mone

"There is, besides, another cause which is, in my mind, not peculiar to agricultural distress, but which is equally applicable to commercial distress t this moment particularly, is exercising not only on commercial transactions, but on the value of the other precious metals. I do not know that I can put the matter more clearly before your Lord Corn laws there was considerable suffering among il classes. Not merely in the agricultural cla but in trade generally there was great disconten and dissatisfaction. I do not myself believe that it was the immediate effect of the repeal of the Corn laws, but it was a reaction after the great stim quence of the extraordinary expenditure on the ailroad system in England. Be that as it may, very great discontent existed, and suddenly, after three or four years, there was an extraordinary revival in trade and a great elevation in prices. How did that occur? One of the most wonderfu vents in the history of the world happened, an hat was the discovery of gold in California. In 1852 thirty-six millions of gold were poured int the business of the world until that time was car apprehend the effect of the discovery. there came thirty-six millions of gold, and in fixe years one hundred and Afty millions were poured into Europe. The consequence was that price ons thing occurred also shortly after. There was a Commission of all the great States of Europe, who took advan-tage of the holding of the Exhibition at Paris to neet there with the consent of their Govern could not be established in the world, and the ame to a resolution that a uniform coinage co e established, and that advantage ought to be taken of the gold discoveries. Whatever may have been the exact circumstances of the case, which was in the result such as I have indicated millions of silver, availed themselves of the grea change of which I am speaking, and substit gold for their eighty millions of silver; France re solved that her bimetallic currency should, if solved that her dimetallic currency should, if possible, be replaced by entirely a gold currency; and the example of those two countries was followed by Holland and the smaller States of Europe. We cannot, therefore, be surprised at the great revolution in the price of silver when both France and Germany, the one with sixty millions and the other with eighty millions of silver, were anxious to ava hemselves of the change which had occurred, and to substitute a gold carrency. All this time the nia has been regularly diminishing, and the conse uence is that, while these great alte rency in favor of a gold currency have been made. notwithstanding an increase of population, which alone always requires a considerable increase o gold currency to carry on its transactions, the amount every year has diminished until a state of affairs has been brought about by gold discoveries exactly the reverse of that which they produced a Arst. [Hear.] Gold is every day appreciating i value, and, as it appreciates in value, the lower

When the Premier of England thus pointedly directs attention to the disturbed relations between gold and silver as one of the chief elements in any inquiry that shall be made into the depressed state of agriculture and trade, it is certainly an indication that he and his Government are ready to consider some method for checking such disturbance If DERAELI entertains such an idea, ever under an erroneous impression as regard the time when Germany disused silver, and as to the disposition of France in favor of adopting a single gold standard, he will certainly be still more inclined to listen to intelligent propositions for equalizing the values of the two metals when he shall have learned the actual facts as regards France and Germany. That he had in mind an international agreement as to the relative value and use of both gold and silver as money, is evident from the reply made by his Government, since the delivery of the above speech, in receiving the deputation of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, which urges remonetization of silver and an international ratio as the proper remedies to apply to the exeessive value which gold has attained. Sin STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the Liverpool merchants that the Government already had the subject under consideration, and that the views they submitted would receive serious attention from himself and his colleagues.

There would be reason for surprise, indeed, if the British Government should take the initiative in bringing about a new International Conference on the monetary ques tion, when it was one of the Powers which. only last year, discouraged all efforts at an international agreement; nevertheless, the signs are all in favor of the hope that Great

calciminers were at work they could not Britain will enter another Conference, which may be suggested by the American Congress in a few months from now, in a very different spirit from that which governed its representatives at the Paris meeting. We have frequently explained how and why the selfish interests of Great Britain are opposed to a universal double standard, and how they would profit by maintaining a single standard selves if the monetary use of silver were preserved elsewhere; but Great Britain suffers with the rest of the world from any serious disturbance in the relative value of gold and silver, and will be obliged to join in an international scheme for equi if there be no other way to bring it about. It will only require England's assent to as sure the adoption of an international ratio at least between France, Great Britain, and the United States, and such a compact will settle the monetary affairs and restore the monetary equilibrium of the whole world.

TILDEN'S KISS.

Mr. TILDEN visited the late Gen. Drox TAYLOR during the latter's recent illness, and, before leaving, kissed the dying man. The TILDEN organs are using the occu to their utmost ability to promote the cause of their leader at the South. The Washington Post thus describes the scene:

"The interview which followed was an affecting one. Mr. Tilden took the hand of the dying man, and expressed his deep regret at seeing him in such a condition. Gen. Taylog pressed the Governor's hand in return and thanked him for hi sympathy. Mr. Tilden gazed for a mon dying face, and then, bending over, kisse upon the forehead. 'No man,' he said TAYLOR, 'has ever had a wiser, truer, or more unselfish friend than you have been to me Upon this the New York Express a Deme cratic but anti-Tilden paper-thus com-

ments: "The prediction is not hazardons that Mr. Tildes the most cold and unscrimental of human being means to utilize that kiss by giving it the wide publicity. Its only sanctity was silence. That gone, the usufruct remains. It has become a cam-paign kiss, and the old gentleman will shortly cause the Literary Bureau to work up this melodramatic incident into gushing articles for the the hands of some smart advertising agency for

ent-medicine plan, and will form a valuable add

The same paper recalls the fact that, in 1848, Tilden was an active supporter of the Anti-Slavery candidates nominated at Buffalo and during that year was the slanderer of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, then the Whig candi date for President; it insists that this exhibition by Thenex of a sentiment of affection for the dying General was "a campaign

EDUCATION IN FRANCE. Education bills introduced in th French Assembly by M. JULES FERRY have revived the old-time quarrel between the elergy and the State, which has so often sprung up in France, though in this instance the struggle promises to be more bitter because the proposed measures are more radical than any ever before offered. Their effect. should they be put in operation, would be to take away the entire educational franchise from the Roman Catholio Church and trans fer it to the State, and destroy the entire educational machinery as it is now operated by the Jesuits and other Orders, who, in their peculiar functions as teachers, control the schools of France. The law of 1875, which is in the nature of a compromise, now regulates university education and provides that students can pass their degree examination before a mixed jury made up of Professor from the free universities and from the Stat University. The pending bills sweep all this away. The examinations are to be coned by Professors of the State University and every student presenting himself for examination must be registered upon books. In addition, no member of a religious congregation not recognized by the State will be allowed to teach in any school or college. How sweeping will be the operation of this bill may be seen by the statistics. There are fifty non-authorized religious Orders in France, aggregating 7,414 members, nearly all of whom are engaged in teaching, the most numerous being the Jesuits, 1,497 members; the Tappists, 1,455; the Franciscans, 409; the Capuchins, 406; and the Carthusians, 393. Nearly all of these are engaged in teaching, the Jesuits heading the list with 27 schools containing 9,131 pupils. The Catholic intermediat chools which will be affected by the bills are very numerous and have rapidly increased In 1865 it was found that 22 Catholic schools were founded, while 168 secular schools dropped out. In 1865 there were 43,009 pupils in the secular schools and 34,897 in the Catholic; but in 1877 the number in the secular schools had decreased to 31,243, while the number in the Catholic schools rose to 46,816; and last year the decrease of the one and increase of the other were proportionate to the above. If the bills are passed and can be enforced, they will close all these schools, and the children will be compelled to go to the State schools. The free universities will hardly fare better, as they will lose many, if not the most, of their best teachers and all their present distinctive

The bills, therefore, substantially uproof the whole educational system of France, and challenge the Church to a struggle upon this issue in her very stronghold, which will be more bitter than that fought over the FALCE decrees in Germany, as the Catholic Church is stronger in France by far than in Germany, and the French clergy are more accustomed to struggles with hostile legislation than those of Germany, having been engaged in this kind of warfare ever since the time of Napoleon I., and usually with success, either by victory direct or by seeming to yield and at the same time carrying their points by a cunning and sophistry which evade legislation. How bitter this opposition will be is shown by the unanimity and determination with which the has been commenced. The clergy in every diocese of France are flooding the Assembly with petitions, denouncing the bills from their pulpits, and couns their congregations to resist them. One declaration which is being signed in the north of France is a very strong one. It sets forth that the father of the family is responsible for the education of his children; that the family is not the property of the State, but that the State exists to assure to individuals and to families the free exercise of their faculties." The position is an unassailable one for the Church, for, as the family in France is Catholic, it at once enlists in her cause all the Roman Catholic parents of France, who will struggle against the State all the more desperately because they believe that the bills are aimed not only at the rights of the schools and the no versities, but also against the rights of the family.

The most repugnant feature of these bills

is their sweeping character. Instead of argument or reason, they would use force. Instead of providing for a gradual change in the educational system, they sweep it away at one blow and provide another. Instead of conciliating the people of France, they an attack upon the rights of the family. It is a measure which would never be tolerated in our own country, though a much freer Re public than France. Here all denomin have unrestricted license to establish schools, so long as they support them and all our universities are more or less denominational in characte Some of them have become securalized in greater or less degree since they were first founded by the slow processes of liberalism but any legislation that proposed to sweep them out of existence at one blow and place the system of education in the hands of th Government would meet instant popular condemnation. The radical character of these bills, supplanting the healthy competition between the State and denominat schools, and removing the best teachers of France, would be a severe blow at education They have gone along side by side for years, of efficiency in the respective systems. It is not so much the supremacy of the State in education as the supremacy of education is the State that should be considered.

A noted medical dispute has been brought to an amicable settlement in the New York Home opathic Society. The occasion of it was a desire on the part of many members of the Society to cut loose from the doctrine "Similia similibus cursotur," which has been too rigidly construe by the homeopathists. At the meeting in Feb ruary, 1878, Dr. E. S. Fowler, of New York, offered a resolution reciting that belief in the principle cited should not debar any practitioner from " recognizing and making use of the results of his experience," or adopting "any es-tablished principle in medical science or any therapeutical facts founded on experience, so far as in his individual judgment they should tend to promote the welfare of those under his professional treatment." The passage of this resolution was not approved by many pers of the prefession in the State, and it caused acrimonious discussion in local societies. This year's meeting of the Society was looked forward to with some apprehension, but unexpectedly it resulted in a complete pacification of the old troubles. A committee, made up from the opposing factions, unanimously agreed to a report, in which it was stated that the Society 'adheres to the formula, 'Similia similibi curantur,' as enunciating the great therapeutic and emphatically distinguishes between 'thera peutic law' and the laws of chemistry, physics, The Society determin and hygiene." as the common judgment may decide, that ever law has its exceptions, even the law of "Simi similibus curantur." It was flatly stated that in some cases, the law of "Causa sublata tollitur effectus" is better.

An English cad named WYLIE has been making a trip around the world, and writing a book about his experiences. He found this "beastly country quite as bad as he had reason to supp it would be. Spittoons were as much a piece of furniture in every room as a table or a chair: butter-knives were unknown; every guest at table helped himself out of the common salt cellar, and some sat in their shirt-sleeves. "The expressions in common use sound strange to foreign ears. Every thing is 'elegant.' You that's so,' is the reply, and if you state any fac they are unaware of they always answer, 'Is that so?' They always address one another as madame and sir. They never have a traveling bag, but carry a 'satchel.' They never think out always 'guess' or calculate'; they sa bo'kay' for bouquet. A very common way o ending sentences in this country is the word somewheres' and anyhow. not been told by Mr. WYLIE. There are Americans who say " hadn't ought," and do not bat nore frequently than once a week; some do not make evening calls in full dress, and others have without a damask napkin. We are glad to know there are no such unrefined persons in England. The Widow TAYLOB's charge that her husband'

erty. Though it may have been well manage \$15,000 per annum is a large sum to pay for the purpose. At the same time it should be resembered that the executors are men of the very highest character, and it is improbable they could authorize any expenses not actually nec The New York Tribune prints a pathetic no ice of WILLIAM SIMPSON, the favorite pawnbroker of that city, recently deceased. "Pawn-brokerage properly conducted," says the Trib ne, " is as useful as any kind of ba he who for a long series of years could carry it on extensively without incurring ill-will, and a same for oversharpness and selfish shrewdness,

estate has been wastefully managed has been partially met, but not fully. She alleges that

three trustees have been drawing at the rate of \$5,000 per annum for taking care of the prop-

must have possessed many excellent qualities of character." These lines might almost have been written by a beneficiary. The World reprints a communication in regard to the Presidential candidates, printed riginally in its columns Feb. 1, and states that author of it was Gen. "DICK" TAYLOR. It is a brilliant but slap-dash criticism of the candidates, and the fact that it did not attract nore attention at the time is doubtless due to its evident want of balance which was char-

The press of New York has lately gone over o TALMAGE's side, not because it respects him nore, but because it bates the Presbytery and Presbyterians. It attempts to make all alike ridiculous. There is no way the cause of religion can be injured so much as by the vindica-tion of TALMAGE and the renewal of his pulpit-

GREEN B. RAUM, of Illinois, is quite right in saying that the Democrats of Illinois are in favor of the nomination of Tunex. Though the silk-stockinged gentlemen of the Eighteentl Ward opposed Carter Harrison in the Nomi nating Convention, they came around hand somely when the offices were to be distributed. The drift of Gen. Logan's speech, so far as it

can be gathered from a cursory examination was about Nor'-Nor'-East, bearing a little West Sou'-West, with indications of a black thunde

Mr. Bragg evidently thinks that Holdfast is not a better dog, calumnious reports to the cor trary notwithstanding. The Brigadiers are willing to disavow all

Southern claims, except that to a proprietary interest in the Capitol. It is said that Mr. THURMAN will never be able o strike off the words pro tem. from his title.

The New York woman in her Easter dress and onnet was exceedingly numerous last Sunday.

The Authors' Carpival is deficient. It she ave a booth for the authors of its existence. Local option decides both ways with too much

PERSONALS.

Brother Talmage came out of the haunts of New York wickedness all right, but we fear his

rozen to death.

They don't hang in Texas. They don't ven hang fire. The April showers, poor things!

Mr. Tilden to Tammany: Come, dip is my barrel, thou pride of my heart. It occurs to us that we once lent Corneel Alaska turns out to be a white elephant

morals will be corrupted by the Brooklyn Prest

and a mean, untamed, ill-natured white eleni Solovieff proves to be a school-m

Patti is worth \$3,000,000, and Nicolini

says he would rather be Patti's lover than be Pres The only man who could possibly travel hrough Texas without being shot and killed in King or a Czar. More elevated railroads are projected in

New York, and New York is fast getting to be an In shooting a King, first request him to tand still, and then put the muzzle of your weapon

A Democratic exchange speaks of "polit cal capital." But we take it to be a misp

The emigrating negroes have no money in heir pockets, but at the same time they have no

Col. Ingersoll, if we may believe the Jersey City Journal, won't admit that there is and even when he gets there himself. Miss Julia Smith has just married at the age of 86. The case of Clara Louise Kellegy is

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is very highly spoken

of by all who know her; and we are sure in her fault if her clothes didn't fit Jeff. The Chevennes, we hear, are again on the war-path, and the oftener these unpleasant my

ages are exterminated the meaner they get.
Says an exchange: "The next occupants
of the White House will be the Grants." And so

Rubinstein is writing a Russian opera called "Kupee Kalaschhikold." It will be as as a destructive weapon in the next Russian war. Wade Hampton recently told his constitu ents that he could always be found at the post o The editor of the Okolona States declares

that he was in the Confederate service during the

entire War, and he hasn't surrende

Jerome Bonaparte, the husband of th late Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, was the first a introduce the waltz into Baltimore and Wash-

None of the statesmanship of Mrs. Logu s to be seen in her husband's recent speech, and

Cetewayo is having everything his own way now; but wait until the English troops are in-spired with the thrilling war-cry of young Napo-leon, and then see him sneak around behind is An alligator, killed in Florida the other

day, had four watches in his stomach, and the mtunate animal was doubtless preparing to s jewelry store. A Southern paper has learned that Grant

s insane. It is the general opinion in the South that he should have been tocked up in an inst asytum at the very beginning of the War. Goldsmith Maid's first-born is to be called Concentration." The name appears to lack ap-

propriateness. The colt will certainly have to spread himself to beat his mother's record. The Widow Oliver, it is said, will lecture her subject being, "What I Know About Simen Cameron." What she doesn't know about him

would make a less indecent lecture, we think Mrs. John Horner, of Washington County, Ky., has just given birth to five children, which are all alive. We infer that Mr. John Hornes hasn't always sat in the corner es

The man who predicted an early spring is dodging round corners and darring down alley to keep out of the way of the infuriated mob

Lord Che Imsford feels that it is not hi fault that the British have been so badly bestes in South Africa. It is owing to the miserable rance of the Zulus respecting the tactics of

The little Grand Duke Michael Alexan witch, youngest child of the Czarewitch, has, at four months old, an allowance of \$16,000 for his table and a household of fifteen persons. This ristocrat.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18-1 a. m. cations—For Tennessee, the Obio Valley, and Lower Lake Regions rising barometer, northeast to northwest winds, stationary temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake Region, Upper Mississ pi, and Lower Missouri Valleys statio rising barometer, possibly followed in the west ern portions by falling barometer, northeast outheast winds, slightly warm, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

NEW YORK, April 17.-The storm of wind and rain which reached this city to-day extends as far south as the Gulf.

CONTRACTOR	100 CO.	20.00	CHICAGO, APTA W.
Time.	Bar. 7	hr H	u. Wind. Vel. Rn. Waller
6:53 a. m. 3	30.009 3	6 7	N.E 12 .6 Clouds.
0.600 m mm 5	NIL 097. 4	-3 6	
9-53 p. m. 13	M1. ()4 \$1: 4	22 I 750	
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make the control of the latest terminal to the			Application of the property of the contract of
Maximum.	43: mi	RALC	BSERVATIONS.
	1235	CHI	CAGO. April 17-10:18 p.m.
Stations.	Bar.	Inv.	Wind. Nain Weather.
Albany		40	N. W., gen Cloudy. N. W., tresh Clear
Alpena	. 30.09	53	N. W., fresh Clear
Breckinridge		46	N. W. gen. Fair. W. light Clear.
Buffalo	. 29.92	38	N. E. gen Ct Cloudy.
Caire	. 30,13	48	N., brink Clear.
Cheyenne	30.12	45	S. W., fresh Class.
Chicago	29.99		N. E. gen. Ci Choody. N. brisk. Clear. S. W. fresh Clear. N. fresh Clear. N. fresh Cloudy.
Cieveiand		37	N. DPINE CONTRACTOR
Davenport	30.13	46	N. E., light Clear. S., fresh Clear.
Denver	30.18	40	S., fresh Clear.
Des Moines.	30, 01	30	N., light Clear
Detroit Dodge City. Duinch, Minn	29.96	52	N. E. tresh Cloudy. N. fresh Clear. N. E. gen Clear.
Duinch, Minn	30.18	38	N. E., gen Clear.
Erie	29.92	38	N. E., fresh .04 Cloudy.
Fort Garry	30.19	41	
Fort Gibson.	. 30. 15	54	N THE Heater diver
Grand Haver	30.07	40	E. gentle Clear. N. W. fresh Cloudy. N. E. , light
Indianapolis.	30.02	42	N. W., fresh Clouds
La Crosse	90 10	412	N.E., light Clear. N.W., light Clear.
Leavenworth	30, 14	50	N. W., Hight Clear, N., gentle Clear, N. W., fresh Cloud, S. R. Hent Clear.
Louisville	30.00	45	N. W., fresh Cloudy-
Marquette	30.10	44	
Memphis	30, 20	27 53	
Milwauzee	90.12	37	
Milwauzee Nashvilie		49	N., fresh
New Orleans.	WU. 06	63	N., fresh Clear
North Piatte.	30.10	47	Calm
Omaha Oswego Pemblua	29.92	42	
Pemblua	30,09	45	Calm Cloud-
Pioche	251.87	55	S., gentie.,
Pittsburg Port Huron Rochester	30.01	36	N. L., fresh _11 Cloudy. N. fresh Cloudy.
Hochester	29.91	38	N. E., fresh .04 Cloudy.
Sacramento. Sait LakeCity Sandusky	29,92	65	N. E., fresh 11 Cloudy. N. fresh 04 Cloudy. N. E., fresh 04 Cloudy. N. gentle N. Jair. N. W. Hight Clear. N. fresh Cloudy. W. light Clear.
Sandnake City	20.90	58	N. W. Hght Cloudy.
		61	W. light Clear.
		55	W. light Clear.
St. Louis St. Paul Toledo	30, 15	44	W. light Clear. N. W. fresh Clear. N. light Clear. V. fresh Clouds
St. Paul	30, 10	47	N., light Clonds
Toledo Vicksburg	30.10	57	N. light Clear.
Virginia City. Winnema cca	29.81	42	
Winnema cca	80.01	58	E. gentle Cloudy. N. E., light Clear.
Yankton	. 30, 28	46	N. E., light Crest.
ATTICKED THE SALE		1000	

WOMEN AS NOTARIES PUBLIC. COLUMBUS, O., April 17.—Attoracy-Gen Pillars, in his reply to a request for a decir on the law recently passed authorizing the a ssued an opinion, stating that in his ju the law in question is constitut ground that the office of Notary Public B such a public office as is conten

TESTIMONIAL TO BISHOP POTTER. NEW YORK, April 17.—The Committee ing arrangements for a testimonial to Bis Potter on the completion of the twenty-in ce in the Trinity Church, in which Bis ter was consecrated, on the 224 of Nov to be followed by a social reunion on the when a testimonial, whose character has not peen decided, will be presented

Art. 15 of the Constitution.

PAR A Notable

Pierre Lo

Wins

A Reminisce Kentuc LONDON, AL the City and a half, at Epso lewmarket ha since the race won with gr Time, 3:01.

WASHINGTON horse Parole, Handicap race It is the bors orse Ten Bro tically adjour statesmen to v this event, says House there Kentucky men McCreery, an Baltimore to se rn horses, as i He was the fa selling at \$1,20 -half-mile das the race until th the front, and Ten Broeck, engths. The tir gentlemen, and Grass region, w the unexpected

pelled, for ecor

dusters the foll

NEW YORK.

market Handica

of the English

'little town in

tropolls of the l 10 forteit, and t The distance There were thi of whom decis elected to ru wrong and h Isonomy, train and Quicksilver Ridotto, trained Kentucky colt Brown: Il Gladie Sulter and Drui Queen of Cyprus by T. Jennings: trained by A. T trained by J. I. Ridge, trained b nductor, train and Berizencze, tr trained by A. Tay ed the heaviest by pounds, or eight p to Parole, who is resulted in favor whom the bettin previous to the been even men favorite was Iso starters. The res very late to night

of it great joy we ure of Mr. Santo glish turf, the Loriliard to set the Atlantic with the misfortunes of the arrival at a greyal at

ofter its arrival at

pered the enthusi The Duke of M and later came re

we Thousand Gu

has unned his his lean-bred horse is always been a favo

and copecially so and Tom Ochiltra at Baltimore. Farfoaled in 1873. Hands high and being very plain rough in the coat to tell by his look form for a band form for a hard him, it is at once back, wide bibs, did set of legs, was bred by Mr. 4 Hills, near Philade ported Learning wo, in 1865, wo torn, beating, and toga, beating, amothe famous Official Clark by imported ate by Sumpter, and a mare by implatter was by Wren by Woodpec Papillon (Sir Pe Leamington was Leamington was Irish Birdcatcher, Ioon and Dapbne, Maid of Honor by son of Sir Peter. Parolo is worthy debut upon the tu 1875. He was then times during the c times during the ceredit being \$8,40 started seven time second in three, annings amounting to tered in the Kentra Astor) and prize, but he and tailed to gain a at Jerome or Monn for the Saratoga ca He did not run agra one mile and a he Jerome Park, and w in a canter by four sent to Baltimore, the Dirie stakes, b mud, and Vigil, wh him in 3:41%. Th Breckinridge stake

Breckinridge state and although Vigil for winning the feated Parole in old Parole si vantage. althou Janet Norton in hidash of three-quarte—he ran second a peared in the Wolds, two miles and Fiddlestick, and Vi of this stake was Fiddlestick, and Viof this stake was Vera Cruz and Ton quarter sweepstak grandest struggles Vera Cruz by a be Parole by the san again a few days. Ochitree by while Vera CruThe value of The next race sammer handicap.

The next race summer handicap, quarters, in which is the prize being wo bright and Glass half in 2:36%, carl At the fall meeting maturity stake to beating Algerine at stake being \$4,300 Cehiltree in both and all-aged stake being the favorite Broeck had made West, having run time on record. Club proposed miles and a half of superiority between the two Eastern fav. Oct. 24 in the present result was a victoo lowest in the pools. lengths, in 4:37%, O match was then at

white elephant,

000, and Nicolini s lover than be Presld possibly travel

shot and killed is a are projected in fast getting to be an

t request him to speaks of "polit-to be a misprint for

y believe the Jert that there is on a Louise Kellogg is llave.

have no money in

ne time they have no

ery highly spoken we are sure it wasn't , are again on the he next occupants he Grants." And so

a Russian opera told his constitufound at the post of ck the post of duty! na States declares service during the

rte, was the first to in of Mrs. Logan recent speech, and it her knowledge or erything his own

inglish troops are in-ery of young Napo-k around behind the Florida the other omach, and the un-

ed up in an in orn is to be called appears to lack apcertainly have to mid, will lecture,

earned that Gran

Know About Simon know about him shington County, o children, which Mr. John Horner

an early spring is

ting down alleyways infuriated mob who hat it is not his n so badly besten in the miserable igno-

ichael Alexandro

Czarewitch, has, at of \$16,000 for his la "bloated young SIGNAL OFFICER,

Ohio Valley, and temperature, and Upper Mississip eys stationary or owed in the westm, clear, or partly

storm of wind and to-day extends as . Vel. Ru. Weither

8 .0 Clear. Rain Weather. en. .... Cloudy.
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PUBLIC. st for a decision s Public, to-day

ry Public is not plated in Sec. 4, P POTTER. committee make

the twenty-fifth ich Bishop Poton on the 25th, acter has not yet PAROLE'S VICTORY.

A Notable American Triumph on the English Turf.

Pierre Lorillard's Great Gelding Wins the Newmarket

Handicap.

A Reminiscence of the Time When the Kentucky Statesman Went Broke.

LONDON, April 17 .- Parole is the favorite for the City and Suburban Handicab, one mile and a half, at Epsom on the 22d. The field for the Newmarket handicap yesterday was the smallest since the race was established, in 1845. Parole won with great ease by a length and a half.

me, 3:01.

special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The American horse Parole, which just won the Newmarket Handicap race in England, is well known here. It is the borse which defeated the Kentucky horse Ten Broeck in 1877, when Congress prac-PAROLE'S ENGAGEMENTS IN ENGLAND are very important, especially as the handicappers have not been partial to him. His next race will be the city and suburban handicap, about one mile and a quarter, at the Epsom spring meeting on April 22. Parole's weight in this race is 114 pounds. His next engagement is in the great Metropolitan stakes, to be run April 23. The distance is 2½ miles, and Parole is given 114 pounds, with which weight he ought to win, if in form, as the 5-year-olds Belphache, Touchet, and Ryston give him considerable weight. He is also in the Prince of Wales stakes (a handicap), about a mile. Parole is given 115 pounds in this, but be will have to carry seven pounds extra as penalty for winning tically adjourned to permit the Kentucky statesmen to witness the defeat of their favortte. The Evening Star, recalling the history of his event, says Congress was in session at the time, but the Senate adjourned over, and in the House there was scarcely a quorum. The Kentucky members, Messrs. Beck, Blackburn, McCreery, and the rest. went over to Balsimore to see a Ten Broeck scoop the Eastern horses, as it was not doubted that he would. He was the favorite in the pools at large odds, selling at \$1,200, while Tom Ochiltree brought \$400, and Parole \$200. The race was a two-anda half-mile dash. Parole was the hind horse in the race until the homestretch, when he went to the front, and finished two lengths ahead of Ten Broeck, who beat Tom Ochiltree four lengths. The time was 4:37%. The Southwestern gentlemen, and especially those from the Blue Grass region, were so effectually cleaned out by the unexpected result that, according to popul lar rumor, some of them had to pawn their timing-watches to get home, and were com-pelled, for economy's sake, to wear their linen

Dispatch to St. Louis-Globe-Democrat.

NEW YORK, April 16.—The race for the Newmarket Handicap, the first really great flat race of the English season, was run to-day at the "little town in Cambridgeshire," as the me-tropolls of the British turf is commonly called. This race is a handicap of 25 sovereigns each, 10 forfeit, and three entrance only if declared, with 400 added; for 3-year-olds and upwards. The distance is about a mile and a half. There were thirty-eight subscribers, fourteen of whom declared forfeit. The twenty-four wrong and had to be scratched-were: Isonomy, trained b; J. Porter; Rylcone and Quicksilver, by G. Bloss; Touchet and Ridotto, trained by R. Peck; Parole, the celebrated American gelding that beat the great Brown; Il Gladiatore, trained by M. Dawson; Sulter and Drumbend, trained by C. Blanton: Queen of Cyprus, Lina, and Prologue, trained by T. Jennings; Sousie Queen and Fluster, trained by A. Taylor; Topaz and Thornfield, trained by J. Hayhoe; Sunshade and Blue Ridge, trained by T. Waqlow; Caxtonian and Conductor, trained by T. Brown; Black Bear and Berizencze, trained by A. Hayhoe; Fluster, trained by A. Taylor; and The Dean, trained by Joseph Dawson. Of the lot Isonomy was weighted the heaviest by the handicapper, namely, 124 pounds, or eight pounds more than was assigned to Parole, who is Isonomy's elder by two years.

resulted in favor of the American borse, against whom the betting was 100 to fifteen just previous to the start. All along he has not been even mentioned in the betting the previous to the start. All along he has not been even mentioned in the betting. The flavorite was Isonomy. There were only six starters. The result was not known here until very late to-night, but among those who heard of it great joy was manifested. After the failure of Mr. Sanford in his venture on the English turf, the determination of Mr. Pierre Lorillard to seed a stable of horses across the Atlantic was regarded with admiration by American turfmen, but the misfortunes that beset the stable after its arrival at Newmarkes somewhat hamafter its arrival at Newmarket somewhat ham-pered the enthusiasm that had been aroused. The Duke of Magenta was the first to suffer, and later came reports that Uneas was alling and would probably not be in condition for the Iwe Thousand Guineas or Derby. How well he has a much his mission in representing the American-bred horse is recorded above. Parole has always been a favorite with the American public, and especially so since he defeated. Ten Brocek and Tom Ochiltree in the memorable contest at Baltimore. Parole is a brown gelding, and was foated in 1873. He is about hiteen and a half hands high and mattractive in appearance. foaled in 1873. He is about niteen and a half hands high and unattractive in appearance, being very plain about the head and generally rough in the coat, so that it is a difficult matter to tell by his looks when he is really in good form for a hard contest. Standing behind him, it is at once seen that he has a good back, wide hips, stout quarters, and a splendid set of legs, clean and muscular. He was bred by Mr. Aristides Welch, at Chestnut Hills, near Philadelphia, and was sired by imported Leamington, his dam being Maiden, who, in 1865, won the Travers stake at Saratoga, beating, among others, Oliata, the dam of ported Leamington, his dam being Maiden, who, in 1865, won the Travers stake at Saratoga, beating, among others, Oliata, the dam of the famous Olitipa. Maiden's dam was Kitty Clark by imported Glencoe out of Miss Obstinate by Sumpter, who was a son of Sir Archy, and a mare by imported Robin Redbreast. The latter was by Sir Peter Teasle out of Wren by Woodpecker, and Wren's dam was Papillon (Sir Peter's own dam), by Snap-Leamington was by Faughballagh, brother to Irish Birdcatcher, out of a daughter of Pantaloon and Dapbne, the latter by Laurel out of Maid of Honor by Champton, who was a grandson of Sir Peter. This is grand breeding, and Parole is worthy of such ancestry. Parole's debut upon the turf was during the season of 1875. He was then 2 years old. He won four times during the campaign, the amount to his credit being \$8,400. As a 3-year-old. Parole started seven times. He won three races, was second in three, and unplaced in one, his winnings amounting to \$7,918. He had been entered in the Kentucky Derby, and was sent West to compete with Vagrant (owned by Mr. Astor) and Creedmoor for that prize, but he was in bad condition, and tafled to gain a place. He was not started at Jerome or Monmouth Parks, but was reserved for the Saratoga campaign, where he wen twice. and falled to gain a place. He was not started at Jerome or Monmouth Parks, but was reserved for the Saratoga campaign, where he won twice. He did not run again until the all-aged stakes, one mile and a half, at the fall meeting at Jerome Park, and with ninety-two pounds he won in a canter by four lengths in 2:38. He was then sent to Baltimore, and was a great favorite for the Dixie stakes, but the track was a mass of mud, and Vigil, who was a powerful colt, beat him in 3:41½. These two met again in the Breckinridge stake, the track being still heavy, and although Vigil carried five bounds penalty for winning the Dixie, he again defeated Parole in 3:37¼. As a 4-year-old Parole showed to better advantage, although he succumbed to Janet Norton in his first race of the season,—a dash of three-quarters of a mile at Jerome Park,—he ran second and got \$200. He next appeared in the Woodburn stakes for 4-year-olds, two miles and a half, defeating Ambush, Fiddlestick, and Virginius in 4:37½. The value of this stake was \$1,800. At Saratoga he met Vera Cruz and Tom Ochiltree in the mile-and-aquarter sweepstakes, which was one of the grandest strungles ever seeps, being won by of this stake was \$1,800. At Saratoga he met Vera Cruz and Tom Ochiltree in the mile-and-acquarter sweepstakes, which was one of the grandest struggles ever seen, being won by Vera Cruz by a head, while Ochiltree defeated Parole by the same distance. The trio met again a few days later, when Parole defeated Ochiltree by a length in 4.04% while Vera Cruz was badly beaten. The value of the stake was \$2,000. The next race won by Parole was the summer handicap, then one mile and three-quarters, in which he made the fast time of 3.08, the prize being worth \$1,650. He then beat Virginius and Glasgow in a dash of a mile and a half in 2.33%, carrying ninety-seven pounds. At the fall meeting in Jerome Park he won the maturity stake for 4-year olds, three miles, beating Aigerine and Ambash, the value of the stake being \$4,300. He then ran second to Ochiltree in both the grand national handtean and all-aged stakes, which was expected, Tom being the favorite. In the meantime Ten Brocek had made a great reputation in the West, having run four miles in the fastest time on record. The Maryland Jockey Club proposed a grand race of two miles and a half to settle the question of superiority between the Western wooder and the two Eastern favorites, and the trio ran on Oct. 2s in the presence of \$5,000 people. The result was a victory for Parole, who sold the lowest in the pools. He won the race by five lengths, in 4:37%, Ochiltree being last. Another match was then arranged between Ten Brocek

SHOT IN HIS TRACKS.

and Parole on the extra day at Jerome Park, but Ten Broock did not appear, and Parole "walked over" the course for the forfeit money. Thus, as a 4-year-old, he started twelve times, was three times second, and once third, winning \$14,940. Last year he started ten times, was eight times first, once second, and once unplaced, and bade farewell to the American turf with \$3,450 to his credit. He began the season by winning the Baltimore Cup in 4:08. He then ran at Jerome Park and was unexpectedly defeated by Gen. Phillips by eight lengths in two miles and a quarter in 4:13. His next race was the Monmouth Cup, which he won in 4:09%. At Saratoga he again won the all-aged stakes in 2:10%. He then won the Saratoga Cup for the second time in 4:08%, he "walked over" in a mile and a half dash, beat Lou Lanier and Princeton in a dash of a mile and requarter dash in 2:14. At the fall meeting at Jerome Park he was placed in the grand national handicap, carrying the top weight, 125 pounds, and made his last appearance in a dash of two and a quarter miles, in which he defeated Danicheff by two lengths in 4:09. Parole carrying 125 pounds and Danicheff 100 pounds. In summing up Parole's career of four years on the American turf, it is found that he appeared in thirty-five races, of which he won twenty-three, was second in eight, third in one, and unplaced in three, and that his gross earnings foot up \$39,708.

PAROLE'S ENGAGEMENTS IN ENGLAND A Detected Burglar's Unsuccessful Attempt at Escape by Flight.

He Ran Well, but Not Fast Enough to Beat a Bullet.

A Shot from an Officer's Pistol Brings Him Down a Corpse.

A burglar, supposed to be the notorious Tom Smith, who has figured in criminal annals a great deal in this city and other Western places was shot and almost instantly killed shortly after 12 o'clock last night on the west side o LaSalle street, just north of Madison, by special policeman named Jeremiah Kennedy, who caught him in the act of robbing the shor of a boot and shoe maker, Mr. Schmitt, in the basement of No. 179 Madison street. Kennedy is employed by Capt. Joe McCracken to watch the property in the vi-cinity where the killing occurred, and had just gone on duty, and was walking along Madison street, when he heard a noise in the basement above mentioned. He lit a match and, seeing a man run under the sidewalk called out for him to come up the stairs and surrender himself or he would shoot him,

PAROLE'S ENGAGEMENTS IN ENGLAND

carry seven pounds extra as penalty for winning the race to-day. His most important engag-ment is the Chester Cup, and this will be the

race which will be most interesting to American turfmen, for Parole's sire, Leanington, won it when he was 4 years oid, with ninety-three pounds, and again when he was 6 years old with 114 pounds. He is also engaged in a handicap to be run the next day.

MRS. BONANZA MACKEY.

How She Furnished Her Parisian Home.

Accord Advertiser.

The following funny story is going the round

of the American Colony in Paris, I give you it

you know, the whole of a large hotel (in the

Elysees, close to the Arc-de-Triomphe, one of

the best sites in Paris for a resi dence. They, on leasing this grand hotel, naturally desired to furnish

it in a manner becoming the magnificence of the

house and the style in which Mrs. Mackey en-

tertains, which is gorgeous and unequaled by

any private individual in Europe. Mr. Mackey

obtained the assistance of an American, Mr

Le Gay, a well-known commission merchant

here, to purchase the furniture, upholstery hangings, etc. Neither of these gentlemen be

"hardly ever."

Just here appears upon le tapis a certain

to which celebrated family belong nearly all the Counts and Barons and Marquises of La Belle France). Count de N. is an elderly gen-

tleman of expensive tastes, which during a long lifetime he has gratified at the cost of other people. Now, grown venerable in appearance

this condescension he invited the Count to the

the Count to direct them how to alter that which they had done and to it over in true Parisian taste—toute a fat Française. Of course it would not have looked well for the Count to go about spending the Mackeys' money for them and activations.

ing as an humble commission merchant. You know these titled people affect to look down on

Such is life in Paris!

until to-morrow.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

was to have sailed to-day for Venezuela to re-cover \$2,000,000 in treasure lost in a gale from

a Spanish ship-of-war fifty years ago, has been seized by the United States Marshal at the suit

of creditors.

NEW ORLEANS, April 17.—A convention of

representatives of the colored men assembled to-day to consider the exodus question. Two hundred and sixty delegates were present. Committees on Address, Migration, and Relief were appointed. The Convention adjourned

OBITUARY

BLOOMINGTON. Ill., April 17.—Andrew Louden, an old resident of Zanesville, Ohio, died to-day at Downes, McLean County, aged 77, of dropsy, after a long illness.

Nuw YORK, April 17 .- The brig Gypsy, which

French sense) on a corner of the Champs

to be run the next day.

DRAWING HIS REVOLVER as he spoke. The thief-for such he proved to be—said he was down there for a necessary pur-pose, and if Kennedy molested him he would shoot him. The officer stepped back to avoid any shot that the fellow might fire after making the threat, and as he did so the burglar rushed up the stairway and ran down Madison street toward LaSalle. Kennedy shouted at him to stop, and, seeing that no one else was on the same side of the sidewalk at the time, fired three shots in rapid succession. Still the burg-lar kept on and turned the corner and ran

north on LaSalle street.

Officer Shanley, of the West Twelfth Street Station, happened at the moment to be going west on a Blue Island avenue car, and, quickly taking in the situation,

FIRED ONE SHOT at the retreating thief. Kennedy also fired a fourth shot at the man just after he turned the for what it is worth-it ought to be true, if it isn't. Some years ago, when Mrs. Mackey corner, and the poor wretch fell to the sidewalk, first came to Paris, the "Bonanza King," as many toadies in the States delight to call their exclaiming as he did so, "For God's sake don't fire any more." The officers ran up to bim, and golden idol, came with her. She occupies, as he died in a few minutes, without uttering a word other than that quoted above.

THE DEAD THIEF IDENTIFIED. The firing attracted several other officers to the scene, and Detectives Steele and McDonald were of the opinion that the deceased was the notorious Tom Smith. Two bullet-holes were found in the body, -one in the back just below the left shoulder, which it was thought extended into the heart, and another in the back near the left side. In the pockets of his coat was found a new pair of boy's boots, which he had stolen from Schmitt's shop.

The body was allowed to remain on the sidewalk until a wagon was procured, and it was taken eff to the Morgue, or the Armory Police-Station

ing "experts" (O that much-abused word!) in house-furnishing, they rather overdid the busi-ness, and the result was a palace, with its green room, its yellow room, its mauve room, its saf-An examination of Schmitt's premises revealed the work the deceased had been engaged in. The doors showed fron room, and its room, like Joseph's historical coat, of many colors. In short, a great deal of money was spent, but without much taste; or, more correctly, with extremely "loud" taste. The like was never before seen in Paris; that is, "hardly ever."

Inst. berg. appears, woon is form, a cortain. THE MARKS OF A JIMMY.

but the third had evidently failed to pry them open, and broke out a pane of glass and unfastened the doors from the inside. Numerous pairs of newly-made boots and shoes and leather and other materials were scattered about under the sidewalk, where the third had thrown them when Kennedy discovered him. The stock, tools, etc., in the shop, were also scattered about in great confusion. It was thought that some one else accom-It was thought that some one else accom-panied the deceased in the robbery, but no one was discovered, nor did Kennedy hear or see any other person than the man whom he per-ferented

Officers Shanley and Kennedy were nominally placed under arrest, pending an investigation by the Coroner.

people. Now, grown venerable in appearance and ripe in years, his setting sun is declining upon a life well spent in fleecing not only his own countrymen, but rich foreigners who need the assistance of a man of refined tastes, like himself, to kelp them to live in this great city, and to do what many foolish Americans who come here wish to do,—get into French society (about a profilere licentious, and false as any The body was removed to the Armory at ahout I o'clock, where it was viewed by Capt. O'Donnell and most of the command. The Captain was almost positive that it was not that of Thomas Smith, but some of the police were not so sure about it. Smith was arrested March 7 upon suspicion of knowing something about the Bohnow murder, and at that time The Tribune published the following concerning this condescension he invited the Count to the Mackey mansion.

After the Count had been shown through the various rooms, Mr. and Mrs. M. skied him bow, he liked the way their house was furnished. Count N. told them it was very beautiful, y a know, but not at all French, and that it it y expected to enter Parisian society (and be what we call in America "anybody") they must change all that sort of thing. Thereupon Mr. M. (or his wife, which is the same thing) begged the Count to direct them how to alter that which

This the published the following concerning him:

Thomas F. Smith, alias George Harris: the former is his right name. He is married to a daughter of Patrick Stanton, well known as a house-painter and ward politician. His house is in the northwestern part of the city, but the police have not been able to find him there, aithough he was about until 1sst Saturday night. Although quite young, his criminal record is a long one, Feb. 28, 1878, he was arrosted under the alias of George Harris, by Officer J. L. Mahoney, and was held in \$500 to the Criminal Court. Along in January, 1877, he was tried for burglary, and he was sentenced on the 21st to one year in the Penitentiary. Suisequentily he was sentenced to another year for burglary, having been arrested by Detective Ryan in company with George Ainsworth. He evidently never served much of his time at Joliet, as he was again arrested with the Garrity boys and others for the assault and shooting of Officer Costello in an election-day row on West Indiana street. This, also, he got out of. He has been the almost constant companion of the thieves now in custody.

His photograph is No. 311 in Volume E of the Rogues' Gallery at Central Station, and singularly enough is marked James Rogers, alias Matt Furlong. The photograph is certainly his.

ing as an humble commission merchant. You know these titled people affect to look down on "vulgar tradespeople," "shopkeepers," and all that sort of "trash." That's the way society is constituted in both England and France. The nobleman never objects to making money out of a tradesman,—on the contrary, is always well pleased to "spoil the Philistines," but strenuously asserts his position in society, and never allows a man who has made his own fortune to meet him on a social equality.

But to return to the Count. He suggested to Mr. Mackey the appointment of a certain young Frenchman as private secretary, steward, chamberlain, etc. This man was appointed. Through him, guided by the exquisite taste of Monsieur le Comte de N., all the purchases for a complete refurnishing were made, the other furniture being shipped off in toto to the States for Mr. Mackey's American home. Since that time everything required for Mrs. Mackey's establishment, down to a candle even, is bought by the Chamberlain. The negociants (from pure affection undoubtedly) kindly pay to Monsieur le Comte a liberal percentage (commission) on everything which enters into the household or housekeeping of Mrs. Mackey. No one can sell her a sou's worth of anything without contributing a moiety to the Count. The manager of the largest art-publishing and picture-selling firm in the world (having stores in Paris, London, Berlin, the Hague, etc.), told an artist friend of mine that he had repeatedly tried to sell Mrs. Mackey paintings, and never yet has succeeded, because his house will not pay the Count the extravagant commission he demands. Such is life in Paris! THE WOUNDS. Upon examining the body it was found that two bullets had entered, one directly between the tips of the shoulder blade, and the other in the tips of the shoulder blade, and the other in the right shoulder. His pockets were filled with traps. Upon a piece of brown paper was written: "Milwaukee, near bridge; Clark, near Ontario; and North State, near bridge," Another was a pawn-ticket given by J. Weber, of No. 388 Clark street, to Henry Williams, of No. 428 Halsted street, for \$2.20 worth of plumbing tools. There were two or three fragments of bills for plumbing work by a firm at No. 233 Thirty-first street. On the back of one of these was written: "When you are done if you ave time go to 273 Thirty-first street, up-stairs"; and upon another: "1574 Wabash avenue, repair W. B." There was also a pink circular of a "Planet of Fortune." Also a slip of paper containing a lot of instructions, a lot of steel pens, a button hook, a few small coins, and a pens, a button hook, a few small coins, and a ot of miscellaneous odds and ends. But nothing was found to indicate his identity.

A sorrel horse and an open yacht buggy, old and well worn, was found fastened to a ring in the sidewalk on LaSalle street, and is supposed to be the one used by the burglars. It awaits identification at the Armory.

Kennedy was arrested promptly after the shooting by Officer McHugh, and was detained at the Armory to await the result of the Cor-

LATE LOCAL ITEMS. Policemen Ward and Stanton arrested at 1:40 this morning Peter Campbell and Charles F. Davis, whom they found in the Columbian Iron Works, Nos. 65 and 67 Clinton street. They had forced open the side windows. In their pockets were found a lot of tools bearing the

ame of Charles W. Parker, proprietor. Campbell is an incorrigible thief, and has several times been arrested for burglary. The night after election a band of five rufflans entered J. Loewenthal's saloon, at No. 199 Desplaines street, and, demanding drinks, were refused. A fow ensued, curing which a woman came in for some whisky, and while the proprietor was attending to her, one of the thugs grabbed im about the neck and held him down in him about the leter and head him down in a chair, while the others robbed the till and helped themselves to his watch and chain. Induors and cigars. A notorious thief named Engene Dougherty was suspected, but was not arrested until Detectives Shea and Keating arrested until Detectives Shea and Keating came across him yesterday at the corner of Depuyster and Halsted streets in company with two equally well-known theres named Jack Daley, alias Downey, and James Barry. In Dougherty's pocket was found a slip of paper bearing the following, "Jack, leave my kit here and oblige, you're truly, Barry," which would look as if they had been planning a burglary. The prisoner was fully identified by Mr. Loewenthal.

MORTUARY.

Special Disputes to Tac Troune.

KEOKUK, In., April 17.—Ald. Timberman, who died suddenly on Tuesday, was buried today with the highest honors ever paid to any man by this community. Stores and offices were closed during the services, and business was entirely suspended. The laboring men of its spirited away, in order that the city to the number of several hundred its heritage may be stolen.

The ex-

Mayor, members of the City Council, and city officials attended in a body. The funeral took place from the Westminster Presbyterian Church, which was filed to overflowing. The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Craig. The procession, which was over a mile in length, was one of the largest ever witnessed in this city. Mr. Timberman has been a resident of Keokuk for thirty years, and has served almost continually as Alderman and Mayor. He was regarded as the most popular man in the city.

AMUSEMENTS.

AUTHORS' CARNIVAL.

The Exposition Building was alive again last night with the Carnival and its adjuncts, and the promoters of the novel entertainment were ncouraged by the way the attendance kept up in point of size and character. The various booths are in better shape than they were the pening night, the tableaux are, as a rule, something far beyond the average in their way, and everything, in short, is coming into good work-ing order. The additional feature last night was the exhibition known as Mrs. Jarley's waxworks in an adjoining room on the east of the building, the "figgers" being taken by living persons, who were normally stock still during the pronunciation of Mrs. Jarley's running commentary, and whose normal condition was varied when the old lady admonished "John" to "wind 'em up again" admonished "John" to "wind 'em up again" by the imaginary turning of a fictitious crank which gave them their cue and made them responsive to their parts in the dumb show. The "figgers" were tolerably well gotten up. Mrs. Jarley herself had apparently taken notes of the prevailing rig adopted by the Litte Buttercups of the day, and the resemblance would have been quite real had she carried around a basket and sung one of the ditties of "the rosiest and the roundest little woman in all Spithead." The wax-works were considerable of a success, and the audience was amused both with the evolutions of the "figgers" themselves and the running commentary of the able of a success, and the audience was amused both with the evolutions of the "figgers" themselves and the running commentary of the mistress of ceremonies, Mrs. J. herself, which commentary was filled out by the interpolation of certain modern "gags" more or less apropos. The feature to-night, in addition to the waxworks, will be the tableaux, which are to be rather more attractive than usual. The characters in the Shakspears booth will present the scene by the players from "Hamiet," and Prot. Dwight Dennis will do the reading. The ladies and gentlemen from the Scott booth will appear in a tableau representing a scene from "Ivanhoe," and among the other features of the evening will be the drill of the Lackey Zonaves and a company of the First Regiment.

Of all the many characters in this novel presentation,—this odd mixture of creditable representations and occasional ridiculous incongruittes and snachronisms,—the alleged "Lone Fisherman" is deserving of the most commiseration. He has evidently seen Harry Hunter in "Evangeline," and has taken his cue from that irresistibly funny creation. But Harry Hunter doesn't have to stand around for three or four mortal hours with a fishing-pole in his hand, and the other end, to which the intest attached, resting on an elevation ten feet.

in his hand, and the other end, to which the line is attached, resting on an elevation ten feet above his head. In the play there is a convenient iedge on which His Lugubriousness plants himself and waits for unaginary nibbles at the hook. The "Lone Fisherman" in the Carnival stands like a statue (with a crick in his back), slightly inclined to the front, and starts on yearner. like a statue (with a crick in his back), slightly inclined to the front, and stares on vacancy. It would be as reasonable for a man to stand on the sidewalk and expect to get a bite from the roof of the new Government Building as for this solema-visaged chap to stand before the aforesaid elevation and expect something besides the proverbial fisherman's luck. The fiction of a pretended nibble, now-ever, is resorted to all the same, and about once in hour the statue pulls up the pole, only to find the unmovable bait on the book, and nothing more. Between times he is as fixed as a brass monkey on a cold day. Crowds jostle by him. but he heeds them not. The boys guy him, but he looks "right ou, and ever unward." The girls ogic him, but it does no good. He stands "like patience on a monument, smiling at grief." But he was brought to time last night and actually demonstrated that he was not a statue. One wicked newspaper wag determined to faze him, and he did it. Borrowing a pin, he gradually but persistently inserted the point into the fleshy part of the chap's anatomy. For a minute or two it had no effect. The Fisherman doubtless imagined it was only a bite, and never moved a muscle. The insidious pin, however, was quietly but steadily doing its work, and at the supreme moment, to wit: when it had buried itself in the alleged statue's flesh up to the head, the "character" turned in wrath and saw the cauuse of his wo. He lunged at him with the hand that didn't grasp the pole, and for a moment there was exteedingly good prospect of a tuneral. But the waz was lost in the crowd and the Fisherman didn't care to undertake the contract of "licking" the whole procession of passers by.

cession of passers-by.

The management ought to give the "Lone Fisherman" a rest. He might be utilized by being suspended to a rafter with a cushion at-tachment—in view of his experience last night.

THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA SYM-PHONY CONCERT.

The Symphony concerts are at end, the last of the two series having been given last evening at McCormick's Hall by the Chicago Orchestra, under Mr. Rosenbecker's direction. The instrumental part of the programme was admirably put together. It opened with that giorious tone-picture of Beethoven's, the Sixth Symphony, the "Pastoral," performed for the fifth ime in this city; Hiller's concerto, op. 69, the piano part by Miss Wishard; the familiar Handel 'Largo," the solo by Mr. Fehl; and the charming overture to "Aladdin," by Hornemann, for the closing piece, which sent every one off in good humor. The orchestra was not a large one, but it was compact, well handled, and more homogeneous than it has been in the other concerts of this series. The symphony was given a very creditable and enjoyable in-terpretation, and one which showed that Mr. Rosenbecker has devoted some hard work to it. Indeed, the want of success in the second concert seems to have spurred him up and also to have infused his men with more spirit and devotion to their work, and the result has been that he closed his season with a success. What the future outlook may he of these two series of concerts we reseason with a success. What the ruture outlook may be of these two series of concerts we re-serve for more leisure speculation, but those who have the real interests of music at heart will be glad they have been given, for they are steps in the right direction. It is good mission-

ary work.

The vocal part of the programme was singularly incongruous. Miss Bartlett led off with Cowen's well-worn song, "It was a dream," without any particular result except to develop the fact that she has a voice of very good quality and earn for a genore a worthless place of the fact that she has a voice of very good quarity, and sang for an encore a worthless piece of trash entirely out of place in such a concert. Mr. Schultze came second, with one of his battle pieces, the "Celeste. Aida," he which he was decidedly worsted. Mrs. Falk closed with the "Romance" from "Paul and Virginia," very pleasantly sung, and gave for her encore the "Avanera," from "Carmen," at a rattling page.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, April 17 .- Under the present cor ditions in the management of the Union Square Theatre, no better name than "Lost Children" could have been selected for a new play. And it is no wonder that the children whose woes and sufferings were exhibited this evening were lost. They had to struggle through so many layers of formation that it was perfecty natural for them to get shaky on their bea ings. They found their parentage through "Les Orphelins du Notre Dame," "Ruy Blas," "The Woman of the People," and abou a dozen other paternal and maternal fossils. Mr. A. R. Cazauran is the physician who introduced them to this breathing world. His work is not well done. It is incoherent, inconsecutive, and over strained. The audience in attendance to-night upon the first representation of Doctor Cazauan's remarkable production was considerably within the seating capacity of the Union Square Theatre, and, in spite of a large force of ushers, who did valiant and violent duty in starting the applause, and holding it up at every available opportunity the plece came very near to failure. This resulted, first, from the lack of strength in a the story; second, from the absence of light and shade; third, from the very palpable injection of certain lines intended to catch the gallery; and, fourth, from the unfamiliarity of Charles R. Thorne and John Parselle with their lines. The former gentleman had to be prompted repeatedly, and the latter did an amount of "fishing," which surprised people who knew of his past reputation as a thorough and pains-taking artist. The story of the "Lost Childreu" is simple, in spite of its multifarious fountains of life. The child of a wenithy lady

time. Both fall into the keeping of the foundling asylum, and all the trouble arises out of subsequently trying to identify and restore them to their correct sires. It recalls the song of Little Buttercup—"I mixed those children up, and not a creature knew it." It took until midnight to complete the tale, much to the disgust of that large element in the audience which was wholly tired out. M. V. Lingham, Linda Dietz, Mabel Leonard, and Hattie Anderson merit fa Mabel Leonard, and Hattie Anderson merit favorable comment. The others, as arule, helped to bolister up a very weak performance. Mr. Thorne's shortcomings can scarcely be understood, unless upon the theory that he is taking advantage of his popularity to do a little "throwing-off." The scenery and mountings did more toward carrying the piece than the piece did toward carrying itself. When the act-drop rolled up, disclosing the bridge of Notre Dame by moonlight, the house resounded with genuine applause. This mark of appreciation was repeated at the beginning of act fifth, when a fine view of old Paris and the Seine was shown. The painter was loudly called for and appeared. A. M. Palmer, whose presence was not demanded, also came bitthely for ward and bowed his acknowledgment to an expression of good will that was not intended for him at all. The audience generally forebore to resent the operation, however. The "Lost Children" appear in "five acts and eight tableaux." "Tableaux" is the new name for "scenes," and they necessitate the turning of scenes into acts, as the curtain must be lowered upon each one of them in order to give the stage carpenters a show. So to-night's piece really consisted of eight acts, about four of which can be spared without inconvenience. The "silent act," claimed as original by Cazauran, invitoriginal at all. The whole play is Boucicaulted clumsily from its various originals. A smilling and beneficent Providence decreed that Sara Jewett should not add her presence to the stage layout, and so, after all, one may find something in the "Lost Children" to be thankful for. Jewett is resting, and giving us a rest. vorable comment. The others, as a rule, helped to

LOUISE POMEROY. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 17.—Louise Pomeroy and her manager, John Edwards, had a row at the Opera-House in this city last night, which resulted in the bursting up of the company.

Miss Pomeroy was billed to appear in "East
Lynne," but, after having the quarrel with Edwards, refused to go on the stage. The audi ence, which was quite large, was dismissed at half-past 8, and their money returned. The members of the troupe are without the necessary means to take them home. Miss Pomeroy leaves for New York to-morrow, she having canceled her engagement at Hopkinsville, where she was billed to appear Friday night. The other members of the company are arranging for a performance, by which they hope to raise funds to pay their expenses home.

THE BOSTON PINAFORE PERFORM-

ANCE.

Boston Journal, April 15.

A large audience, that filled the building fro mtop to bottom, assembled at the Boston Theatre last night to witness the first performance of the popular opera, "Pinafore," by the troupe of favorite singers of Boston, whose appearance has been so long anticipated. Even room was gladly accepted by hundreds of per sons, and the wail surrounding the parquet cir cle was lined with a triple row of interested Musically considered, nothing is left to be de

cle was lined with a triple row of interested auditors.

Musically considered, nothing is left to be desired, and the singing of Mr. Sullivan's measures was a revelation to us, and, doubtiess, to many others. Justice has not been done here before to the beautiful music of the opera, but the voices which rendered it last night gave it a new charm. The sweetest measures fell to Mr. Karl, who took the part of Raiph Rackstras, and all of his solos were encored, and a repetition demanded of most of the choruses in which his voice was prominent. He was in excellent spirita and voice, and it was a rare pleasure to hear his sympathetic rendering of the music. Mr. Whitaev, as Copt. Corcoran, excited great enthusiasm, and in "make-up" and acting, as well as in singing, he established his claim to being considered the best Captain of the "Planfore" who has appeared in this city. His magnificent voice held the audience spell-bound, and his quiet and natural acting added much to the pleasure of the audience. His song in the first act, where he appears among his crew and exchanges the compliments of the day, his song to the moon in the second act, and his duets with Litte Butterup and Dick Deadley were especially well received, and, besides receiving encores, he was presented with a large floral anchor and a bouquet of choice flowers. Mr. Barnaby gave a careful and sympathetic interpretation of the part of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B., and represented the eccentricities of that stuffy functionary very pleasingly. In the laudable endeavor not to burlesque the character he seemed to fall into the other extreme, and at times his acting appearance had excited was fully justified. Mr. Georre Fréthingham made a most compical personality to appear a little more, when nothing will be left to be desired in the part. He sang the masic of the part with great care and expression, and on the whole the high anticipation which the knowledge of his coming appearance had excited was fully justified. Mr. Georre Fréthingham made a most comical

DRAMATIC NOTES. Booth plays Richelieu on Monday night. Clara Morris fills in next week at Haverly's. J. K. Emmett will play "Fritz" in Boston for the first time on the 28th inst. Mr. Charles Barron will be "the leading man"

at the Boston Museum next season. Over 250 members of the dramatic profession are said to have died this year. Fanny Davenport is playing in "Pique" at

the New York Grand Opera-House. It cost young Paulding \$3,000 to indulge his ambition to become an actor at the New York Lyceum. And he isn't cured yet. The Princess Louise is said by the Montreal Herald to be painting a portrait of Mrs. Scott-Siddons for presentation to the actress.

It is definitely settled that Miss Adelaide Neilson will reappear here next season. Thank heaven. The dramatic wheels can again revolve. Mr. Harry Watkins and wife are engaged in a novel scheme. At the New York Globe they are now playing for the benefit of Archbishop

Maude Branscombe has had over 50,000 photographs printed by Mora, of New York, alone. Had she only a little talent, what a managerial bonanza she would be.

Referring to the numerous managerial projects of Mr. Haverly, some one ventures the opinion that the gentleman will pretty soon think that he can manage a mule. The "Midsummer Night's Dream" will doubtless prove the most enduring of Shakspere's plays, since it's the only one that has any "Bottom" to it.— Yonkers Gazette.

Mr. Will Chapman, formerly manager of the house now occupied by Hooley, will probably before long assume the management of Hamlin's. This will be gratifying news to his many felends have Mr. John T. Raymond will play an engagement at Wallack's Theatre, beginning Aug. 18, when he will produce Mr. G. F. Rowe's new play, founded upon one of Washington Irving's most deligniful stories, and entitled "Sleepy

Messrs. Robson and Crane are appearing nightly in "The Cornedy of Errors," one of the most successful, certainly the most artistic, performance in which these comedians have ever been seen. Last night, as every one this week, the house was crowded to the door and many were turned away.

A little advertising scheme was started last week in New York by the managers of the Midgets. It was announced that these two atoms would shortly be married. And now a card is published in the Sun of that city in which the

father of Gen. Mite gravely says: "Although these little creatures are perfectly formed and mature, it is quite certain that even the idea of matrimony is very far from the minds of the Midgets or their parents."

The principal officers of the New Park Theatre, Boston, are as follows: Lessee and Manager, H. E. Abbey; Business Manager, W. W. Tillotson; Treasurer, Francis G. Harding; advertising agent, Edw. R. Brvam; musical director, F. N. Catlin; chief usher, W. R. Holmes; doorkeeper, J. F. Villa; stere manager, Ed Marble; scenic artist, J. S. Schell; muster machinist, J. D. Lundy; property maker, J. H. Marshall; gas engineer, Thomas Hughes.

Lundy; property maker, J. H. Marshill; gas engineer, Thomas Hughes.

Kate Munroe, says a Paris correspondent, is playing in an an opera comique of Herve, the "Marquise des Rues." The composer implored the fair American to come over at a moment's notice, to do justice to a character that has to speak French with a flavor of Britannic accent. She came, was seen, and she conquered, much to the disgust of the reigning beauties of older date, who induced obliving friends in the presa to attack her for the very accent which was the charm of her part. She simply looked the critical slander down out of a pair of very fine eyes, and to-day they are doing their very best to make believe that they always thought her delightful in every war. She revenges herself by treating them as though she had never doubted their affection; and yet they say there is no Christianity on the stage!

George, the Count Joannes, is described by a correspondent of the Utica Observer as the original Claude Meinotte when "The Lady of Lyons" was first produced in this country; and he is right, we believe, in saving that plain Mr. Jones became a real Count while traveling in Europe; but the following implies that the nobleman now appears on the stage solely from mercenary motives: "I held a long conversation with the Count the other day on the subject of his acting. Said he: 'People think I am a crazy foot; I am not. I'm a knave. The people flock to make fun of me. They don't nurt me, unless the cabbares or oranges don't nappen to be sufficiently mushy. But I look beyond the howing and shouting of the iditots in front of me to the time when the Treasurer hands me their dollars. Then I say to myself, I was the fool awhile ago, you are the fools now.' And the old man is right. He has more sense than they give him credit for.'"—New York Sun.

The New York Heraid thus speaks of Miss Martha Farcheld's debut in "Evadne" at the

credit for."—New York Sun.

The New York Herald thus speaks of Miss Martha Farcheld's debut in "Evadne" at the Olympic of that city: "A painful duty devolves on the critic who has to tell a fair aspirant to histrionic honors that success was not only not attained by her, but that it is impossible she should attain it. To Miss Martha Farefield, who made her first appearance on the stage at the Olympic last evening as the heroine of Shiel's play, this sad news must be conveyed, however desirable it may be to wrap the harsh statement in soothing words. Self-possession is not enough, and no other quality of the actress was visible. An intonation incurably false, indistinctness of utterance, gestures aimless and misplaced, and a misconception of character so total as to be pitiable, were among the things which made all the materials for an unfavorable verdict before the curtain had fallen on the second set? The New Yorkers does a vone Pauld. verdict before the curtain had fallen on the sec-ond act." The New Yorkers drove young Pauld-ing Westward. Let us hope Martha will not follow his example.

SHOW-LIFE IN TEXAS.

Some of the Incidents Which Make Circus
Life Exciting-Reminiscences Brought Up
by the Recent Texas Tragedy.

Fitishura Telegraph.
The traveling showman's life is generally

made up of many strange experiences, and quite frequently of startling adventures. The latest sensation emanating from this source is in regard to the Warde-Barrymore combination in Texas, the details of which need not be repeatto the subject of the following interview. has only been in recent years that the people of Texas have been enabled to witness even the ordinary class of entertain-ments, as it has been a standing opinion that the show which could travel through the State without meeting with some decidedly rough experience was especially lucky. Samuel Golden, the clerk at the East End Hotel, who spent five years with Howe's Great London Circus, and who is well posted in show affairs, says cus, and who is well posted in show affairs, says that the experience in circus life in Texas, for a single season, would be sufficient to deter an ordioary man from ever looking at a map of the State for a life-time! To be sure, the experience has its bright side, but the opposite extreme offsets it to a marked degree. In the course of a conversation on the subject, last night, with a Tiegraph reporter, Mr. Golden related the particulars of a number of adventures which the show people encountered while making a tour of the State, and, as the incidents are of quite an exciting and amusing description, they will no doubt be read with interest.

"Probably one of the most desperate little towns that we appeared in during our trip towns that we appeared in during our trip through the State was a place called Luting, and we had a peck of difficulty with the 'citizens' and 'authorities' before we got away. The inhabitants are principally border men, rangers, and desperadoes, and are about as hard a looking lot of men as one could find anywhere. The dress consists of a hunting-shirt, breeches tucked into the tops of rawhice boots, and a stomed dress consists of a hunting-shirt, breeches tucked into the tops of rawhide boots, and a slouch hat, which, together with the forbidding appearance of their swarthy features, makes them look altogether unprepossessing. These worthles usually have two or three uzly-looking pistols strapped to their waists, and have a buge bowie-knife attached by straps to the outside of each boot. The name by which each of them is known is rudely painted on the band of his hat, and some of the cognomens were evidently indicative of the fact that dime literature had circulated quite freely among the motley crowd. While stopping at this place, one of the employes of the place got into a difficulty with a rough-looking customer who, for once in his life at least, found that he had tackled the wrong man. The circus employe, who was a Frenchman, was surrounded during the progress of the fracas by a couple of dozen of the town authorities, and at once taken before a wheezy Justice of the Peace, who shouted 'Six months' simost before he had obtained a look at the offending prisoner, when he entered the rude little structure where the 'law' was meted out. The prisoner was only gotten out of his difficulty after considerable strategic work by Mr. Basler, a United States detective, who accompanied our party. The prisoner, with ready wit, meanged to escape through a front window while the officer was haranguing the Magistrate and his minions. When they found that their man had gotten away there was some tall swearing, and they proceeded to wreak their vengeance on Basler, whose protestation that he was a United States officer was ed into the tops of rawbide boots, and a slone

found that their man had gotten away there was some tall swearing, and they proceeded to wreak their vengeance on Basler, whose protestation that he was a United States officer was without avail. He finally escaped by watching his opportunity to rush out of the place, and, as the Frenchman had done, secured safety on our train, which was standing on the railroad track near at hand. He was pursued by balf a dozen of the angry populace, but it just happened that we were ready to pull out at the time, or else murder would have been perpetrated. We always found that it was a matter of policy for us to put up our tents within a few feet of the track, and it was very rare, also, that we gave more than one show at these small towns, and this generally took place in the afternoon. It was well that this was the case at Luling, as, had we remained to show at night, it is hard to tell what would have happened to the show and its people, so incensed had become the populace. Our train was passed out of the town amidst a shower of bullets, but fortunately no one was hurt.

"Another adventure was at Flatons, some miles farther on. The people here we found to be like those of Luling, and they were certainly

a hard crowl. About a week before we showed bere, one of the citizens had been shot in cold blood by a noted desperado named 'Ball-Eyed Jim,' who had fied to the woods for protection immediately after. When he heard that a show was about to visit the town, however, he determined to be on hand, and, in a spirit of brag, sent word to that effect to some of his friends. Sure enough, when the show opened in walked 'Bull-Eyed Jim,' big as life, and took a seas near the band. Before long his presence was discovered by a dosen or so of the iocal policemen who had been looking for nis arrival. Without the least regard for the sumblers and acrobats who were in the ring at the time, the authorities dashed across the inclosure, and 'Jim' no sooner aw them approaching on the run than he jumped down from the seat and took to his heels through the dressing-room, finally taking refuge in an outhouse on the premises of a dwelling near by, where he supposed he would be safe. This did not prove the case, however, for his action was seen by one of the officers. No attempt at an arrest was made, but the 'authorities' at once raised their huge horse-pistols and fired a volley at the outhouse, their balls crashing through the frame structure as though it had been made of paper. It is needless to state that 'Bull-Eyed Jim' was done for. When they opened the door of his shooty they found him lying flat on his face, his body completely riddled with the balls that had been shot at him. As a sample of Texan justice, this was cervainly first-class, and was reported to be quite a saual occurrence.

Ij''It was, indeed, a rare thing with us that trouble was not met with in the smaller Texas towns, and the incidents related are only illustrative of how alcaming are the experiences of life down there. At a small place near 'Palestine one of our men got into a rumpus with the Sheriff, who suddenly hit him mover the head for no cause whatever. Because his official nose was made to bleed a moment later, we found that every 'citizen' in the place

LAKE UNDERWRITERS.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—The Executive Committee of the Board of Lake Underwriters Committee of the Board of Lake Underwriters were in secret session again throughout the entire day, and held an extra session to-night at the Plankinton House. Thus far none of the proceedings have been divulged, the Committee members being very close-mouthed. The leading business of to-day is supposed to have been a revision of the Chicago pool tariff in which irregularities and unjust discriminations are charged. Members expect to get through so as to be able to leave the city by the noon train to-morrow.

Foris Letter.

He was brought before the Judge, charged with a number of unpleasant crimes. The Judge was very severe, and addressed him in most reproachful terms. The fellow was much annoyed, and at last remarked: "Condeum me, sir, if you wish, but do not dishopor me."

Dogs transmit it through their teeth. Teeth should be kept free from virus. Use Sonodont, keep the human teeth clean, and no damage can be done by the man who says to his girl. "I feel like eating you up, dearest.

"Our Elms Are Trees of Healing" who made into Caswell's Slippery Elm Lozenges fo coughs. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Ra ner.

West End Dry Goods House Madison and Peoria-sts.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY. Great Attractions

2,500 Genuine English Sailor Hats. in 10 different patterns, at 250; worth 75c and \$1.00.

OFFERED IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

A very large line of Ladies' and Misses' Straw Hats, in all the latest shapes, at 50, 75c, and \$1 -the best value in the city.

Misses' and Children's Diamo Shape Hats, in the finest Webster Braids, \$1.25; sold else. where at \$1.65.

A very large line of Flowers and Trimming Silks very cheap.

Trimmed Hats and Bonnets, from \$1.50 up.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

BROWN'S TROCHES.

BROWN'S Sore Throat 25 CTS. RONCHIAL Requires Immediate
Attention. Any of these aliments, if llowed to continue, cause critation of the Lungs, a ermanent Throat Disease, r Consumption. It is certainly well-estab-shed that Buown's Buon-CHIAL TROCHES have no equal for the prompt re-lief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases generally.

TROCHES Prepared and Sold by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION! The popularity of the TROCHES has caused nor eral counterfeit, poor. an 250., 500. & \$1.00. (The larger chespest,)

They have an extraordinary efficacy in all affections of the Threat and Larynz, restoring a healthy tens when relaxed either from cold or over-certion of the voice, and produce a clear enunciation. They are particularly recommended to SINGERS and FUBLIC SPEAKERS, and all who are afficied with Cough, Branchitis, Catarrh, Influenza, Sore Throat, or Hoarseness.

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING STROP, for Children Teetning, ac.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Pain, both Internal and External.

BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Toeth.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SPRINGFIELD.

ber. Let-Up of Their Dreams of Being Caligulas and

And of Palace Conspiracies with Graves in the River Tiber.

Neros;

The Friends of the Little Tyrants Relieved of a Painful Burden.

Passage of Many Bills, Including Ficklin's Surface-Drainage Act.

Refusal of the Senate to Adopt the McCrea Exoneration---The Testimony.

The Senate Appropriates \$60,000 tor the Illinois & Michigan Canal.

Dave Thornton's Coffin-Nail Mill and Mike McDonald's Consolidated Sour Mash.

EASIER. NO MORE WHITE ELEPHANTS WANTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Special Dispatch 17.—A general feeling satisfaction propelly in the special feeling. tion prevails in the House over the rease of Frank Nevins from the Legislative Bastile. The members are satisfied that the at last got rid of a white elephant that promis ed, if held much longer, to bankrupt them, not only in reputation but in political influence. sensible of the members regard the whole affair as a victory for Nevins and THE tion that the inquisitors thought to squeeze from him. The House, by pressure of public opinion, was finally compelled to take water;

THE STATESMAN FROM M'HENRY, who was foolish enough to take to himself the undefined charges of bribery and corruption, sought a whitewashing investigation, which was accorded to him. The examination to which he was subjected by E. M. Haines, counsel for Mr. Nevius, nailed him to the cross, to which he is still attached, despite all the efforts of Patrick Tallyrand Barry's Poke-your-nose-into-other

WRIGHT, OF BOONE, ed this morning that he was on record as dodged the vote on the matter of discharging Nevins, and was very particular to in form your correspondent that he voted "yea." Clark Taylor corroborates Mr. Wright; but it is very strange that the original tally-sheet does not show it. Some day a correspondent may be sent to jail for slandering a member, basing the slander on a defective record. AN UNINTENTIONAL INJUSTICE

was done in vesterday's dispatches to Represent-ative Murray, of Cook, in classing him with the dgers on the question of releasing Nevins on the legislative bastile. At the time the led Murray was in the Senate Chamer looking after a little matter in which he had a personal interest. He came in a few minutes been declared. The reporter supposed he had been present the whole time. Clerk Taylor is very positive Murray was not in the House at the time the roll was called. This explanation is due to Mr Murray, for he opposed commitment in the first place, and took an active interest in iministering to Mr. Nevins' comfort. GALESBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GALESBURG, Ill., April 17.—The news that Frank E. Nevins, The Tribune correspondent, had been released from jail by the Legislature, was received here to-day by all parties with genwas received here to-day by all parties with general satisfaction. Nearly every one believed his committal to have been a most flagrant injustice upon personal liberty. But it was with a flush of shame that the Republicans of this (Knox) County read the names of the ten great men who still longed for more revenge, and among the number saw the names of Latimer and Miles, the two Republican Representatives from his county. They surely did not carry out the this county. They surely did not carry out the wishes of their constituents, and one would judge from the general feeling that it will be many years before either of them will be called upon again to wear the garb of statesmen.

wishes it understood that his absence from the House when the roll was called on the resolution to discharge Nevins was occasioned by a telegram to meet his family at the depot. Had

COOK COUNTY BONDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Commi

Spofford arrived this morning, and was an early visitor at the State-House. His mission is to accure, if possible, the passage of House Bill 775, to enable Cook County to issue at a lower rate of interest \$1,500,000 in bonds to take up

counties," approved and in force March 31, 1874.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the people of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That Sec. 40 of an act entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to counties," approved and in force March 31, 1874, be amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 40. When the County Board of any county shall deem it necessary to issue county bonds to emble them to perform any of the daties imposed upon them by law, they may, by an order, entered of record, specifying the amount of bonds required, and the object for which they are to be issued, submit to the legal voters of their county, at any general election, the question of issuing such county bonds. The amount of the bonds so issued shall not exceed, including the then existing indebtedness of the county, 5 per centum on the value of such taxable property of such county, as ascertained by the assessment for the State and county tax for the preceding year. Said vote shall be by ballot, on which shall be written or printed "For county bonds," or "Against county bonds," and if a majority of the votes at such election on that question shall be "For county bonds," such County Board shall be authorized to issue such bonds of not less than \$25 nor more than \$1,000 each, payable respectively in not less than one nor more than twenty years, with interest payable annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annually at the section of the county bonds.

maily at the rate of not more than 8 per cent per annum.

The Commissioner says that, should the bill become a law, the county will have no difficulty whatever in placing the bonds at 5 per cent interest payable semi-annually. The issuance of bonds of small denominations will tend to popularize the loan, as those who were in the habit of depositing their earnings in savings banks will seek the safer and much more secure county bond. The bill should pass.

CORN.

The Special Committee to whom was referred. Hayde's car-load of corn, the Chicago inspection of which was objected to, as mentioned in the dispatches of yesterday, met this morning, Mc-Bride in the chair. James Hayde, the consignee, was present, and stated that the corn was shipped by Halliday Bros., of Cairo. It was shelled last Friday, April 11, and shipped from Bellower, on the Illinois Central Hallroad,

same day it was inspected, and the certificate dated April 14, graded it as "new, high mixed soft." His object in shipping the corn here was to bring it to the notice of the Warehouse Commissioners. He was not satisfied with the inspection, and appeals I to the Committee of Appeals of the Board of Trade. The inspection was sustained by Messrs. Dater and Seymour. Mr. Foss said it was not properly graded. Mr. Hayde thought it ought to be graded "high-mixed," because it is clean, sound, and dry The Committee, without taking further action, adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS met this evening and agreed to report an appro-

met this evening and agreed to report an appropriation of \$216,000 for ordinary expenses and \$32,000 for repairs for the Insane Hospital for the next two years; also, \$78,000 for ordinary expenses and \$18,000 for repairs for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum for the same time, both at Jacksonville.

Dan Shepard came down this afternoon and was in consultation with several Republicans, presumably in the interest of the retention of the law providing for registration. Senator Riddle will to-moroow introduce a bill providing for registration at all municipal, town, and county elections.

GENERAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. SPRINGFIELD, April 17.-Immediately on the opening of the Senate this morning. Senator Dement, by unanimous consent, presented the report of the Senate Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions on the Chester Penitentiary. Senator Hamilton moved the considof the report be postponed until the Chester Penitentiary bilis came before the Sen ate. It was so ordered.

The regular order, after action on the McCres

report, was called for.
Senator Archer arose in response thereto and

addressed himself to the bill appropriating \$60,000 to the canal, which was under con tion at the hour of adjournment. He took the ground that the State was bound by its contract with the General Government to build and maintain this canal as a public highway; that the State cannot recede from this unless it pays to the Government the price of the lands it received in aid of its building. He denied that the Constitution placed any restriction on the Legislature to vote this money, and read numerous author ities in support of his position. He would place this compact with the Federal Government above any law or constitutional provision. The speaker talked about the early history of the Canal, and what President Madison said, and all the affairs of those early days, as though he wa part of them. In fact, on the Canal he is an Ancient Mariner."

made a characteristic speech in opposition to the bill, but said it would go through because of its standing in with the other appropri ations. On its merits he said it could not get fifteen votes. When the speaker's time expired there was objection to his continu ing, and a motion was made by Senator Ford that the remainder be printed. The Senator re-plied sharply to this, and, when the Chair re-marked the language used was scarcely parlia-mentary, the Senator from Marion reolled that he was responsible for it,

BOTH IN THE CHAMBER AND ELSEWHERE. Senator Kuykendali made a short and pointed speech in favor of the bill, and the roll was called, and the bill was passed.

Senator McClellon said, in explanation of his vote, that only on the ground that money earned by the canal had been paid into the State Treasury could be vote for the bill. Treasury could he vote for the bill.

Senator Lee then had read a resolution call-

ing on the Governor to resubmit to the Senate the name of Peter Foote as a Justice of the Peace. A motion to suspend the rules for the introduction of this resolution was laid on the THE TWO DRAINAGE BILLS of Matthews and Talliaferro were again post poned, both going over to Tuesday next at 2:30

SENATOR DAVIS' SCHOOL BILL was taken up. The important amendment adopted was one allowing the people of any township or part of a township that has established a high school to discontinue the same by a majority vote to that effect at any election for Frustees, such question to be submitted at the request of fifty voters.

Senator Callon offered an amendment limiting

Senator carried in the schools to those specified in the qualification for teachers, except by vote of the people, which was adopted. The bill was then ordered to a third reading. APPROPRIATION.

Laboratory at Normal, and Museum at Sprifield, was passed, and the Senate adjourned.

The House was opened with prayer by the

Half an hour was consumed in debating the desirability of holding three sessions a day, the propriety of reducing the number of janitors, and the appeal of Cockle, of Peoria, to retain the Clerk of his Committee. Finally the three subjects were referred to the appropriate committees. The expense to the State for this uninteresting little circus was about \$100.

The pending bill (790), amending the Appellate Court act, was taken up, and Morrison offered several amendments, mostly of verbal character, which without the context are almost unintelligible.

unintelligible.
Taylor, of Cook, offered an amendment providing that all judgments of the Appellate Court be final up to \$3,000. After some debate, it was voted down.
Several other amendments were offered and lost, and the bill was at last ordered engrossed.

As amended, it reads as follows:

As amended, it reads as follows:

A Bill for an act to amend Secs. 1, 5, 8, and 17 of an act entitled, "An act to establish Appellate Courts," approved June 2, 1877, and to add an additional section thereto.

Be it enacted, etc., That Secs. 1, 5, 8, and 17 of an act entitled "An act," etc., be amended so as to read as to lows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Secs. 1, 5, 8, and 17 of an act entitled "An act," etc., be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. There are hereby created four Appellate Courts in this State, to be called the Appellate Courts in this State, to be called the Appellate Courts in and for the districts hereby created; the First District to consist of the Counties of Cook, Boone. McHenry, Kane. De Kaib, Du Page, Lake, Winnebago, Stephenson, Carroll. and Jo Daviess; the Second District to include all the counties which now are or hereafter may be embraced within the Northern Grand Division of the Supreme Court, except the Counties of Cook, Boone, McHenry, Kane, De Kaib, Du Page, and Lake; the Third District to embrace all the counties which now are or hereafter may be embraced within the Central Grand Division of the Supreme Court, and also Jersey and Calhoun: and the Fourth District to include all the counties which now are or hereafter may be embraced within the Southern Grand Division of the Supreme Court, except Jersey and Calhoun. Said Appellate Courts shall be courts of record, with a seal and Clerk for each respectively, anneach shall be held by three of the Judges of the Circuit Court, to be assigned in the manner hereinafter provided.

Sac. 5. The Supreme Court of this State shall assign twelve of them to the First District, three of them to the First District, which said assignment shall be for the term of six years from and after the first Monday in June, 1879; and upon the expiration of the term of office of the Judges so assigned to Appellate Court as sign the same number of the Judges of the Circuit Court, to duty as the successors of the first-named Judges to hold the Appellate Court for a like term of office, and so in like manner aver hereafter: Provided, always, the Supreme Court may, upon good canse saown, remove any one or more of the Judges so assigned to Appellate Court duty, and

good cause snown, remove any one or more of the Judges so assigned to Appellate Court duty, and may fill the place or places made vacant by such removal, or by death or resignation, by the assignment of another or other Judges of the Circuit Court; but said vacancies shall be filled pursuant to the restrictions in this section hereinbefore provided. court; but said vacancies shall be filled pursuant to the restrictions in this section hereinbefore provided.

SEC. S. The said Appellate Courts shall exercise appellate jurisdiction only. They shall have jurisdiction, and appeals and writs of error may be prosecuted to the said Appellate Courts from the final judgments or orders of the County Courts, in all suits and proceedings at law, and in all cases where the defendant or defendants have been convicted and sentenced for misdemeanor, and at all suits and proceedings at law in the Circuit Courts, the Superior and Criminal Courts of Cook County, or from any of the City Courts an appeal may be taken, or a writ of error may be prosecuted to the Appellate Courts, where the judgment or order is final, and the amount of the judgment, exclusive of interest, is \$3,000 or less. Writs of error may be presented to the Appellate Courts from the final judgment of the Circuit Court, the Superior Court of Cook County, or from any of the City Courts, by the defendendant or defendants, from judgments of convictions or misdemeanors, and in all bastardy and divorce cases and in all suits for separate maintenance, and in all cases of forcible entry and detainer and forcible detainer. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and presented from the final judgments, orders, or decrees of the Circuit Courts, the Superior Court of Cook County, and from the City Courts, to the Supreme Court, and not elsewhere, in the following cases: In all chancery causes, except as herein provided for; in all criminal causes, where a conviction may be had on the trial of the case for orme above the grade of a misdemeanor; in all cases involving a franchise of a freshold, or the ralidity of a statute, either on constitutions or other grounds; and in all cases at law where the unount of the judgment rendered from which an appeal is taken, or a writ of error is prosecuted, is over \$3,000, exclusive of costs. In all cases neard and determined in any of the Appellate

appeal is taken, or a writ of error is prosecuted, is over \$3,000, exclusive of costs. In all cases heard and determined in any of the Appellate Courts in any suit or proceeding at law wherein the amount of indgment in the Court below does not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of costs, and the judgment is affirmed, the judgment of the Appellate Court shall be final, and no appeal shall be taken or writ or error prosecuted from the same to the Supreme Court. In all cases neard and finally determined in said Appellate Courts wherein the original judgment exceeds \$1,000, and does not exceed the sum of \$3,000, the party or parties falling in said cause in the Appellate Court may take an appeal or prosecute a writ of error to the Supreme Court of this State: Prov ded, That if, in any case heard and finally determined in any of the Appellate Courts, a majority of the Judges of said Appellate Courts shall be of opinion that a case decided by them, involving the sum of \$1,000 or less, involves questions of law of such importance, either on account of principal or collateral interest, that it should be passed upon by the Supreme Court, they may in such cases grant appeals or writs of error to the Supreme Court, on application of the uarties to the cause, or either of them; in which case the said Appellate Court shall certify to the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court, such Court shall make an order affirming said appeal or writ of error may have been prosecuted shall be affirmed in the Appellate Court; such Court shall make an order affirming the same, and state briefly, in writing, their reasons for affirming said judgment: and in case such judgment or order shall be reversed, and the cause remanded to the Court from hich such appeal or writ of error shall have been taken or prosecuted for a new trial therein, said Appellate Court shall state briefly, in writing, the reasons for such reversal, and file the same with the files of the case.

SEC. 19. In all cases of appeal or writs of error prosecuted or taken from any decision of it is hereby made the duty of, the Clerk of said Appellate Court to transmit the original transcript of the record filed in his office, with his official certificate and seal of office authenticating the same, with a true and perfect copy of all the orders and proceedings appearing of record in said cause. which said copy of the record and proceedings duly authenticated with the seal of said court shall be transmitted to and filed in the Supreme Court; and the Clerk of the Appellate Court shall be entitled to receive from the party procuring said record and transcript the rees allowed by law for his certificate and copy of the records and proceedings, and he shall not be entitled to charge or receive any fee for transmitting said original transcript. ceedings, and he shall not be entitled to charge or receive any fee for transmitting said original tran-script other than for his certificate and the reason-able cost of sending said transcript and record from his office, either by mail or by express, to the Clerk of the Supreme Court.

House bill 177, for the election of four Judges n several districts, was ordered to third reading.

The House then vacated the special order and took up the bills on third reading. Bill 185, ing townships to support paupers, was

MORE COMMISSIONERS. Crocker's bill, 162, for establishing a Board of

Crocker's bill, 162, for establishing a Board of Fish Commissioners, was put on its passage and passed. It is as follows:

A BILL for an act to establish a Board of Commissioners to increase the product of the fisheries by artificial propagation and cultivation.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That it shall be the duty of the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint three persons, residents of this State, who shall constitute a Board of Fish Commissioners.

The persons so appointed shall hold their offices for the respective terms of one, two, and three years, the Governor designating the term each member shall serve as said Commissioner from the time of their first appointment, and their successors to be appointed at the expiration of the several terms of office, and shall each hold their terms of office for three years.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the persons so appointed to select suitable locations for State fishnatching and breeding establishments, take all meas-

ted to select suitable locations for State fi hing and breeding establishments, take all me ures within their means for propagating and in-crease of the native food fishes, and also for the introduction of new varieties of food fishes, into the public waters of the State upon the best terms pos-

public waters of the State upon the best terms possible; to employ a practical and competent fish culturist as a Superintendent, who shall have general charge and care of 'such establishments, and perform all such duties as the Commissioners shall direct. Said Board shall not receive any compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed their actual expenditures for traveling and hotel expenses, not to exceed in any event the sum of \$300 per annum for the entire Board.

Sec. 3. The said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall have authority to draw upon the State Treasurer for any appropriation made in pursuance of the purposes of this bill, as the same may be required to defany expenses incurred, and shall report to the Governor of the State all and singular the items of such expenditures, together with the business transacted under their commission, and such peport to be imade on or before the commencement of each fiscal year.

SCHOOLS. SCHOOLS.

Scroogs' bill (206) for amending the School law was passed. Sec. 35 of the present law provides that High Schools may be organized upon vote of the people; but there is no provision for disorganizing them, and Scroogs' bill seeks to discontinue these schools in districts where the voters may choose to do so.

(216) repealing the act of Feb. 23, 1867, relative in Cook County, was passed. SURVEYS.

Bill 368, reported by the Judiciary Committee, providing for the survey and platting of land, next came up, and Trusdell, one of the dodgers, made a speech, to which no one listened but Frew and Oglesby. Oglesby is one of the pages, and probably under contract. It was passed, and the stollows:

made a speech, to which no one listened but Frew and Oglesby. Oglesby is one of the pages, and probably under contract. It was passed, and is as follows:

A Bill for an act entitled an act to provide for the survey of lands and the making and restoring of plats thereof.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc., That whenever the owners of any adjacent tracts of land shall desire to establish permanently the lines and boundaries thereof, they may enter into a written agreement to employ and abide by the survey of some Surveyor, and cause a survey and plat thereof to be made, and such plat and the notes of the survey and a description of all corners and lines made thereon, together with such agreement of the parties, shall be recorded in the Recorder's office of the county in which such lands shall be situated, and the said plat and the said record shall be competent evidence in any court, of the said lines, corners, and boundaries, and shall be binding upon the parties to such agreement, their heirs, assigns, and successors.

Szc. 2. Whenever one or more proprietors of lands in this State, the corners and boundaries of whose lands are not shown by any public survey or plat recorded in the Recorder's office of the county in which such lands lie, or the plat thereof has been destroyed without having been recorded, are desirons of having such corners, and boundaries, and lines permanently re-established, and the adjoining owners will not enter into the agreement contemplated by Scc. 1 of this act, such party or parties may have a commission of surveyors appointed to inske a survey and plat of such lands, and to permanently establish such corners, lines, and boundaries.

Sec. 3. The proceedings to obtain the appointment of such commission of surveyors shall be conducted in the Circuit Court of the county in which such lands or any part thereof may be situated, such proceedings shall be commenced by filing a bill in chancery, and shall be governed by the laws and rules of practice in chancery cases. The owner or owners and pa

land. all of which shall be preserved and reported to the Court.

SEC. 6. Upon the filing of said report any person whose interests may be affected by such survey shall be allowed twenty days from the filing thereof to file objections thereto, and if no objections are filed the Court shall then enter a decree confirm-

are filed the Court shall then enter a decree confirming the same.

Szc. 7. If objections to the said report are filed the Court shall hear and determine the same, and for that purpose may receive additional evidence concerning the matters in dispute, and shall enter a decree either approving, rejecting or amending, or modifying such report and survey according to the rights of the parties, or may refer the same back to the Commissioners to correct their survey and plat in conformity with the decree of the Court; or the Court may, fer good reasons shown, set aside such commission and appoint new Commissioners who shall proceed de horo.

Szc. 8. When such survey and plat shall be finally confirmed the Court shall require a certified copy of the final decree, the plat and notes of the survey, showing the lines and boundaries of said several tracts of land to be filed and recorded in the Recorder's office of the county in which such tands small lie, which said record shall be competent evidence, in any court, of the boundaries of said land.

Szc. 9. The corners and boundaries established

On motion of Judge Fisklin, Drainage Bill 857, reported by the Special Committee on Drainage, was taken up out of its regular course. It is better known in the House as the "Farmers' Surface Drainage bill," Those proposing to

ake advantage of it can do so voluntarily, with-ut application to court as to the formation of rainage districts, but it requires a majority of where and owning one-third of the land to or-

AFTER RECESS the Appropriation Committee reported favora-

The Judiciary Committee acted likewise on the amendment relating to forcible entry and detainer; also on a bill authorizing County Boards to organize certain territyry into a town; recommending that the resolution for amending the Constitution so that women may vote on the license question be printed. wote on the license question be print Wentworth's bill relating to the

of mortgages was ordered printed. Several petitions against any more life-insur-noce legislation were presented and referred. There were three petitions on the license

Senate Bill 135, relating to insurance companies, was amended so as to deprive it of its proscribtive charater in relation to the transfer of suits from State to Federal Courts, and ordered engrossed for third reading. DRAINAGE AGAIN.

The Drainage bill, which was pending at the noon adjournment, was taken up, and, after some debate, passed. Bill 422, allowing juross in all courts of record \$1.50 per day and five KILLED.

Wheeler's bill, regulating county insurance ARMS TO BE SOLD.

Bill 537 was passed, authorizing the Adjutant-General to sell all unserviceable arms owned by JUROBS. Bill 432, directing that the first panel of petit

urors shall serve two weeks, was passed.

APPECTIN' INCIDENT. Weber of Cook, rose to a question of privi-lege, and stated that he had received an anony-mous note, saying: BUBBY: You are a thief and a scalper. He would like to ascertain the author, but didn't suppose it would do any good to attempt

an investigation. The members, who are som what tired of fruitless investigations, cried "Pull down your yest!" and Weber sat down. PASSED. Bill 83, requiring Township Treasurers to make full statements in October and April each year, was passed.

RECONSIDERATION. Snyder's btll, changing the time of holding Court in Brown County, which was passed a few lays ago, and sent to the Senate, was taken up

on reconsideration.

Wheeler moved to postpone indefinitely,
whereat the Democrats raised a howl.
The motion to postpone was carried by almost
a party vote—77 to 43.

Hall, of Tazewell, moved to reconsider, but
felled. Adjourned.

M'CREA.

THINGS NOT GOING SWIMMINGLY. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 17 .- This morning nator Hamilton sent up the following:

Senator Hamilton sent up the following:

A Report to the President of the Senate: The undersigned members of the Committee on Miscellany, to whom was referred the nomination of S. H. McCrea as West Chicago Park Commissioner and the charges preferred against him, beg leave to report that we have had under consideration the said charges; that we have heard all the testimony offered in support and denial of said charges, and that, in our opinion, the evidence utterly and wholly fails to sustain said charges, either directly or indirectly, or by any proper inference, and that it likewise falls to connect said McCrea either immediately or remotely, or by guilty knowledge, of any irregularities any proper inference, and that it likewise falls to connect said McCrea either immediately or remoticly, or by guitty knowledge, of any irregularities preferred against him. We therefore recommend that he be confirmed, and we herewith report the testimony taken by us.

JOHN M. HAMILTON,
H. D. DEMEST,
GEORGE HUNT,
GEORGE W. HERDMAN,
J. H. MATBORNE,
C. P. DAVIS.

C. P. DAVIS, F. E. W. BRINK, M. M. FORD, J. S. LEE. DISCUSSION.

Senator Joslyn moved that the report, to gether with the evidence taken before the committee, be printed.

This aroused Senator Brink, who violently opposed the motion. He had heard the evidence. There was nothing in it. The investiga tion had now cost \$2,000, and he wanted no Senator Joslyn said he had not read the evi-

dence, and he desired to be informed concern-Senator Herdman wished the testimony to be

printed, as it was a matter of considerable im-Senator Lee wanted the evidence was a member of the Committee, and had

signed the report. Still he thought, in justice to all the Senators who must act in this matter IT SHOULD BE PRINTED. Senator Hamilton said the expense of this entire examination would not exceed \$500, including the service of the shorthand writer. But

he did not wish the matter of printing the re-port to delay the question of confirming Mc-Crea. Senator Marshall opposed the printing on the ground of expense.

The motion to lay the report on the table and to print the evidence was adopted.

CHESTER.

PLEA IN BEHALF OF THAT GORGEOUS SCHEME. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springfield, April 17.—The Senate Commit tee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions held a meeting last evening to consider its report on the Chester Penitentiary, and, as a result, the Chairman was instructed by a majority of the Committee to submit the following report. It will be observed that the Committee has confined itself to a description of the location and the buildings, which seems to be accurate and intelligible. A minority report will be submitted which will look into the financial standing

establishment:

and management of this much-reported-upon establishment:

To the President of the Senate: As your Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions was the first Committee from this branch of the Legislature that visited the Southern Illinois Penitentiary at Chester since the enactment of the law authorizing the establishment of that prison, they desire to submit for the information of the Senate the following report concerning the location of that institution, the degree of progress that has been made in its erection, together with certain recommendations which the Committee wish to make in regard to the same.

As indicated in the report of the Commissioners, the land selected and purchased for the location of this Penitentiary consists of 122% acres, situate about one mile above the Town of Chester, and has a water-frontage of about one-third of a mile on the Missussippi River. The near approach of the bluffs to the river at this point renders the land broken and hilly, but thereby secures an elevation sufficient for excellent drainage, and secure against all possibilities of overflow. In these bluffs limestone is found in almost endless supply, and also a yellow or buff sandstone of good appearance and quality for building purposes. The site selected on this land for the prison buildings is directly on the river front, and near the western terminus of that boundary line of the premises. At this point a strip of land, more level than the surroundings, is formed by the near convergence of two ravines which extend back through the grounds. The building first erected is the one known as the Warden's present house, and is about one-fourth of a mile distant from the main building. This is a plain, substantial two-story frame house, and was intended to furnish the officers with their necessary offices and other accommodations while the work on the prison was carried on.

The building referred to in the report of the Commissioners as the "temporary prison" is built of brick, and stands a short distance back of the sit

AFTER CONSIDERABLE PRELIMINARY WORK, in the way of grading made necessary by the unevenness of the ground and the great length of the outliding contemplated, there has been erected and completed one-half of the right wing or ceil-house of the prison proper. This is 173 feet in length by 54 feet in width, and has a capacity for 400 prisoners, and the convicts that are now there are consined in this outlding.

The centre of the entire structure when complete, is not yet finished. The wails are up, but it is not under roof.

This building has a frontage of 90 feet and is 80 feet deep, and stands directly in front of the chapel building, its rear line being twenty-six feet distant from the front line of the ceil-house. This is intended to supply the offices, living apartments, and other necessary accommodation for the Warden and other officers, and employes of the institution.

These buildings are the only ones of a permanent nature that have thus far been erected, and represent the progress that has been made in the establishment of this prison. As the principal interest attaches to this main building, or prison proper, both on account of its involving the largest expenditure of money as well as being the most important part of the work, it is, perhaps, necessary to make APTER CONSIDERABLE PRELIMINARY WORK,

more specific reference to its design. material, and construction than of the others.

The plan of this building is modeled after the general plan of the Joliet Prison, but with such modifications as to details and improvements as the experience of that institution has suggested. Good light and good ventilation have certainly been secured; and the disagreeable odors that are the usual accompaniments of prisons and saylums are wholly absent from this one. The material of which the outer walls are constructed is a yellow or buff sandstone with brick backing; wherever joists are required they are of from, and the roof of the cell is of slate. This stone used is procured from the quarries adjoining the prison grounds, the brick is burned from clay dug within the present prison inclosure, while

from the quarries anjoining the grands, the brick is burned from clay du within the present prison inclosure, while the sand used is had at the riveringe. All these materials appear to be of good quality, as far as your Committee could discover and the workmanship and construction fairly and securely done. And if this building be completed with these materials according to the present plans, it will be conveniently arranged, well adapted its purpose, secure and durable in character, and bandsome in appearance. SOME OF THE CONVICTS

were at labor on the different branches of work in and about the construction of the building, while a considerable number were employed in quarrying stone and building a wharf or landing in front of the prison-grounds. The prison authorities intend to make this landing 200 feet in length, and about one-half of the proposed work is now done.

It is important to notice in this connection that the river, after flowing in a long course from the west, or a line south of west, turns at a noint exactly opposite the prison-grounds with a sharp deflection, and bears away to the southeast, which fact throws the channel of the river on the prison side, and insures against any serious change ever occurring in it, and so secures a good stage of water at the prison wharf at all times.

As to the general location of this Penitentiary it may be stated that it is ninety-two miles by rail and eighty miles by river from St. Louis. The value for freight traffic of the very extensive water communication which this location affords, and the reasonable guarantees which it thereby gives of uniformly low rates, will be appreciated without special remark, while the short distance by river to the highly competitive railroad points of St. Louis and East St. Louis will at all times secure facility and economy in freight shipments. The foregoing statements, your Committee believes, fairly represent the present condition of that institution; and for the purpose of erecting a public building of this nature by convict labor, its location affords an abundance of all the important materials. We have named within such easy and convenient distance that convicts may be employed in its construction advantageously, and with entire safety.

AS TO THE PRISON DISCIPLINE and other matters of prison management by the Warden and his under officers, your Committee will say that no complaints or grievances have come to its knowledge, and it believes the affairs of the prison are in these particulars wholly satis-

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that he sum of \$225,000 be appropriated to carry on he construction of this Penitentiary for the next In regard to the Illinois State Penitentiary at Jo

iet, the Committee believes the reduction under the present management of the cost of convict main-lenance per capita from 39½ cents per day to 33½ cents per day as a showing very favorable to the prison authorities. The discipline and control of this prison by the officers in charge is certainly good. The Committee recommends that the dethis prison by the officers in charge that the degood. The Committee recommends that the deficiency of \$50,000 in its accounts be paid at once, and the further sum of \$50,000 be appropriated as a working capital and fund for any emergency is its affairs that may require aid in addition to its convict labor for its maintenance. Respectfully submitted,

H. D. DEMNET, Chairman.

> PETER FOOTE. THE BOYS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Springfield, Ill., April 17.—Billy O'Brien Dave Thornton, the Clark street statesman of the "House of David," Prosecuting-Attorney Linscott, and several others of the Silk Stock ing faction of the First Ward Democracy, are here advocating a reconsideration of the Senate vote by which Peter Foote's renomination for Justiceship was rejected. Senator White did not give them much comfort, as he trains with the other crowd.

left for Chicago to-night, having given up all hopes of securing a reconsideration of the Senate's action in refusing to confirm him. This may be regarded as a victory of "The Store" over the "House of David." Dave Thornton is disgusted, and says he came here for the sole purpose of beating the scalpers. THERE ARE RUMORS,

ot traceable to any direct source, however, that one of the West Side Justices was induced to make a permament investment, without hope f recovery, of \$500 to make his calling and election sure. It is proper, however, to remark in this connection that, since the Granger investigation, rumors of this character have been quite plenty.

SEED-TIME.

MINNESOTA.

ELTSIAN, LeSeuer Co., April 17.—We have just finished sowing. We have had no rain to speak of so far this spring. The ground is so dry that but little of the grain sown has come up. The greater portion of the seed wheat was so poor that fears are entertained that the crop will be a failure. We have already ascertained

will be a failure. We have already ascertained that a part of the seed sprouted and dried up, having lost its vitality. The conditions to the present time are unfavorable, and the prospects of a good crop discouraging.

Special Dispatch to Lat Tribune.

Nicollet, Nicollet Co., April 17.—Condition of spring wheat is precarious. Depending on rain and warm weather. The stand so far is poor. Has been injured by the severe weather of March and April. The ground is dry and hard. No rain. Prospects everything but encouraging.

nard. No rain. Prospects everything but en-couraging.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FARMINGTON, Dakota Co., April 17.—No wheat up yet. Ground on surface not dry but very dry below. The outlook about an average.

Receial Dispatch to The Tribune.

NORTH LIBERTY, Johnson Co., April 17.—But very little of the spring wheat is up. Much that was sown in March is frozen. The acreage has

was sown in March is frozen. The acreage has been increased one-eighth. Some corn ground plowed. The outlook is fair Specia: Spatch to The Tribuna.

OSKALOOSA, Mahaska Co., April 17.—We find the soring-wheat all right. The Odessa is in fine condition and a good stand. Not enough of the late-sown whoat up to report. Large acreage of flax sown. Considerable progress with plowing for corn. Enough wheat on hand for the tome consumption.

Second Dispatch to The Tribuna.

West Side, Crawford Co., April 17.—The early-sown wheat is just coming up. From present appearance it looks all right. The acreage of oats and wheat have not been increased. We are now plowing for corn. None planted.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW COLUMBIA, Massac Co., April 17 .- The

winter-wheat prospects are now very promising crop. Plowing for corn is done. The ground is too cold to plant.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Douglass Co., April 17.—Weather cold and backward. Have had heavy rains of late, and no plowing has been done. The winter wheat all right. No other wheat on hand.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STAR CORNER, Clay Co., April 17.—The spring wheat is all sown, but not up yet. The cold weather in March did not hurt it. The creage of oats and wheat has been increased 20 per cent. Rye is beginning to look green, and promises well. Old wheat all gone to mar-ket. We have had two light showers of rain during the past week, and most of the grain can now germinate. Fair prospect for a good

WISCONSIN. PRESCOTT, Pierce Co., April 17.—Farmers not done seeding. Weather cold and dry. No increase in acreage. Small amount of wheat on hand.

A Street-Car Idyll. "Stop that car!" cried old Mr. Nosengale, chasing a flying car up Division street, the car fresh as a daisy, Mr. Nosengale badly blown, and the distance-pole not a minute away. "Stop that car!" he shouted to a distant, but fleet-limbed boy. "Certainly," shrieked back the obliging boy. "what shall I stop it with!" "Tell it to hold on," shouted the abandoned assenger. "Hold on to what!" yelled the boy. "Make it wait for me!" puffed Mr. Nosengale. "You've got too much weight now." said the boy; "that's what's the trouble with you." boy; "that's what's the trouble with you."
"Call the driver!" gasped the perspiring citizen; and, as the car rounded the corner and passed out of sight, the mocking echoes of the obliging answer came floating cheerily back:
"All right; what shall I call him?"

THE COURTS.

Some Desperate Assets --- State Insurance Company.

Record of Judgments, New Suits, Bankruptcy Matters, Etc.

In the case of Hansen vs. The City Savings Bank, the Receiver, George W. Spofford, filed a report yesterday setting out that, immediately session of the bank and its assets, and can an inventory to be made, from which he finds the assets and liabilities to be as follows:

Savings deposits.... LIABILITIES. Total ..... ASSETS-PACE VALUE. Also the E. 40 feet of Lot 2, Block 67, in

Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the N. W. 14 of Sec. 21, 39, 14, incumbered for \$6,000. Also a certificate of sale by the Sheriff of third lots at Kelwyn Grove. Also a certificate of sale by the Sheriff of Lots 19 to 32, Block 3, and Lots 21 to 30, Block 11, in S. S. Hayes' and Kelwyn Grove Addition. Also three lots corner of Ogden avenue and

The Receiver has endeavored to ascertain the probable value of these assets, and believes it to be about as follows:

Twelfth street, incumbered for \$2,500.

Check...
Overdraft, bills receivable, safe and fixtures.
Ogden avenue lots, east 40 feet Lot 2. Block
67, C. T. Sub., certificate of sale for Kelwyn
Grove lots, if redeemed...
Certificates for lots in S. S. Hayes' Subdivision, if redeemed... This, under the most favorable circumstances,

would not pay over 6 or 7 per cent dividend, fter deducting expenses. The report was orlered by Judge Williams to be approved, unless bjections are filed in ten days. The Receiver was authorized to sell Lots 17, 18, and 19, in Field's Subdivision of Block 8, Sec. 19, 39, 14, incumbered for \$2,500, being the

Ogden avenue lots mentioned above, to some nknown party for \$200. THE STATE INSURANCE COMPANY. In the case of the State Insurance Company, the Register filed a report on the petition of the Assignee asking for an assessment, in which he states that the amount of outstanding liabilities now are \$94,934.57, besides \$9,750 of claims which are contested. The original lial were \$164,502.33, which were reduced to \$144,-23.02 by the 45 per cent dividend, and still further reduced by the cancellation of some claims The report does not state what per cent on the capital stock will be necessary to make up this deficiency. A motion was accordingly made before Judge Biodgett yesterday to have this report confirmed. Some of the attorneys for the
stockholders objected, and asked leave to file
exceptions. They were given until the 26th
inst., and the argument on the exceptions was
set for Mav 1.

set for May L. DIVORCES. Oscar E. Jones filed a bill yesterday against

Oscar E. Jones filed a bill yesterday against his wife, Emma, accusing her of adultery, and asking for a divorce.
Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Catharine Partenheimer from Valentine Partenheimer for by a for a diverge to Anna M. Koerner from Charles F. Koerner for perjury: to James McCabe from Maria McCabe for desertion; to Ludmilla Hussak from Josef Hussak for cruelty; to Daniel Butler from Betsie Butler on account of her desertion; to Warren R. Southwick from Charlotte Southwick on the ground of desertion; to Mary Edgerton from John M. Edgerton for adultery; and to Charles Whitcomb from Ellen M. Whitcomb for desertion.

Judge Williams granted a decree of divorce to oh Kozak from Anna Kozak on the groun

BANKRUPTCY. Discharges were issued to Martin B. Cleveland and Leander W. Dennis.
Orders were made for the sale of the desperate debts in the estates of J. L. A. King and A. A. Rice, after giving three weeks' notice. ITEMS.

The examination of law students takes place this morning in the Appellate Court-rooms at 10 o clock. The Court will have no further call until Monday. There are a number of incomplete papers, such as appeals to the Supreme Court, etc., which must be attended to before the close of the term, and it is desired that the attorneys would dispose of such matters as soon as possible so as to leave no unfinished business when the Judges leave.

Charles and Rudolph Fromhold were tried before Judge Blodgett yesterday for carrying on the retail cigar business without license, and found guilty.

Augustus Hastings was convicted of dealing in liquor and tobacco without license.

Elizabeth Smith, a colored woman, charged with sending an obscene postal-card through the mails, was acquitted.

The recognizance of Louis A. Hathaway and his bondsman, William G. Hathaway, was forfeited for his non-appearance. He was under bonds for his appearance, not to leave the State while bankruptcy proceedings were pending against him.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Superior Court in Brief.

Samuel D. Babcock began a suit in replevin vesterday against Adolph Zeller, The International Bank, and Thomas S. Constantine to recover possession of part of the furniture and fixtures of the Ogden House, valued at \$1,200.

Frank McParlin commenced a suit for \$3,000 damages against Matthew Fleming and Jacob Schimmelfenno. CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary Riley commenced a suit in trespass against the City of Chicago to recover \$5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT. In the estate of Heinrich Voigt, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Anna Voigt, and bond of \$2,000 approved.
Letters testamentary in the estate of Jerome Terwilliger were issued to Mary Frances Terwilliger, and bond of \$10,000 approved.

COUNTY COURT. The following persons were adjudged insane and paupers: Miss Annie Cunningbam, John H. Leonard, Fidelia Wooman, Patrick Mooney, Theresa Braumstetter, Maria Christina Stauber; Sarah E. Brownwell, not a pauper.

Stauber; Sarah E. Brownwell, not a pauper.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—Call of criminal calendar.

THE APPELLATE COURT—Call Monday: 117,
Rhodes vs. Good: 1, Protection Life Insurance
Company vs. Osgood: 17, Haas vs. Chicago Building Society; 21, Vallette vs. Hill; and 20%. Rassell vs. Williams. No case on trial. Examinations
of law-students at 10 s. m. to-day.

JUDGE GARY—30, 32, 50 to 54, 56, 58 to 95, 67
to 91, 93 to 104. 106 to 112, 114 to 122, and 124,
all inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Assists Judge Gary. No. 19,
McEntee vs. Deal, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—8, 9, 10, 11. No. 6, Grusendorf
vs. Bjornsen, on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—146, 172, 173, 175 to 185, inclusive, except 180 and 182. No. 171, Goetz vs.
Goetz, on trial.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—Motions.

JUDGE FARWELL—218, Nowak vs. Schmidt.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Intervening petitions in
State Savings Bank case.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Nos. 16, 24, 27, 29, 34, 35, 37
43, inclusive.

43, inclusive.

JUDGMENTS. CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mary A. Ramson vs. The W. W. Strong Farniture Company, \$1,580.08.—William Solomon vs. Same, \$5,740.72.—Mary Thayer vs. Same, \$3,652.61.—H. H. Hurlbut, trustee, vs. Same, \$1,525.13.—Same vs. Same, \$2.932.04.—Mary M. Solomon vs. Same, \$9,576.12.

JUDGE MCALLISTER—E. D. Cooke, Assignee, etc., vs. The City Savinus Bank; verdict, \$8,114.—69, and motion for new trial.—C. J. Adams vs. R. S. Moth and M. J. Moth, and L. F. and William Cummings, \$75.—J. J. Kleinman vs. Henry M. Curtis, \$363.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Theodore Martin vs. Charles A. Gerold, \$206.45.—E. M. Miles vs. American Oleograph Company, \$205.66.—George C. Morton vs. Nathaniel S. Higgins, \$2,756.37.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, April 17.—The charges of misconduct as an attorney made against me by Mrs. Kaufmann in a bill filed by her in the Superior Court, and reported in your issue of the 15th inst., is basely false, and no doubt inspired by a design to injure me before the public. I was not made a party defendant, and cannot, therefore, file my sworn answer in denial, but I shall be present at the hearing, and refute the libel. The charge is made by a woman who confesses to have acquiesced in the marriage of her husband to her own daughter, and the bill seeks to sever the bonds of matrimony between her and HARRY RUBER

THE LIGHT BRIGADE

A Graphic Description of the Charge by a A survivor of the celebrated ride into the jaws of death gives, in the Boston Commercial Bulletin, the following graphic picture of the

"Lord Cardigan's eye glanced us over; then, spurring his horse forward a few paces, he said:
"'My men, we have received orders to silenes

" 'My G-d!' my brother ejaculated. Then, grasping my hand, he said: grasping my mand, he walk.

"Fred, my dear fellow, good-by; we don't know what may happen. God bless you; keep

close to me-"What more he might have said was lost in Lord Cardigan's ringing shout of:

" 'Charge!'
" We went in a trot; the trot changed to a canter, and the canter to a gallop. Through the lines I could see Lord Cardigan several horselengths ahead, riding as steadily as if he was on parade. Now, to tell the plain truth, when we had ridden a short distance, say 100 paces, I felt terribly afraid. The truth flashed upon me in a moment that we were riding into a position that would expose us to fire on both fant as well as the fire from the battery in front us, which we had been instructed to sflence.

as well as the fire from the battery in front of us, which we had been instructed to silence, is aid to myself, 'This is a ride to death!' but I said it loud enough for my brother to hear, and he answered and said:

"'There goes the first!"

"The first was Lord Lucan's aide-de-camp, Capt. Nolan, who. after making a slight detour, was crossing our left to foin us in the charge, A cannon ball had just cut him in two as my brother spoke.

"My heart leaped into my mouth and I almost shrieked with fear, but restrained myself, and setting my teeth hard I rode on. A moment later the rifle bullets from the sharp-shooters on the hillside began to whistle about our cars. Saddles were emptied at every sten. Then came the whirtling shot and the shricking shell and tore through our squadrons, mangling men and horses, plowing bloody furrows through and through our ranks. Then my fear left me. My whole soul became filled with a thirst for revenge, and I believe the same spirit animated every man in the ranks. Their eye flashed and they ground their teeth and pressed closer together. The very horses caught the mad spirit and plunged forward as if impatient to lead us to our revenge and theirs. At this time there was not much to be seen. A hear to lead us to our revenge and theirs. At the time there was not much to be seen. A heary dense smoke hung over the valley, but the flaming mouths of the guns revealed themselves to our eyes at every moment as they believed forth their murderous contents of shot as

"Now a shot tore through our ranks, cutting a red line from flank to flank, then a shell plowed an oblique and bloody furrow from our right from to our left rear; anon a ricochetting right from to our left rear; anon a ricochetting shot rose over our front ranks, fell into our centre, and hewed its way to the rear, making terrible havoe in its passage. Oh! that was a ride. Horses ran riderless, and men, bareheaded and splashed with the blood of their comrades, pressed closer and closer and ground their teeth harder, and mentally swore a deadlier revens as their numbers grew smaller.

"Alone and in front rode Cardigan, still keeping the same distance ahead. His cnarrey

was headed for the centre of the battery. Silently we followed him. Up to this time neither my brother nor myself had received the slightest scratch, although we were now riding side by side with comrades who at the start were separated from us by several file. were separated from us by several files. We reached the battery at last. Up to this tims we had ridden in silence, but what a yell burst from us as we plunged in among the Russian gunners. Well would it have been for them if they had killed us all before we reached them. set us on fire with passion. Only of quench our thirst for revenge. W through the battery like a whirlwind the gunners on our passage. I don't believe one of them lived to tell the tale or that ride. Out of the battery and into the brigade—as army it was—of cavairy. Our charge was resistless.

sistless.

"The Russians fell before our sabres as cora falls before the reaper. They seemed to have no power of resistance. And there was no lack of material to work upon. They closed in upon us and surro unded us on every side, but we hewed our way through them as men hew their way through a virgin forest, and only stopped when we reached the bank of the Teherman River.

River.

"Wheeling here we proceeded to cut our back again. On the return ride I was assiby a gigantic Russian trooper, who made stroke at me with his sabre. I partially gued it, but not wholiy, and the next moment a stinging pain in my neck. It passed in a ment, however, and I was about to make ab work of the trooper, when I heard my brother

cry:
"Ah! you would, would you? And the
Russian fell cleft to the chin.
"We cut our way through and once more entered the fatal valley. When half-way back to

brother and beheaded him. 'Tom, an, the you?''

The color sergeant drained another glass.
"When we formed upon arriving at our starting point, Lord Cardigan, with the tears streaming from his eyes, said:
"'It was not my fault, my men.'
"And the men replied with one voice:
"'We are ready to go in again, my Lord, if you will lead us.'
"Just then I became dizzy. My scalp had been lifted by the stroke of the Russian's sabra, the skin of my cheek cleft across to my upper lip, and I fainted from ioss of blood.
"When my time expired in the cavalry I remisted in this regiment. I am always proud to hear myself called one of the Six Hundred, but—poor Jack! Fill that glass again, Tom."
Thus ended the Sergeant's story of the famous charge.

Letter Postage—A Long-Contested Set to a Newspaper Having Writing upon le-How the Costa Mounted Up.

Letter Postage—A Long-Contested Sell for a Newspaper Having Writing upon he How the Costa Mounted Up.

Syracuse Courier.

The Bangor (Mc.) While, of recent date, milished an item concerning a lawsuit which was carried on by the United States Government to defend the action of a Syracuse Postmaster who refused to deliver a newspaper without the nayment of letter postage. The case occurred during the administration of Col. William W. Teall as Postmaster of this city, under President folk, and under a law of Congress subjecting perspapers passing through the mails with writing on them to letter postage. A circular from the Hon. Cave Johnson, of Kentucky, then Postmaster-General, enjoined upon all Postmaters a rigid observance of that law, and a prompt compliance with the requirements of his circular on that subject. It was in the discharge of this duty by Col. Teall, and while enforcing "official" instruction from the department at Washington, that the suit against him was commenced. A paper addressed to Miss Felton, a niece of the late Charles T. Hicks, then, or subsequently, Clerk of the County of Onondaga, came to the office and, having writing on it, was subjected to letter postage, which Mr. Hicks declined to pay, Col. Teall, therefore, instructed his deputy not to deliver the paper. Mr. Hicks subsequently tendered the usual newspaper postage in behalf of his neice, and demanded the paper, which was refused. Mr. Hicks then, as guardian of Miss Felton, a minor, instituted the sull against Col. Teall as Postmaster of Stracus. The case was reported to the Department at Washington, and the return mail brought as "autograph" letter from the Postmaster General, thanking Col. Teall for a faithful dishurse of duty, saying he was the only officer who had rigidly enforced the law and fully complet with instructions in his circular, and especially as suring Col. Teall the Government would stand by him to the last, and defray all expesses attending the litityation. Instructions were immediately dispatched from Washington

The Milw Result of the The Triad's Fire.

How the Da

MAI

MILWAUKEE, the steam-barg through Broadw Napoleon, carry bowsprit, cathea force of the blo stern of the sci planking. Dama The schr Adva Chicago, with s leaking badly. the vessel docke The stmrs Flo return to the har heavy weather or

remained here th The schrs Tr dock at Wolf & Spartan has also Milwankee Com Arrangements ing the tug Levi Wetzel in runnit To-day the seh and F. M. Knapp Grand Haven the had stored on bo by the shippers is
The sohr Alice
of wheat at Gran
port last evening
A new foremas
W. W. Brigham The schr M. L. carry a cargo of this port at \$1.12 Sales have be

House of a one-haby J. Clausen to \$340; also a one-Shanks by A. A The Green Bay first time Tuesday The first clears Buffalo were take Granger, which is THE TWO

schr Two Fannies 2 from her hold at th m. yesterday, and be sound. The re left in the vessel afternoon several namined it and made with were the purch per bushel, or \$1,070 own expense, which own expense, which said that they we more per bushel distely after clos corn was worth 35c on the carso is, the overed by insurance incurred by the mand include the paployed to work the charging and storit vessel, and the invite cost of repairs lar average, and the that is the cost of repairs lar average, and the have to settle that. Will amount to \$2.7 The leak was no will not be, probably

in dry-dock, which damaged corn is tal. The surveyors wil to-morrow, and renderwriters.

By thrusting the issurface of that port bold of the schoone Some shippers are questionable means fixed by the vessel of this port and Milton ports, etc. Capt. W Chicago Board of Vo Capt. Fitzgerald, of quiring if the Board Owners' Association its Secretary to inf Vessel-Owners that Milwankee Board to hushel on wheat bushel on wheat, to unless the Chicago I sufficient reasons wh manded. An answe Dort was not true.
Grain freights wer rates established by

rates established by corn and 61/20 on who The report was me ers now lying at Det on corn to Buffalo, a by vessel-owners a reason that it is well carriers at that upon exceptions, are in Association of the reason is given, the with cargoes on brather than carry trates fixed by the Lorates when the corn is given to the cargoes on brather than carry the state fixed by the Lorates fixed Teams were crossin the 14th inst. Capt. George Mal for \$2,000.

The schr J. N. Carburned at that port renaired during the v Capt. Alfred Eccle half-interest in the Capt. P. F. Hicks for The props Africa. (Sectia, Capt. John Season of 1879 between The schr Prussia is pletted at Garden is size, and will be lat Captain, J. Donnelly, stmr Garden Island. The ice is so solid above Kingston that yet, and the prospect before the 20th or 25t to Clayton.

It is said that the the cargo pool will liuils for this port, specting the vessels not satisfied with the not satisfied with the not register, a dissatisfaction has bee that such action wo brought out a number sidion, among them sidion, among them Ketth, and Hall, and ming. Should the preed of an Inspector. Thus it will be seen of vessel-owners, who down and depreciate effect on the pool man young man who runs the Detroit Free Pand hasten to have taken.

Capt. J. B. Hall an lin made a survey on yesterday, and came will need a new deck coal-hatches forward castle floor and bu way to the forecastle

RIGADE.

the Charge by ted ride into the Boston Commercial hic picture of the

few paces, he said: red orders to silence ejaculated. Then good-by; we don't

ced us over; then

od bless you; keep we said was lost in ut of:

trot changed to a allop. Through the digan several horse ain truth, when we , say 100 paces, I th flashed upon me riding into a posifire on both flanks pattery in front oneted to silence. ie to death! but prother to hear, an

can's aide-de-camp, ting a slight detour, us in the charge, him in two as my mouth and I al-

mouth and I altrestrained myself, rode on. A mosfrom the sharp-into whistle about tited at every step. It and the shifeking quadrons, mangling bloody furrows hiss. Then my fear came filled with a lieve the same spirit ranks. Their eyes if teeth and pressed horses caught the vard as if impatient and theirs. At this be seen. A heavy he, valley, but the revealed themselves it as they beliched tents of shot and

h our ranks, cutting lank, then a shell ly-furrow from our anon a ricochetting anks, fell into our bucks, fell into our of the rear, making. Oh! that was a and men, bareheaded of their comrades, d ground their teeth a deadlier revenge ler. Ode Cardigan, still thead. His charger re of the battery. Up to this time lell had received the were now riding

elf had received the re were now riding who at the start several files. We Up to this time what a yell burst mong the Russian e been for them if we reached them too much. They had Only blood could enge. We passed hirlwind sabbreing . I don't believe tale of that ride, or the brigade—an r charge was reour sabres as corn
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ide I was assailed per, who made a I partially guard-next moment felt It passed in a moout to make sport d you?' And the

and once more enanother glass. arriving at our

one voice: tain, my Lord, if My scalp had a Russian's sabre, cost to my upper to bood. the cavalry I ream always proud the Six Hundred, lass again, Tom."

ontested Suit for Vriting apon It-Up.

f recent date, publawsuit which was tess Government to see Postmaster who re without the paycase occurred durwilliam W. Teall der President Polk, sabjecting newspanis with writing cercular from the tucky, then Postpon all Postmaster that law, and a the requirements subject. It was attained to the control of the law of why don't you use

MARINE NEWS.

How the Damaged Corn Cargo Came Out of the Two Fannies.

The Milwaukee Vessel-Owners Heard From.

Result of the Complaints Against the New Classification,

The Triad's Fire, a Big Lumber Fleet, Dredging. Sailors' Wages, Etc.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 17.—At noon to-day the steam-barge Forest City, while passing through Broadway bridge, collided with the sch Napoleon, carrying away the latter's jibbooom. wsprit, cathead, and rail on port bow. The force of the blow shoved the Napoleon into the stern of the scow J. B. Prime, breaking the planking. Damage between \$130 and \$150 in all. The schr Advance, bound from Ludington for Chicago, with slabs, arrived here this morning leaking badly. The cargo will be sold here, and the ressel docked for repairs.

The stmrs Flora and Dix were compelled to

return to the harbor this morning on account of heavy weather outside. They were bound across the lake. The stmr Chicago, bound north, also remained here throughout the day.

The schrs Transit and S. Bates are in dry-dock at Wolf & Davidson's shipyard. The schr Spartan has also been docked for repairs at the

Missaukee Company's yard.

Arrangements have been perfected for sending the tug Levi Johnson to Racine to join the Wetzel in running opposition to the tug Sill.

To-day the sehrs M. L. Collins, Mary Lvons, and F. M. Knapp were chartered to deliver at Grand Haven the cargoes of wheat they have

had stored on board all winter. The rate paid by the shippers is 1½c per bu.

The schr Alice: B. Norris delivered her cargo of wheat at Grand Haven and returned to this port last evening in light trim.

A new foremast is being placed in the scow W. W. Brigham at the Milwaukee Company's

yard.

The schr M. L. Collins has been chartered to carry a cargo of dry lumber from Muskegon to this port at \$1.12% per 1,000 feet.

Sales have been recorded at the Custom-House of a one-half interest in the schr Evelvn by J. Clausen to John Halmond, of Leland, for \$240; also a one-half interest in the schr Isaac Shanks by A. Anderson to A. Anderson for

The Green Bay Advocate of to-day announces that navigation, so far as the bay is concerned, is practically open. Some, floating ice, which sill hangs on either shore, would not interfere with the movements of vessels. The lights at the upper end of the bay were burning for the first time Tuesday night, thus indicating the existence of open water.

The first clearance-papers of the season for Buffalo were taken out yesterday by the schr Granger, which is to load with wheat at Sheboy-

THE TWO FANNIES' DAMAGED

Of the cargo of 32,032 bushels of corn on the schr Two Fannies 24,858 bushels were discharged from her hold at the Fulton elevator by 1:30 p. m. yesterday, and inspected and pronounced to be sound. The remainder, 7,172 bushels, was left in the vessel as damaged, and during the afternoon several millers and grain dealers ex-amined it and made offers ranging from 10 cents to 15 cents per bushel for it. Atkins & Beckto 15 cents per bushel for it. Atkins & Beckwith were the purchasers, taking it at 15 cents per bushel, or \$1.075.80, and removing it at their own expense, which they will do to-day. It is said that they were offered about 3 cents more per bushel than they paid, immediately after closing the bargain. If the corn was worth 35c per bu, as reported, the loss on the cargo is, therefore, \$1.434.40, which is covered by insurance in the bool. The expenses incurred by the mishap will be close to \$1.000, and include the pay of the gang of men embloyed to work the pumps, towing, and discharging and storing the grain taken out of the vessel, and the insurance on the same. That will come under the head of general average. The cost of repairs to the vessel will be particu-The cost of repairs to the vessel will be particu-Ine cost of repairs to the vessel will be particular average, and Capt. Moore, her owner, will have to settle that. The total loss and expense will amount to \$2,700.

The leak was not discovered yesterday, and will not be, probably, until the vessel is placed

damaged corn is taken out of her.

The surveyors will finish their work to-day or to-morrow, and render their report to the un-

By thrusting the hand about a foot below the surface of that portion of the cargo left in the hold of the schooner the wet corn could be felt; that ou top was in good condition, and it is thought there is fully 2,000 bushels of it.

Some shippers are evidently resorting to very questionable means to break the freight-rate fixed by the vessel-owners' Executive Boards at this port and Milwaukee in circulating false reports, etc. Capt. W. M. Egan, President of the Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners, telegraphed to Capt. Fitzgerald, of Milwaukee, yesterday, in-quiring if the Board of Directors of the Vessel-Owners' Association of that port had instructed its Secretary to inform the Chicago Board of Vessel-Owners that it was the intention of the Milwaukee Board to fix the rate at 5 cents per bushel on wheat to take effect Monday next. bushel on Wheat, to take effect Monday next, unless the Chicago Board could show good and sufficient reasons why a higher rate should be demanded. An answer came stating that the re-

manded. An answer came stating that the report was not true.
Grain freights were nominal yesterday at the rates established by the vessel-owners,—6e on corn and 6½c on wheat to Buffalo.
The report was made on 'Change that schooners now lying at Detroit were offered here at 4c on corn to Buffalo, and that, too, was set down by vessel-owners as a false alarm, for the reason that it is well known that all the graincarriers at that tport, with one or perhaps two exceptions, are in the Inland Vessel-Owners' Association of the Western Lakes. Another reason is given, that vessels lying at Detroit with cargoes on board have been unloaded rather than carry the grain at less than the rather than carry the grain at less than the rates fixed by the Local Board.

KINGSTON ITEMS. Teams were crossing at the Bay of Quinte on the 14th inst.

Capt. George Malone has bought the bark Alexander of the Merchants' Bank of Canada

for \$2,000.

The schr J. N. Carter, of Picton, was partially burned at that port last fall, and she has been repaired during the winter.

Capt. Altred Eccles has exchanged his one-half-interest in the schr W. W. Grant with Capt. P. F. Hicks for the sehr Pnilo Bennett.

The props Africa, Capt. Frank Patterson, and Scotia, Capt. John Scott, will run during the season of 1879 between Chicago and Montreal.

The schr Prussia is a new vessel just completed at Garden Island. Sne is of full canalsize, and will be hunched in a few days. Her Captain, J. Donnelly, was formerly mate of the stmr Garden Island.

The fee is so solid in the St. Lawrence River above Kingston that people are crossing afort.

The fee is so solid in the St. Lawrence River above Kingston that people are crossing afoot yet, and the prospects are that it will not leave before the 20th or 25th. The river is clear down

RETURNING TO THEIR SENSES. It is said that the Executive Committee of the cargo pool will appoint an Inspector of Hulls for this port, for the purpose of reinspecting the vessels of such owners who are not satisfied with the classification as laid down in the new register, and about which so much disatisfaction has been expressed. The report that such action would be taken has already brought out a number of candidates for the position, among them being Capts. Blackburn, Ketth, and Hall, and Messrs. Osier and Gunning: Should the pool bust, there will be no need of an Inspector.

Thus it will be seen that the loud complaints of vessel-owners, whose property has been rated down seed over the seen of the s

of vessel-owners, whose property has been rated down and depreciated thereby, have had their effect on the pool managers, and the gilt-edged young man who runs the marine department of the Detroit Free Press should not forget it, and hasten to have the dimensions of his head taken.

Capt. J. B. Hall and Engineer Michael Coughlin made a survey on the fire-damaged tug Triad will need a new deck and deck-beams from the coal-batches forward, new ceiling in the forecastle floor and buikheads, new companion-way to the forecastle, new front on the pilot-Yesterday, and came to the conclusion that she

house, new forecastle ladder, new floor for the pilot-house, new half of the boiler-house deck, seventy feet of new steam hose, seventy feet of small hose, nine new stay-bolts for the boilers, more or less, and calking the furnace-doors of the fire-box. The surveyors will report the loss to the underwriters to-day. The Orient Mutual and the Inland Union have the risks on the Triad, which amount to \$3,000,—\$1,500 each. The tug will be repaired as soon as possible. Mr. John McLaughlin is the owner of the boat.

A BIG FLEET WIND-BOUND. The wind continued strong yesterday from the northeast, and there was a "good lump of a sea" on. A large fleet of vessels was lying at the piers and along the main river last evening, waiting for a fair wind to carry them to east and west shore ports. There is also a good-sized fleet at the Lumber-Exchange docks, and, while

fleet at the Lumber-Exchange docks, and, while it was receiving additions, the cargoes did not go off as fast.

Among the arrivals yesterday were the schrs Ottawa, Annie Tomine, Lavinda, Game Cock, Gracie M. Filer, and Clara.

A change of wind to the south and will be the signal for the departure of the largest lumber fleet of the season.

MORE DREDGING NEEDED. Chicage River is chock full of mudbanks and sunken and burned spiles that often prove serious obstructions to navigation. Yesterday it was found that the schr San Diego, loade with 50,000 bu of wheat, and lying at the dock at the foot of Fifth avenue, east of the bridge, was aground, and also the schr Pensaukee, lying outside of her, with 36,617 bu of wheat on board. Both vessels had to be moored further out in the stream, and even then they were touching the mud-piles. The city authorities should push the dredging opera-

GOING SOUTH. The trim little tug Goldsmith Maid was sold under the United States Marshal's bammer yesterday, and she was taken in by a Mr. Cole for \$1,600, and will be taken down the Illinois & Michigan Canal and the Illinois and Mississippi Rivers to Cairo or Memphis. Capt. William Kelly, of this city, is to run her. J. S. Dunham bid for the tug, but Mr. Cole took her in because he wanted her. She was formerly the property of Justice Haines.

LUMBER CHARTERS. At the Lumber Vessel-Owners' office yester

day the following charters were reported, the vessels loading at the ports named for Chicago at card rates: Schr E. M. Stanton, lumber. White Lake; Truman Moss, hemiock ties, White Lake; Norman, lumber, Muskegon: Annie O. Hanson, lumber, Manistee; Felicitous, cedar ties and posts, Jacksonport; E. R. Blake, lumber, Muskegon; Jesse Phillipps, lumber, Manistee.

NOT A GOOD PROSPECT. Mr. John Bullen, of the firm of Irish & Bullen received a letter from Cheboygan, Mich., yes terday, stating that the weather was so cold there last Monday that they were unable to run the saw-mill because of the freezing of the water-pipes. That fact does not augur well for an early opening of the Straits, to which—and the St. Clair Flats—the eyes of vessel men are anx-

TWO DOLLARS A DAY. The Chicago Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union held a meeting last evening in their hall in the Central Block, corner of Market and Washington streets, and decided to fix the rate of wages in the grain trade at \$2 per day. After resolving to attend the funeral of a late mem-ber of the Union. Thomas Cahill, the meeting

NAVIGATION NOTES. Capt. Frank Butler will bring the tug Ward out to-day. She has been put in good shape for

the season's work. The tug J. H. Hackley twisted her rudde yesterday and had to go to the derrick and have it straightened out. The schr Richard Mott is at Doolittle's dry-

dock, getting calked, and the schr Ithaca is re-ceiving repairs at the same place. The schr Cecilia will be out Saturday with a new foremast, new jibboom and bowsprit, and a new gang of wire-rigging.

The tug Protection went on the boxes yester-day to have her stem and wale repaired, and the tug J. G. Campbell to have her rudder-casing

The prop City of Fremont has received repairs amounting to \$7,000, at Dooiittle & Olcott's drydock, and now rates A2. New frames, new arches, etc., have been placed in her, and she is

arches, etc., have been placed in her, and she is now in as good condition as ever.

The schr W. H. Willard actually sailed up the main river yesterday to the Lumber Market, thus saving a towing bill, which the hardy tugman looked upon as "too much for anything," in view of the fact that towing is being done at 40 per cent off the schedule rates.

Committees of the Lumber-Vessel-Owners' Association and the Board of Chicago Vessel-Owners—the latter representing the grain-carriers—have field a conterence on the matter of establishing a shipping office, and it is understood that they will report favorably on the same at the next meetings of the Directors.

ELSEWHERE.

ELSEWHERE. Cakes of ice are aground in St. Clair River where there is twenty feet of water. At Oswego the schrs Bolivia and Samana have received new suits of sails.

The Oswego Paladiam says Mr. Cummings' new vessel is to be named the Evening Star.

Large forces of workmen are engaged on the Western Division of the Eric Canal in repairing and improving it, and the immense amount of work to be done will make it impossible for the

opening of navigation to take place earlier than May, which will be quite early enough to suit the forwarding interests.

Italian Notions of Queen Victoria.

London Truth.

The Italian newspapers are full of stories about the Queen, one more improbable than the other. Here is one:

other. Here is one:

Queen Victoria is most severe in all regarding enquette, and despises every one who is not a Prince, a Marquis, or a Duke. One day the King of Prassia presented Humboldt to her. 'Here is the wisses man in my Kingdom, and, what is more, my friend," he said. The Queen was indignant. It was true that Humboldt was a Count, but he had degraded himself by becoming a chemist, and therefore he was a lacquey, like the chemist who, in showing some experiments before the Duke of Angouleme, said: 'Monseignenr, the hydrogen and the oxygen will have the honor to unite in your presence.'

your presence."

The trusty John Brown, too, seems to exercise the midds of the Italians greatly. He is a servant devoted to her Majesty. He wears the costume of a Highlander, which he will not abundon in his grave, according to the superstitute of his country. He is dressed in black wool, a little cap, black stockings, white gatters; over this he wears a cloak, at his side is a bag called sporean, made from the skin of a fox, and his visage is rubicund. Wherever he is he demands rosbeef and Yorkshire pudding. Like the Oueen, he is a rigid observer of etiquette, the Queen, he is a rigid observer of etiquette, and he considers every offense done to his patroness as an offense to himself.

Terrible Fate of Female Lecturers.

Concinnati Enquirer.

When Grandfather Lickshinkle heard that Susan B. Anthony had been obliged to cancel a lecture engagement, he did not wait to learn the reason, but broke out:

"Didn't I know it? Didn't I tell you that a

person can't talk right on forever and a day? An't the same terrible fate that has seized this poor creature by the throat is lyin' in the ambushes at the side of the road waitin' for half the founds republished and considerable some of a superson of the side. female population, and every mother's son of female lecturer, as it were, in this country."

What fate, pray?"

"You don't mean corns, grandfather?"
"You don't mean corns, grandfather?" "I do, as Heaven is my judge. Mrs. Anthony has talked so much that she has corns on her

"An' if the doesn't give her chin a rest she'll have bunions on her palate." and the old man went out to see if the speckled hen had opened the campaign.

Artificial Talls,

Mr. Goldie, the naturalist, who has passed eighteen months in New Guinea, has, among other matters, informed the Brisbane Conver that his party came in contact with a tribe o natives in a control tails of such canning construction as to entirely misled a casual construction. THE SLATE.

Dissatisfaction Expressed About Harrison's Appointments.

The Commissioner of Public Works-Changes in the Police Department.

Yesterday was not a very good day for politicians, but, despite the wind and clouds of dust, there was considerable activity among Mr. Harrison's "friends," and the air was full of rumors. The announcement of the appointment of T. T. Gurney to the position of Comptroller created quite a flutter among the dozen who had been seeking the place, but some of them did not believe that he had been appointed, and others said that if he had the appointment he would not stick and went on in their jealousy to point out wherein he was not the man for the place, charging against him incompetency and want of party fealty, etc. But

with those actuated by different feelings the an-

nouncement of his appointment appeared to

give the greatest satisfaction. IN ALDERMANIC CIRCLES
there was nothing new, but the announcement that Lawler was actually aspiring to the Presidency of the Council, and was supporting Tuley for Judge to get him out of the way, created considerable merriment among those who know both of the men intimately. They regarded the whole thing as a huge joke, and laughed at it, but Lawler could see nothing in it to excite mirth, because he was in earnest, and believed Tuley to be.

The greatest interest of the day, however, was

centered in the appointment of COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS, commissioner of Public works, about which there has been more quiet strife and hard work than over any other place within Mr. Harrison's gift. The prominent candidates have been John McMahop, who has been aided by the fact that he lived on the North Side; Thomas E. Courtney, who has been backed by resolutions of ward clubs; and C. S. Waller, who has had behind him the misfortune, for a Democrat of having here been in this country. who has had behind him the misfortune, for a Democrat, of having been born in this country. They have all been doing heavy work in their way, but it seems that McMahon has been most skillful in striking blows, and it is conceded that he has speceeded in so ingratiating himself with the powers that be that his appointment is a foregone conclusion. This has served to stir up the animals, and the howl is unprecedented. Some are kicking against him because he is an Irishman, or has a "Mc" to his name, and some because he lives on the North Side: and then again others because his habitation has been so uncertain the past few habitation has been so uncertain the past few years. Others, still, howl over his supposed apyears. Others, still, howl over his supposed appointment on personal grounds; and others yet point to his connection with the Board of Public Works years ago as a contractor, and the relations he was supposed to hold with a certain member of that body which excited some comment at the time. Some of the Irish are his most bitter opponents, and in opposing him they also oppose Courtney on the same grounds. They reason that his appointment would defeat certain other party schemes that are more important to that nationality, and for once recognize that they are not entitled to everything, so. portant to that flattonairty, and for order recognize that they are not entitled to everything, so, on the whole, the fight may be said to be a brisk one. His appointment might not give less satisfaction than the appointment of anybody else, but since the office is regarded as second to

out since the once it is natural to see him made a target of, and Mr. Harrison must expect, as he swings the Diogenes lamp, to find an honest man on every street corner who is willing to sacrifice himself for the party's and the public read. IN POLICE CIRCLES the spirit of uncertainty continues to prevail.

MacDonald has not yet been put to do anything because there appears to be nothing for him to do, and every day shows more clearly the fact that his appointment was made by Mr. Harrison simply to get rid of him. Considerable surprise is expressed at the part Superintendent Seavey is supposed to have played in the affair, and

some are cruel enough to assert that in submitting to Harrison's dictation in advance of his entering upon the duties of his office, he has shown a weakness which must tell against him at a later day. But it is said this is only the precursor of what is to follow, and that plans are now being mais to follow, and that plans are now being matured, to which Mr. Seavey is prive, looking to making a pretty general sweep in the police force, and to converting it into a political body or machine, and report has it that many of the proposed changes are to be made by Seavey prior to the proposed seaves are to be made by Seavey. prior to Harrison's being sworn in, that the new attended to.

Capt. Thomas Howland leaves to-day for Buffalo to fit out the prop Scotia for the season's trade. The Captains of the other Commercial Line propellers will be the same as last

ien because of political creed. Last evening the Democratic City Central committee attempted to hold a meeting, the urpose of which was to assist Mr. Harrison in purpose of which was to assist Mr. Harrison in parceling out the minor positions he has to give away, but there was no quorum. Those who met, however, made use of their time in sitting around and discussing the chances of the various place-hunters. If a quorum had been present reports were to have been received from the various wards of those who voluntarily peddied tickets election-day or rendered the party other services of whom a list was to be party other service, of whom a list was to be made to be handed to Mr. Harrison, with the recommendation that they be provided for on the police force or in the several pepartments. As it was, reports were heard from ten wards, and handed the Secretary, and since Harrison atand handed the Secretary, and since Harrison at-tributes his election solely to his own-efforts, to Mr. Weeks, and these volunteers, he can scarcely be so ungrateful as to fail to reward them, especially if he adheres to his early determina-tion to give the city a purely Democratic party administration. Another meeting is to held in a few days, at which the list will be completed.

POURTEENTH WARD. The Democratic Club of the Fourteenth Ward held a meeting at No. 503 Milwaukee avenue last evening. Nothing was done save the transaction of routine business, except that the Club ratified the applications of Oliff Ritchie for Oil Inspector, and John Blom for Police Clerk of the West Side. The latter may win, but there is about as much chance for the former as there is of his being struck by lightning. The Excentive Committee of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club was to have met at No. 636 Milwaukee avenue last night to transact 636 Milwaukee avenue last night to transact some business of interest to the organization, but nothing was done, on account of there being

no quorum. WEST-TOWN EXPENSES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, April 17.—I noticed in a paragraph in yesterday's Tribune that Mr. Jackson, the supervisor of the South Town, had rendered his final account, and it is a credit to him as a man and an official. His expenses were \$75, \$6 of which were paid for a check-book, and he paid \$250 to the South Town as interest upon money he had held during the year. That is Mr. Jackson's record, and a creditable one it is to a young and he had held during the year. That is Mr. Jackson's record, and a creditable one it is to a young and unassuming gentleman, whom I have the pleasure to know. Per coutra, I would like to call your attention to another Supervisor—he of the West Town. His name is Thomas T. Gurney; a man of infinite zest, and the greatest moral Democratic reformer now about retiring from office. His little salary bill alone is put in for \$1,500. I would like to put that amount in large capitals alongside of Mr. Jackson's \$75. Mr. Gurney is a great, modern. Democratic reformer; Mr. Jackson an unassuming Republican. Mr. Jackson did not insist upon his family being employed in the offices of publican. Mr. Jackson did not insist upon his family being employed in the offices of the Assessor and Collector of the South Town, but Mr. Gurnev did have his son so employed, and he appears on the books of the West Town as drawing a good round sum for salary for doing very little work. Mr. Gurney is anxious to be Comptreller, and wants to appear as the modern development of political purity. I ask, Is his own political record pure? For an answer, look at his bill for services rendered the West Town—\$1,500, and for which \$200 would be excessive recompense. cessive recompense.

THE SLATE. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 17 .- The "boys" yesterday figured out the following list of Carter's com ing appointments: Corporation Counsel, B. S. Morris; Comptroller, the Hon. S. S. Hayes; Board of Public Works, C. S. Waller; Sealer of Weights and Measares, H. Weeks. The list is not quite complete. The Oil Inspectorship rests between two or three persons,—all comparators of the Mayor-elect. We are all delighted at the selections.

Cossack Way of Detecting Thieves. Cossack Way of Detecting Thieves.

The Don Cossacks of Russia have a peculiar way of detecting thieves, and the results or it are sometimes occuliar. Five thousand rubles of the Government money, appropriated for the equipment of a body of Cossacks, was locked in the village endreh, the ker being intrusted to a Judge. After a time the Attaman required a portion of the money, but the Judge who went to the church to obtain it quickly returned with the report that the whole of it had been stolen. Following the custom of the Don Cossacks, the Attaman ordered the villagers to send him their

handkerchiefs, which he delivered to a fortune-teller, who was required to identify the thieves. She was olindfolded, and at once selzed two of the handkerchiefs, exclaiming, "These are the thieves." They belonged to the Judge and the

CURRENT GOSSIP.

SPRING. Hackensack Republican.
The budding trees, the gentle breeze, The sky so soft and clear, The sign: "To lease," the sounding sneeze Proclaim that Spring is near.

Come into the garden, Mand-The Winter now has fled; But put on your rubbers and shawl, dear Mand, And muffle up your head. Nor of transplanting, Maud; Spring only makes believe, my pet, And April is a fraud.

And April is a fraud.

"Horrors" in Boston Advertiser.
Yes, it has been somewhat breezy,
And occasionally freezy.
And quite easy to get wheezy,
And to bark.
But now 'tis pleasant weather,
And to growl is useless, rather;
So 'let it go no farther—
Keep it dark!"

"GENTLEMEN" FRAUDS.

New York Times.

Up to the date of cable telegrams, aristocratic frauds" flourished exceedingly here. Fascinating couriers passed themselves off for the noblemen with whom they had traveled, and there are those who can recall the thrill of horror which vibrated through the Hub when too lovely" soi-disant Count, who had for half a season been "the bright particular star" of Beacon street, having accompanied a lady admirer to a shop, was claimed with affectionate effusion by a saleswoman as her cousin, and, on inquiry, proved to be not a "swell," but only a young man of doubtful character, who had brushed a swell's boots as his valet. It looked probable that the cable would, by rendering communication so rapid and easy, snuff out so cial pretenders from the other side, and for awhile it did so; but there seems now to be abroad a class of swindlers of a highly dangerous character, inasmuch as they are really gen-tlemen, so far as birth and education are con-

ous character, inasmuch as they are really gentlemen, so far as birth and education are concerned, and, consequently, almost impossible to detect in the earlier stages of acquaintance.

During the last few years three men of this kind have made numerous victims. One, and by far the most remarkable, was the extraordinary adventurer yelept "Lord" Gordon, who achieved the colossal feat of completely gammoning, among many others, Mr. Jay Gould. Gordon died by his own hand, to avoid arrest, in Manitoba, and to this hour it is not known who he really was. Had those who trusted him gone to any Englishman who knew his peerage—which Englishmen do not ordinarily know nearly as well as is imagined—the murder would have been out, inasmuch as at that time no person entitled to call nimself Lord Gordon existed. Then came "Lord Courtenay," who, strange to say, chose for his title that of a particularly ne'er-do-well scion of nobility, who has gone through the bankruptcy court with debts of \$3,500,000. "Lord Courtenay" was aswindler of the very first class. He had been every where and deceived everybody. On the voyage to India he contrived to ingratiate himself with Lady Emma Baring, daughter of the then Viceroy of India, and was actually asked to the vice-regal table, an invitation by no means lightly accorded. He madela rich haul in India, as in this country, where, at Buffalo especially, he has left indeal-ble recollections of himself. He, too, succeeded in preserving his incognito. The case of the soi-disant "Lord Ogilvy" was also highly mysterious. He was a man of superior attainments, well acquainted with good society, and unquestionably, however wanting in character, a gentleman by birth and education. He alternately adopted the name of two officers of the Tenth Hussars, a crack cavalry corps, famous in bygone days for the Produgious airs its officers gave themselves. The answer of a haw-haw Cornet to his hostess who wanted to find him a partner,—"the Tenth dou't dance"—has passed into a proverb. The names the impostor partner,—"the Tenth don't dance"—has passed into a proverb. The names the impostor assumed were "Lord Ogilvy" and "Wilfred Montressor." He had undoutedly been in India, and it seems likely was, when respectable, intimate with these officers, and resolved to turn this intimacy to account. Ogilvy, when he first came to New York, had money, and paid liberally, and his New York landlady, as soon as the rent lagged, wiselv took counsel of the British Consul-General. In Boston he passed months in jail.

The latest case of the kind is that of Mr. Anderson, as he called himself, who last autumn

derson, as he called himself, who last autumn arrived here with credentials purporting to come from Mr. Murray to Mr. Royal Phelps. The Hou. C. L. Murray, uncle to the present Lord Dunmore, and well known to novel-readers of twenty-five years ago as the author of Prairie Bird." married a dangater of the late Mr. Wadsworth, of Genesco, in this State, and by her had an only son, who inherited a very valuable property. Mrs. Wadsworth died when he was a child, and when her son attained his majority he had to choose whether he would bemajority he nad to choose whether he would become an American citizen, so as to retain his real estate, or convert it into money and remain an Englishman. He preferred the latter. His real estate was sold and largely invested in American securities, and the firm of Maitland, Pheips & Co. are his receivers. Mr. Anderson, as he called binself, discovered this, and forged a crafty letter of introduction from Mr. Murray to Mr. Phelps. A clever feature in the business was a plausible statement in the letter that it was written under circumstances which readily was written under circumstances which readily accounted for the handwriting being somewhat different from Mr. Murray's usual hand. Anderson's plan was much sounder than those of the men who affect titles, because they run a great risk of detection if they fall in with a certain class of Englishmen. The puzzling question has been, how did if they fall in with a certain class of Englishmen. The puzzling question has been, how did he know of the councetion between Mr. Murray and Messrs. Phelps? It is easily explained now. Some four years ago Mr. Murray visited this country in company with a young man named Armstrong, one of the six sons of an Irish baronet. Sir W. Armstrong, of Gallen Priory, Kings Country, by the sister of Mr. Fullerton, a gentleman holding estates both in England and Ireland, who married Lady Georgina Levison-Gower, a well-known novelist, sister of Earl Granville. The swindler Anderson turns out to be Montague D'Oyler Fullerton Armstrong, younger brother of Mr. Murray's traveling companion. Thus he, of course, knew exactly how

younger brother of Mr. Murray's traveling companion. Thus he, of course, knew exactly how to go to work in the most efficient manner. There are in England to-day many young men of good birth, with active minds and bodies, slender purses, and far too ample leisure. To relieve the tedium of life they bet. This generally brings them in time to utter grief. Their friends sicken of them, and they are thrown on their wits for a living. Under these circumstances many enlist as privates in regiments going on foreign service, but others lack the health or inclination for this, and, going from bad to worse, prey on society. It is an unfortunate fact that this class is increasing, and it will be readily understood how well it is formed to supply in perfection swinolers of Mr. Armstrong's calibre, of excellent address and unexceptionable manuers.

VINDICATED.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

A forlorn and greasy tramp called at this

office yesterday and said: "I dropped in to call your attention to the fact that we stand vindicated." "Who stands vindicated?" asked a reporter, pricking up his ears. "We do, sir,-the gentlemen of the road."

"You mean tramps, I suppose?" "Yes, sir; tramps, so called." "How does it happen that you stand vindi-"Public sentiment did it, sir; I knew

"Public sentiment did it, sir; I knew it world. Why, my dear sir, just look at it! It has become as popular as seven-up."

"You refer to this walking mania, do you?"

"I do, sir. The whirlisig of time has spun us around in our proper place, and our occupation is no longer a reproach. The change of public sentiment has made it just as popular in the higher walks of life as the iron heel of poverty has in the lower walks, of which I am an humble representative."

"So it would seem."

"The last man to joit our ranks is M. Gam-

"So it would seem."

"The last man to joir our ranks is M. Gambetta, the new President of the French Chambet, whom the cable announces as walking eight miles daily around the delightful lawn of the Presidential garden,—one of the prettiest of the rive gauche. I envy M. Gambetta his lovely tow-path, as it were, not welcome nim with open arms to our fold. I think he'll like us," and the man of shreds and patches backed out of the room, for the reason, we think, that the front of his garments was more presentable than the rear. Pausing on the threshold, he added:

son attended to nothing but the various modes of cookery, and the methods of eating and drinking luxuriously. Before his return his father died, when he entered into the possession father died, when he entered into the possession of a very large fortune and a small landed estate. He was now able to look over his notes of epicurism, and to discover where the most exquisite dishes were to be had, and the best cooks to be procured. He had no other servants in his house but men cooks, for his footman, butler, housekeeper, coachman, and grooms were all cooks. Among those that were more professionally so were three cooks from Italy, one from Florence, another from Stenna, and another from Viterbo, who was employed for the special purpose of dressing one particular dish only, the "docce picante" of Florence. He had also a German cook for dressing the livers of turkevs, and the rest were all french. Mr. Rogerson had a messenger constantly traveling between Brittany and London to bring him the eggs of a certain sort of plover near St. Malo; and so extravagant was he that he has ate a single dinner which, though consisting of two dishes only, cost him upward of 50 guineas. He counted the minutes between his meals, and was wholly absorbed in devising means to indulge his appetite. In the course of nine years he found his table dreadfully abridged by the ruin of his fortune, and he was verging fast to poverty. When he had spent a fortune of £150,000, and was totally ruined, a friend gave him a guinea to keep him from starving; but a snort time after he was found dressing an ortolan for himself. A few days afterward he died by his own hands. of a very large fortune and a small landed

SPRING FASHION HINTS.

New York Graphic.

Oid age is generally much worn everywhere.

Eve's walking suit in Eden was even much lighter than those worn at Gilmore's garden. Uneasy lie the heads wearing crowns in Eu rope,—especially in Germany and Russia.

Purses should be worn full on the body. Suits of China material are rather hardware

for this changeable climate. Pies, this spring, are cut quartering and dis-The principal style in gentlemen's spring hats to pay for them in advance.

Hand-cuffs are much worn by tourists to Sing.

Sing.

Impecunious acquaintances and poor relatives may be cut very short.

Slippers are less common since the ice has melted from the pavements.

Furs are often useful to hide unocalthy skins.

Mahogany and rosewood suits appropriate for people who persist in dyeing may be had at the undertakers.

indertakers.
Clocks are becoming to stockings, but more useful in steeples.
The fashionable color for boiled lobster this eason is red.

Large rents are now common in expensive suites of rooms.

John Kelly wears a smile of doubt and defi-

Everybody's trousers are wearing out. QUIPS.

Song by a lawyer-"Oh! whisper-what thou Puck says that the managers of the Pan-Handle Road ought to be skillet men. A man cutting Castile soap with a cast-steel

knife shows the fitness of things. An Oil citizen terms summer "haughty spirit" because it goeth before a fall. So close is the sympathy between night and day, that after one fails the other breaks. Managers of gymnasiums would have us be-ieve that a spring-board is a board of health.

The Pope has sent 5,000 lires to the relief of the Hungarian sufferers. The lire is a coin, not a sewing-machine agent.—Danbury News

The new Pension bill should have provided that a man shot in the back should not receive his back pension money.—New Orieans Picayune. The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm-hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.

A Keokuk (Ia.) pickling-establishment advertises for 200,000 heads of cabbage, and the New London Theogram says: "Go West, young man, go West." An Oil City poet sends us some verses beginning, "Now, inspiration, seize my muse." Hence the reason that we call our waste-basket "inspiration."—Ok City Derrick.

It is just possible that when the Afghans learn that England intends to place upon their throne Wall Mohammed, they may indignantly exclaim: "Wall-never."—New York Graphic. "He is a Democrat," says the Hawkeye of a Western editor, "but that is his only vice." Yes," said a Kentucky man, "he is a horsethief, but otherwise perfectly moral." Jersey City Journal.

Magistrate-" You seem to have been drinking, and to have left your wits at the bott your tumbler." Prison ble, your Honor; I never leave anything at the bottom of my tumbler." A collector of old porcelain thought to please a friend by offering him a draught of water from

one of his rarest ewers, and was sublimely dis-gusted with his friend's remark that the fluid "tasted a little bric-a-bracish." A Detroiter, who died the other day, had invested in lottery tickets for eighteen consecutive years and never drew a prize. He had been buried two days when his last ticket turned up lucky. The prize was a silver-plated butter

Self-possessed tramp—"Will any gentle-man—" Brown (to intending almsgiver)—"Don't-you give him anything—he's been here before to-day." \$. P. T. (loftily)—"Will you have the kindness not to meddle with my business affairs?"—Puck.

A gentleman addresses another gentleman, whom he doesn't know, at a party: "This affair is awfully stupid; let's go out and take a drink." "I would like to do it," was the reply, "but I can't leave very well." "Why not!" "Why, you see I am the one who is giving the party."—Cincinnati Saturday Night.

CANADA. Going to Manitoba-The Letellier Trouble-The Tariff-Small-Pox-Starvation-Short-Horns-A Whale Captured, Causing Great

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, April 17.—There have been eleven cases of small-pox taken from the St. Lawrence College to the Small-Pox Hospital, where there are thirty-four cases in all. Three of the students were buried yesterday. Dr. Suilivan, of Trinity Church, Chicago, will commence his labors here Sunday next as Rector

of St. George's Church. Peter Dwyer, the New York missionary, who sloped to this city with another man's wife, attempted to get up religious meetings, but, his real character becoming known, he was forced

Special Dispatch to The Tribune OTTAWA, Out., April 17.-In the Common to-day, Sir John A. Macdonald, in reply to a question, said the Government had received information that at Qui Appelle Fort 200 or 305 Indians, men, women, and children, were in a state of starvation, and had forced the Hudson's Bay Company's officer to give them tood. The Lintenant-Governor (Laird), when he heard of the matter, ordered the Indians to be supplied with the necessaries required. There is no appredension of further trouble.

The meeting of the Directors of the Ameriean Short-Horn Breeders' Association, called for to-day, was postponed for want of a quorum, a number of Directors being unable to be pres ent. A meeting will be held in June. A dispatch from Winnipeg says the Icelanders settled at Gimli are leaving in considerable num-Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HALIPAX, April 17 .- A whale seventy feet

long was captured near Red Island, Cape Breton, to-day. After the monster was safely moored, its roars could be heard several miles away. The capture caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and many are rushing to the Special Dispatch to 2.4 Trouns. TORONTO, April 17 .- The surprising exodus of emigrants from the Provinces of Ontario and Onebec which set in nearly a month ago still continues, and, instead of giving any promise of

cessation, bids fair to assume prodigious pro-portions as the season advances. It is expected that 50,000 emigrants will enter Manitoba this Seedal Dispatch to The Tribuna. MONTREAL, April 17 .- Vennor predicts cold and winter weather at the close of April. He says: "Summer, at any rate up to the middle of July, will give abundance of rain, and with a temperature below the average. August, September, and October will be the finest months. Special Binuach to The Tribune.

Ottawa, April 17.—The following statement re the Letellier matter may be relied on as suthentic. Last week the Quebec Government passed an order in Council requesting the Imperial authorities to delay their decision on the question at issue until such time as the delegates appointed by the Quebec Governments and the arguments on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor should be laid before them for consideration. The order assigned as a reason for requesting the delay is, that it had not been officially notified of the Dominion Government's intention to forward the question for Home Government's decision, and to accompany the same with a deputation, and ouly learned of the said intention through the medium of the press. This Order in Council was sent to his Excellency the Governor-General with a request that he immediately transmit the same to England. His Excellency was pleased to telegraph a copy of the order in Council to England, and he further promised that copies of all arguments used by the Lieutenant-Governor and all papers quoted should be forwarded to the same destination by the next mail. He further promised to provide the accredited delegates of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and his Government with letters of introduction to the Secretary for the Colonies. The deputation will consist of the Hon. Mr. Joly and Sir Francis Hincks. They will leave Hallfax on Saturday next.

Mr. Gillmore, M. P. for New Brunswick, says that he has received a budget of letters from his constituents protesting against the tariff. He says that the increase in the tariff will so encourage smuggling as to destroy legitimate trade in his constituency, which is on the frontier. When the duty on coal-oil was imposed, the legitimate trade in the continued there was scarcely any purchased from the legitimate trade.

POLITICAL.

A SHARP TRICK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.
CINCINNATI, O., April 17.—The election in this city last week changed the Board of Public Works, the most important feature of the City Government, from Democratic to a Republican body. To prevent the will of the people from taking effect, the local Democratic managers appealed to the Legislature for help at an early appealed to the Legislature for help at an early hour this morning. After a caucus that lasted all night, it was decided by the Democrats in that body that the present Board of Public Works of Cincinnati should be abolished and a new one created by Mr. Wilson, Police Judge, the only Democrat who happens to be left in of fice about the city. A bill to that effect is to be put fice about the city. A bill to that effect is to be put upon its passage immediately. The bill agreed upon also contained provisions which will destroy the usefulness of the Board as a check upon the scheme of corrupt local rings. The men who went up to Columbus to push the measure through are obscure ward politicians, and the readiness of the Democratic majority in the Legislature to help their plans is denounced here by citizens of both parties. The body which is thus summarily annihilated is the main protection of the city against public plunderers, and as such it is supported by the taxpayers and business men without regard to party. The move to which the Democrats have committed themselves will be a powerful aid to the Republicans in carrying Hamfiton County next fall.

TEXAS. GALVESTON, April 17 .- The News' specials additional returns from the Sixth District show Upsen's majority to be about 4,000.

HAZEN-STANLEY.

Record Testimony Wanted—The Pendin Investigation. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17 .- A curiou question has arisen in connection with the Stan-ley-Hazen court-martial. The Court has subthat he produce the evidence taken before the Military Committee when Gen. Hazen was a witness. The question was regarded as so important that it was referred to the Judiciary Committee for a report. One of the importan points in the court-martial case is that Hazen declares he did not volunteer any information army until forced to do so by the Committee under pledge of protection. It has been claimed by one of the witnesses, Gen. Slocum, who was at that time a member of Congress and a member of the Military Committee, that Hazen vol-

unteered the testimony,
NEW YORK, April 17.—At the Stanley trial to-day Gen. Wood was recalled, and testified that at Mission Ridge the fire from the enemy was very severe. Gen. Hazen commanded hi own brigade, and I have beard that he and his

General on the top of a ridge. Gen. W. T. Sherman was next called. A copy of a dispatch was shown him, and he identified it as true. It was dated "Bismarck, June, 1877," and stated that the charges of Gen. Stanev against Hazen were premature and uncalled

Gen. Phillip Sheridan then took the witness stand. The report in reference to this case written by him was submitted for his identification. He said it was a correct extract of his re tion. He said it was a correct extract of his report. It was read. The report consisted of a detailed statement of the battle of Mission Ridge from Nov. 23 to 26, 1863. It was put in evidence. He did not remember furnishing Gen. Hazen with a cup of the report. Did not know if Gen. Hazen with a cup of the ereort. Did not know if Gen. Hazen with earth centre of my command reached the hidge before Gen. Hazen's. He saw Gen. Hazen subsequently on the Ridge. Remembered that his left was coming up the Ridge at the same time Hazen's right was coming.

ing up the Ridge at the same time Hazen's right was coming.

Dr. Robert Murray. United States Surgeon, testified that he met Gen. Hazen when going to the front at Pittsburg Landing. Thought that he was on horseback going toward the river. He seemed depressed, and said to me, "Doctor, I am a ruined man; I have lost my brigade; they are all scattered, and I can't find them." Our redirect examination, the Doctor said when he met Gen. Hazen his opinion he was slightly staggered. He subsequently formed the opinion which he now bolds, that the General was a brave and galiant soldier.

A BLOW-OUT.

Young Men Specially Loaded for the Ocea-sion Fire Off Their Mouths for a Trick and Fantasy of Fame.

Special Dispatch to The Tribe

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17 .- The State oratorica contest was attended this evening, at the Grand Opera-House, by a large number of students from the various colleges, who exhibited market enthusiasm as their representatives left the stage. The following is a list of the speakers, with the subjects: "Responsibilities of Citizenship," Worth Reed, Purdue University; "The Lens," Ely Laughlin, Butler University; "The American Idea of Nationality," G. Sexton, Franklin; "The American Mind," Augusta L. Mason, Asbury University; "The Decay of In-Mason, Ason's University; "The Decay of Institutions," A. B. Anderson, Wabash College; "The Genius of Bryant," Miss Jennie Campbell; "Influence of Unsuccessful Men," H. N. Bethel, Hanover College. The rank stood: Reed, 73%; Laughlin, 84; Sexton, 79%; Mason, 86%; Anderson, 87; Campbell, Sexton, 88%; Anderson, 88%; A 80%; Bethel, 78%. Anderson standing first, the honor was awarded to him of representing his honor was awarded to him of representing his State at the inter-State Collegiate contest, which occurs at Des Moines, Ia., next month. The Judges were Maj. J. N. Gordon and Judge Himes of this city, the Hon. George McWilliams. of Covington, and Alexander Dowling, of New Albany. It is understood that Mason's and Anderson's rank was the same, and that, after determining by lot who should be first, the Committee marked Anderson ahead. President H. S. Slaughter. of Hanover College, presided, replying to Mayor Caven's welcoming address in a very happy manner.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BISMARCK, D. T., April 17.—The Eighteent

Infantry, under Gen. Ruger, in two special trains, arrived to-day from Atlanta, Ga., with their baggage. They were transferred to three steamers, which will take them within thirty miles of their new post, on Beaver Creek, a tributary of Milk River. The regiment will as-sist in building the post and protecting it against Sitting Bull. This post will be within seventy miles of Sittin, Bull's camp, and the chances of trouble are proportionately enhanced.

Serious Condition of Father Burks. Serious Condition of Father Durac.

New York Werid.

Our readers, to whom we were fortunately able to give such favorable news some time ago of the health of that most secomplished and illustrious Catholic preacher, Father Thomas Burke, will be grieved to learn that the physicians now pronounce it to be extremely "im-

RAILROADS.

ST. L., I. M. & S.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—The election of Directors of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Road, the first time since 1878, was held to-day, all litigation having been arranged. The new Board consists of Allen, R. J. Lackland, E. A. Hitch Allen, R. J. Lackland, E. A. Hitehcock, St. Louis; H. G. Marquand, S. G. Ward, N. M. Beckwith, C. A. Marshall, L. Tuckerman, R. B. Minturn, J. S. Lowry, H. A. Pellen, G. S. Morrison, New York; Henry Wheeler, Philadelphia. The earnings of the road the first week in April were \$86,923.21. The gauge of the road is to be changed to four feet eight inches, to correspond with the standard gauge of the North.

INDIANAPOLIS decial Disputch to The Tribuna.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 17.—The Lafayette, Muncie & Bloomington Railway and Cinchnati, Lafayette and Chicago Roads to day filed their consent to an immediate confirmation of the sale of the former line recently made by the Master under the order of the United States Court. Master under the order of the United States Court.

The Chicago & State Line Extension Road to-day filed articles of incorporation. The proposed line is to run from the State line in the County of Lake to the Town of Vaiparaiso, Porter County.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Pribune.
Privishure, Pa., April 17.—William Reed. Thompson and Miss May Thaw, daughter of William Thaw, First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, were married in the Third Presbyterian Church at 5 o'clock this even-Third Presbyterian Church at 5 o'clock this evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Riddle, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Thompson, recently of Chicago. The affair was the most brilliant of the kind ever seen in Pittsburg. There were no presents. The bride is well-known in society circles in Chicago, where she visits more or less every season. The bride-groom is connected with one of the city banks. After a reception at Mr. Thaw's residence at 8 o'clock the newly-married pair left on a special car for an extended tour in the Eastern States.

ST. LOUIS ITEMS. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Sr. Louis, April 17.—The Grand Jury to-day failed to find an indictment against Detective Eggs, who killed a man in Missouri Park a week ago. The new Police Commissioners, Finney and Moffett, appointed by the Governor are unfavorable to McDonough, the present Chief, and a new organization of the force will follow

RACES POSTPONED. NEW ORLEANS, April 17.-The races were ostponed on account of the rain.

AMUSEMENTS. EXPOSITION BUILDING. GRAND SUCCESS

OF THE

**AUTHORS' CARNIVAL** At the Exposition Building Will Continue for Two Weeks Only

Wednesday and Saturday Matipoes Railroad fares reduced to one fare and one-afth. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. COUPON TICKETS, good for SIX Entertainment Admission to Matinee—Adults, 25c; children, 1 PROGRAMME FOR FRIDAY EVENING. SCENES FROM IVANHOE. ANTONY BEFORE CLEOPATRA.

STATUARY-THE FISHER-Representing the R. R. Prince Leopoid in the act of drawing his net.

HAMLET-PLAYER SCENE-By Prof. Dwight Demy.
EXHIBITION DRILL OF THE LACKEY ZOUAVES.
DRILL COMPANY B, FIRST REGIMENT. M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Friday Evening.
EDWIN BOOTH HAMLET. EDWIN BOOTH

RICHARD III. Monday, 23st., Truesday, 23d, Wcduesday, 23d, RICHELIEU.
Wcduesday, 23d, RICHARD II.
Friday, 25th, Saturday, 26th, THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

The Greatest Success on Record! In spite of all the opposition. Standing-room only at 8 p. m.

THE COMEDIANS,

STUART ROBSON and WM. H. CRANE,
In Shakspeare's comic mantersleee,
COMEDY OF ERRORS. Dromio of Syracuse? Twin | Mr. Shart Robson.
Dromio of Sphesus | Brothers | Mr. Wm. H. Crane,
Produced under direction of CHARLES WEBB, of
Theatre Royal. Drury Lane, London.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.
Next week, a Great Novelty—Hobson and Crane REVERSE THEIR CHARACTERS in the COMEDY OF
ERRORS. Sale of seats commences to-day.

LAST NIGHTS THIS SEASON OF RICE'S EVANGELINE COMBINATION.

A Brilliant Success throughout the United States.
CHARLES E. RICE. Manager
To-night and Saurday Mytinee, the Grand Success,
With all the great popular cast.
Sunday Afternoon—R. G. INGERSOLL.
Monday—CLARA MORRIS. 6 performances only.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY ...... Manager and P Next Sunday Afternoon at 3, and for this occasion only, (Sunday, April 20,) R. G. INGERSOLL "SKULLS; or, The Liberty of Man, Weman, and Child."

At this Lecture R. G. INGERSOLL will answer his clerical critics. No extra charge for reserved seats. Seats may now be secured until the evening of the lecture.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER ITS WONDERFUL MERIT

Press, The Centennial Medical Jury,
The French Medical Jury, and
the Highest Authorities
Everywhere.

The highest and only medals of merit given for rubber planters were awarded to the manufacturers of Ben son's Capelus Porous Planters by the medical jurger about the Centennial and the Paris Expositions. Physicians everywhere prescribe and indorse them as a great improvement on the common, slow-acting sorous planter and all similar articles.

Dr. J. W. tinlly, St. Louis. Mo. "I have per scribed them with great secess." "Truly a won derfu remedy." One of the few advertised art cles not a humbug."

cles not a humong."

Infirmary for Women and Children, Louisville, Ky. "The members of our Staff speak in
the highest terms of your plasters,"

Chemical Gazette, N. Y. "Unquestionably an
improvement on ordinary porous plasters." ASK ANY PHYSICIAN. We latend that the public shall become thorous militar with the great virtue of this really wonder medy, and we recommend any one who is disposouble our statements to consult some reliable page and the consult some reliable page.

doubt our statements to consult some reliable physician in his own locality, our assertions will thus be confirmed by those in which you have confidence.

BENSON'S CAPCINE PORGUS PLASTER
Is specially recommended for the following diseases and aliments.

Rheumatism, Lame and Weak Back, Sciatica, Lumbago, Stubborn and Neglected Coughs and Coids, Female Lumeness and

idently determined to ferret out the the

#### THE CITY. GENERAL NEWS.

Maj. Crowell, U. S. A., is at the Pacific. Bishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is at the Pacific. Gen. E. F. Winslow, Iowa, is registered at the

Judge Hudson, Yorkville, Ill., is registered at

Judge J. D. Cremin, Philadelphia, is a guest The Hon. B. R. Sherman, Des Moines, is reg-

The Hon. M. Salisbury, Washington, is sojourning at the Paimer. The Hon. William Lathrop, Rockford, Ill., is one of the guests of the Pacific.

John McCullough and his company registered The Hon. J. H. Oberly, Railroad and Ware-

F. E. Fowler, General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, is stopping at the Pacific.

Charles O'Rowe, Division Superintendent Western Union Telegraph Company, Pittsburg,

orth Shore Line, Detroit, formerly of this city, stopping at the Sherman.

The Trustees of the Rush Medical College acid a meeting at the Tremont House last even-ng, but transacted no business of public im-E. N. Waldron, General Superintendent of he Bloomington, Muncie & Mississippi Rail-oad, and J. S. Oliver, Assistant Superintendent of the Northwestern Railroad, are at the Pal-

he aunual charity ball of the St. Andrew's cty will take piece at the Tremont House evening, and it is anticipated that it will be ighly enjoyable as the balls given in other

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 86 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 40 degrees; 10 a. m., 41; 12 m., 42; 3 p. m., 42; 8 p. m., 39. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.52; 8 p. m., 29.61.

The Rev. M. D. Church, of St. John's Re-formed Episcopal Church of this city, has ac-pepted a call to the Emmanuel Church of Cin-remand, and will go there shortly. The Emman-sel Church is situated on Longworth street, and has a congregation of 250.

A team of horses attached to a wagon owned by the Chicago Oil & Lead-Works ran away at 5:30 yesterday afternoon, at the corner of West Randolph and Canal streets, having taken fright at a pile of paving-blocks in the street. One of the horses was slighty injured.

One of S. Curtis & Co.'s meat wagons ran into a private business wagon on Twenty-second street yesterday noon. The driver of the latter was pitched out, the wagon overturned, and its contents, including a bag of oats, spilled upon the sidewalk. The damage was nominal, and at last notices the victim was around taking notes for a demand for damages.

The Homeopathic women physicians met at the Sherman House yesterday and entered into an organization, to be known as the "Woman's Homeopathic Medical Society," the object of which is for mutual improvement and professional advancement. Dr. Julia Holmes Smith was elected President; Dr. Lula G. Bedell, Secretary and Treasurer; Drs. C. E. Mauning, Emily Spork, and Jennie E. Smith, Censors.

Mesers. Rand, McNally & Co. have issued an flustrated guide to Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona, a work which affords a great deal of nseful information in regard to those outlying sections. The book contains nearly a hundred pages, and the illustrations are of a superior character. The mining laws of the United States and of Colorado and New Mexico, and a wall-executed man of the mining country, also

The Rev. H. M. Collisson announced at his prayer-meeting Wednesday evening that he had felt it to be his duty to decline the call tendered him some time ago to become permanent Rector of St. Pani's Reformed Episcopal Church. He spoke in terms of feeling of the pleasant relations between himself and the congregation during the short time of his stay with them, and hoped to see them and preach to them again rom time to time. A farewell social was an

About 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning Thomas Canill, employed on the schooner J. W. Doane, lying in the river at the foot of Taylor street, while engaged in painting the mast, missed his footstep in the cross-yards and fell missed his footstep in the cross-yards and fell to the deck below, a distance of eighty feet. He struck on the side-rail of the vessel, and was instantly killed. He was a single man about 32 years old, and boarded with his mother at No. 326 South Canal street, where his body was taken. The Seamen's Union, of which deceased was a member, will turn out Saturday morning and accompany his remains to the cars. The burial will take place in Calvary Cemetery.

At noon yesterday steam of horses attached to one of Franz Falk's beer-wagons ran away while the driver, A. D. Nolck, was transacting some business in a Larrabee-street saloon. As the runsways turned the corner of Chicago avenue they collided with a horse and buggy, owned and driven by Jacob Yondorf, a well-known clothier doing business at No. 236 North avenue. The buggy was badly wrecked, and the occupant was thrown violently to the payement. supant was thrown violently to the pavement, it was severely injured about the head and k. Physicians who were summoned thought injuries were not necessarily fatal, although by were quite painful, and would doubless the him to the house for some time to

The thirty-second monthly meeting of the Chicago Electrical Society was held last night. Mr. C. C. Haskins and F. E. Kinsman were elected to membership. Upon motion the chair appointed Messrs. E. P. Warner, Prof. Barrett, and C. H. Wilson a Committee to report at the next meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year. A quartette then sang a delightful selection. Mr. D. L. Wilson then read an exceedingly scientific and interesting paper upon the "Special Adaptability of Metallic Conductors in Connection with Electro-Magnets to Telegraphic Signaling." The quartette again sang. Mr. F. W. Jones then delivered an erudite disquisition upon electrolysis, with lantern projections. The attendance was large.

Either on Saturday or on Monday a meeting

Either on Saturday or on Monday a meeting of the Assessors of the three Chicago towns will be held, and then some arrangement will be come to in order to harmonize the assessments and obviate the difficulties of last year. Mr. Frank Drake, the South Town Assessor, in conversation yesterday with a TRIBUNE representative, said that nothing definite had yet been decided upon by him or his associates, but there was every probability that the rate would be 33¼ in his division, and an effort would be made to have a similar rate in the West and North Towns. It is thought that this will harmonize better with the country than would a higher rate. An attempt will be made to fix the Evanston and Hyde Park rates at 33½ per cent instead of at 10, as it was last year.

The South Town Board held an adjourned

the Evanston and Hyde Park rates at 33% per cent instead of at 10, as it was last year.

The South Town Board held an adjourned meeting at their office yesterday at noon. There were present Justices D'Wolf, in the chair. Pollak, Haines, Wallace, Mecch, Supervisor Page, and Clerk Schoreck. The Supervisor reported that the Committee to whom the matter and found that the judges of election were entitled to pay from the town for their services. The report was adopted, and the compensation as allowed by the statutes, \$3, allowed. The bill of Supervisor Jackson for the modest sum of \$75 was andited and ordered paid. A bill of Assessor Rice, for keeping a horse and burgy for the use of the town in making assessments, was brought up and discussed at learnt. The bills for this luxury include a period of time from May 7 to Ang. 37. The Board refused to consider the claim until the Assessor should present an affidavit showing that the rig was used for the sole and exclusive benefit of the town. Various minor bills amounting to \$47.30 were audited and ordered paid. Assessor Drake presented his list of deputies, as follows: A.L. Webster, Lucius Hurlburt, B. R. De Young, George S. Cook, T. Christopherson, James G. Cozsens, James P. Gindele, W. H. Jenkins. The appointments were confirmed. The bill of the Assessor was referred to a committee consisting of Supervisor Page and Justices Wallace and Meech, The Board then adjourned sine like.

At 3 o'clock Thursday morning Officer Thomas cooley, of Gad's Hill Station, died, after a severe iness, caused by exposure while on duty. Pretous to the great July riots in 1877 he was as rong and healthy as any man on the force, like other members of that station, he was subted to very asymmetrically. Like other members of that station, he was subjected to very severe duty, and was dangerously wounded on the head and body at the light hetween the police, under Lieut. Vesey, and the rioters, on the prairie in front of the United States Rolling Stock Company's works, on Blue Island avenue, and with his comrades did excellent service in protecting the lives' and property of the citizens. Ordered to retire on account of his injuries, he requested to be allowed to remain at his post of duty, which was rejuctantly granted by his superior officers. During these troubles be contracted a severe cold from continged exposure while on duty watching the property of the citizens in the lumber district. He remained on duty about twenty out of the twenty-four hours for several weeks. He never regained his former strength, but continued to fail, but faithfully performed any duty assigned him. The police force has lost an excellent comrade and the city a faithful servant. His wife died two years ago. He leaves a little girl 5 years of age and a mother 65 years old to mourn his loss. The funeral takes place from his late residence, No. 705 West Twenty-second street, Saturday, at 10 o'clock a.m., by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

Charley Waker seems to possess a very

riages to Calvary Cemetery.

Charley Waker seems to possess a very chanceable mind. He applied at the ticket window of the license department at the Courty Clerk's office, Wednesday afternoon, in company with a young girl named Nellie D. Maahan, and demanded a license. After procuring the same, the couple departed. Yesterday morning Charley appeared once more with his license. It looked as though it had been having a hard time. There was but a small remnant of it left. Charley explained that he had been on a "tear" with it, and he would like to have a duplicate made out. The clerk began to respond to the request, when the young man changed his mind and asked to have every record pertaining to the affair effaced, and then he got out of the office.

EXCHANGE FOR WOMAN'S WORK. The ladies comprising the membership of the "Chicago Exchange for Woman's Work" met vesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Mrs. William Penn Nixon in the chair. Mrs. E.G. Asay and Mrs. J. B. Bell accepted by letter the appointments tendered them, and were duly declared managers. Mrs. Perry H. Smith declined the profilered office.

Several of the leaders reported what had been done toward furnishing the Exchange rooms, which are in the building on the southeast corner of State and Washington streets, and various committees were appointed to act as they saw fit in the matters of carpeting, painting, furnishing, etc.

furnishing, etc.

The Treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Rawson, reported that there was \$1,405 in the Treasury. The ladies having decided that no financial obligation could be assumed till \$1,500 had been secured, the remainder, \$95, was immediately subscribed by those present. A constitution and by-laws, without which

A constitution and by-laws, without which necessary appurtenances the Exchange has been organized, were read by the Secretary, and, after a little discussion, were deferred to the next meeting, which will take place at the Lvuian Art Gallery, in Hale Building, the first Thursday in May.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mr. John B. Drake for the past use of his parlors at the Pacific. Pacific.

Miss Blodgett, of Waukegan, was, upon motion of Mrs. W. H. Smith, added to the corps

of managers.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mrs. Mancel Talcott for a donation of \$100, which is to remain as a special fund to be paid out only to the most needy depositors.

The meeting the adjourners

IS HE SANE! The following nnaccountable effusion was received yesterday by Ald. Ballard, of the Second Ward, who proposes to refer his crazy constituent to the incoming Mayor. The letter was addressed, "Mr. Ballard, care of Mayor Heath, southwest corner of Adams and LaSalle streets, city," and came by mail. The document reads as follows:

as follows:

CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—Mr. Ballard—DEAR
SIR: I have lived in Chicago for over twenty-three
years and voted for you at the last election; and
now, sir, I want your assistance and want you to
lay my case before the Council and have me relay my case before the Council and have me relieved of a nuisance which is practiced on me by
the authority of the State of Illinois. Sir, I was
confined in the State Penitentiary at Joliet from
the 7th of December. 1871, to the 9th of June,
1875, when I was pardoned out by Gov. Beveridge,
by request of the citizens of Chicago. During my
confinement there the State of Illinois introduced
a man named Johnson with his family as a regulation to practice some witchcraft arts on the inmates
of said institution to make the convicts keep their
bed-clothes clean. But this statement of this
making men keep their bed-clothes clean is a dirty bed-clothes clean. But this statement of this making men keep their bed-clothes clean is a dirty lie on the part of the State authorities, for I, sir, know of their murdering several, and threatening my life after crippling me for life. They still have their witchcraft on me, and therefore I come to you to investigate and have me released from this infernal power of witchcraft. I wish, sir, you would investigate this business and have me released and restored to my proper condition, as my right of a citizen calls for, and oblize yours truly,

TOST ALLEN, 418 South Clark street.

JUSICE POSTER left for Springfield yesterday to look after a little matter before the Senate in which he has more or less interest, and took with him a gen-tleman with whom he has for some time dined —David Thornton. The twain left behind them David Thornton. The twain left behind them a variety of street rumors, some of which are calculated to cast suspicion upon their visit. One of these reports, which it is said has some foundation in fact, is that before leaving a meeting was held at Dave Thornton's piace at which the visit was agreed upon and \$1,000 was raised to be used when they reached their cestination, provided it was found necessary to use any part of it to induce the Senate to reconsider its action in refusing to confirm his reappointment. Nothing contemptuous is meant, of course, by this, and nothing of the kind can well be implied, unless it is in the amount named.

## THE CITY-HALL.

One case of diphtheria was reported yester-The Treasurer received \$369 from the Collector, \$4,251 from the Water Department, and \$177 from the Comptroller.

Collector Miller, of North Chicago, settled with the City Treasurer yesferday, turning over \$4,237, of which \$391 was in scrip.

\$4,237, of which \$391 was in scrip.

Supt. Barrett, of the Fire-Alarm Telegraph, is busy repairing the tires, straightening the posts, and putting in twenty new fire-alarm boxes.

Permits were granted resterday to M. A. Morton to erect a two-story store and dwelling at No. 733 Hinman street, to cost \$3,700, and to William Thoman to erect a two-story dwelling at No. 541 North Clark street, to cost \$4,100.

A Committee of the Stone-Cutters' Union called upon the Mayor vesterday moraing, and left with him an affidavit, the substance of which was that the contractors were violating their contracts, etc., by having the stone cut out of the city. As soon as the defense is put in the Corporation Counsel will give an opinion on the Corporation Counsel will give an opinion on the question of whether the contractors are keeping faith with the city or not, which it is safe to predict will be, in effect, that the stone is being cut at Bedford, on account of the stone-cutters having combined against the contractors.

Health Officer De Woif is of opinion that free public baths would be a capital sanitary meas-ure for the city to adopt. He says the reports ure for the city to adopt. He says the reports of the managers of these institutions in New York show that they are invaluable for the poorer classes, and the physicians of that city concur in the opinion. He is in favor of constructing substantial buildings in Chicago, which would cost about \$5,600 each, and have four of these erected. He endeavored to get an item inserted in the approximation. deavored to get an item inserted in the appro-priation bill, but falled. He thinks that perhaps \$4,000 might be taken from the contingent fund, which would put up one building for the coming season, and, if this proved a success, the thre

# others would follow.

Refunding certificates were disposed of yeserday to the amount of \$11,550." Forty-five thousand dollars in currency was disbursed at the Sub-Treasury yesterday.

The tug Goldsmith Maid was sold yesterday by a Deputy Marshal for \$1,600 under an execu

The receipts of the Internal Revenue Department yesterday were \$27,634, from the following sources: Spirits. \$22,869; tobacco and cigars, \$2,604; beer. \$2,099.

Nothing was heard from Gen. McArthur yes-terday at the District-Attorney's office. It is possible that his bail will have to be forfeited, so as to throw the case over until the next term. Under a new arrangement which went into effect last night the retail-stamp department of the Post-Office will remain open until 10 p. m. The general and box deliveries will remain open until 9 p. m. The hours for Sunday will remain as at present.

Supt. McDowell yesterday opened the bids for the iron-work in the east court-room in the new building. The lowest bidders were the Union Foundry Company, for \$1,600. It will be remembered that the Judges found the room too high, and hence it is to be cut into two stories.

The complaint of L. A. Coles, a lawyer of Laporte, Ind., against Mrs. Lizzie Smith, a colored woman, charged with sending obscene literature through the mails from Elgin, Ill., was on trial before Judge Blodgett yesterday, and attracted all the gray-haired men around the Custom-House. It was the vilest case that has been tried in a United States Court of this city for a long time.

property, knowing it to be such, and with being accessory to the theft of the property, was be-

fore Justice Scully yesterday, and secured a continuance till April 22.

Thomas Rowbottom, who was as young Hanrahan at the corner of Madison and Clark streets, Wednesday afternoon, is in a fair way to recover. He still believes the reason of he assault to have been because he refused to ouit work at Gage Bros.

Late last night a woman named Carrie Lee was arrested by Detectives Shea and Keating for stealing a sachel containing clothing valued at \$10 from J. E. Stover, No. 61 Desplaines

Louis Weinert, a saloon-keeper at No. 482
State street, was fined \$5 yesterday by Justice
D'Wolt for keeping his place open after 12
o'clock at night. The police would do well to
run in violators of the 12 o'clock ordinance who re better known than Weinert is.

A waiter at Henrici's restaurant on Madis A water at nearest restaurant on madelon street, who was known only by the name of George, he having worked there only a week, yesterday skipped out, taking with him two suits of clothing, an overcoat, and a silver watch, which he stole from Leopoid and Paul Rontke, also employes of the restaurant.

Arrests: George W. Haines, who quarreled on the Board of Trade with J. S. Lithgow, and drew a knife, but was prevented from using it by the bystanders; John and Mary Murphy, disorderly, on complaint of M. McMahon, of No. 688 Canal street; Thomas Strathmore and Owen McCluskey, participants in that dog fight.

Owen McCinskey, participants in that dog fight.

The many dog-fighters whose arrest was chronicled in The Tribune of yesterday took changes of venue yesterday from the Police Court to Justice Scully, and obtained continuances till April 21. Dan Ryan, Joseph Kerber, Edward Powers, and Charles M. Cooper were let off by Justice Morrison with fines of \$2 each, and those fines suspended. It was claimed that they were simply in the neighborhood of the place when and where the fight took place, and followed the crowd without knowing what, was up.

up.

Detectives Shea and Keating vesterday received information that there was a lot of stolen property hidden away in a house at No. 521 State street, kept by a woman named Frankie Arnold. They went to the house, told the woman that a person under arrest had given her away, and also the location of the plunder, and, by inducing her to believe the story, she turned up about \$40 worth of ladies' linen and clotaing. She was arrested, as was also a colored barber named Will James, who brought the goods to her house. The police are now looking for the owner and the persons who stole the property in the first place.

Wednesday afternoon at 8 o'clock Miss Austie

Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Austie Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock Miss Austie Schwager, living at No. 83 Hoyne street, was robbed of a purse containing \$16 cash, some street-car tickets, and other papers, while standing near the Madison street crossing of the Great Eastern Railroad. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Policeman Martin D. Ringrose arrested, for the theft a young thief named John, alias "\$18obber," Kelley. He made a desperate resistance, struck the officer several times, and attempted to shoot him with a revolver. This occurred at a saloon on the northeast corner of occurred at a saloon on the northeast corner of Paulina and Kinzie streets. Kelley was fully identified, and will be brought into court to-day.

Detectives Wiley and Murnane have arrested Frank Levinson, Samuel Wilson, colored, and Gustave Stevens, charged with the burglary of Charles Eisenberg's grocery at No. 164 Fourth avenuel several nights ago. About 2,000 cigars, two revolvers, a quantity of tobacco, and a smail sum of cash were taken. James Knighton and Frank Niedwitzski, expressmen, living on Clark street, near Polk, were suspected of receiving the plunder, and upon searching their apartments the police recovered suspected of receiving the plunder, and upon searching their apartments the police recovered three large plugs of tobacco labeled Golden Rule, which, it is said, can be identified. There were also found four napkin rings, three plated forks, two butter-knives marked "E. G. B.," and a horse blanket, which we surround to be the remains of some other.

marked "E. G. B.," and a horse blanket, which are supposed to be the remains of some other batch of stolen property. Both were arrested and locked up at the Armory.

A few days ago Henry Porter and Thomas Lavis rented a saloon at No. 158 Desplaines street from a man named Thomas, representing the owner, John McLeod. They paid one month's rent, and ran the place long enough to get drunk. Porter remained on a spree for several days, and Lavis became so sick and tired of the business that he abandoned it altogether. several days, and Lavis became so sick and tired of the business that he abandoned it altogether. Then McLeod stepped in and ran the place for his own benefit. Wednesday afternoon Porter, having sobered up, came into the salooo, and finding a stranger in charge ordered him to give up possession. McLeod refused. Words came to blows, and the result was that Porter struck him in the face with a cobble-stone, knocking him senseless and inflicting a severe wound under the left eve. He then helped himself to the saloon liceuse, a knife, and some small change, all of which he considered belonged to him, as he had paid the month's rent for the use of them. He was yesterday held by Justice Morrison in \$1,000 to the Crimmal Court for the assault, and \$200 additional for the larceny. tional for the larceny.

At 9 o'clock last evening Detectives Laughlin and Carey arrested a weil-known thief who is wanted for the theft at 7:30 in the evening of sixteen youths' jackets, entirely new, from Andrew Rubinstein's express wagon, as he was going to deliver them to a tailor on Canal street. He made quite a sturdy resistance, and nearly got away from the officers several times. He is also wanted for severely wounding John Larkin, of No. 30 Liberty street, over the right eye with a set of brass knuckles, from the effects of which injury Larkin has not since been able to leave his home. A couple of thugs were mauling each other about in the street last Sunday, and O'Brien was acting as referee. Larkin attempted to separate the contestants, and got struck for his pains. O'Brien is a desperate young villain, and has only been out of Joliet two weeks, having served one year for larceny. At about 8:30 in the evening two small boys went into the pawnshop of B. Marks, No. 572 State street, and endeavored to dispose of six youths' jackets. They were questioned as to where they obtained the goods, and sooner than make reply they ran away, leaving the goods behind them. They were doubtless part of the plunder.

Justice Morrison: Daniel Kilkraue, 13 years old, and Emil Turnwall. 12 years of age caught. At 9 o'clock last evening Detectives Laughlin

ran away leaving the goods behind them. They were doubtless part of the plunder.

Justice Morrison: Daniel Kilcrane, 13 years old, and Emil Turnwall, 12 years of age, caught stealing from a cigar store at No. 100 West Ohio street, sent to the Brothers' Asylum; Patrick McElligott, wife-beater, 8100 fine; Rebecca Bennett, larceny of \$24 from Hattie Lloyd, of No. 138 West Lake, street, \$500 to the 24th; John Hawkins, Tarceny of a coat and hat from Mrs. Kerno, of No. 52 Union street, \$300 to the Criminal Court: Prentice Judsoa, George Gorman, John Carroll, vagrants, \$50 fine; Oliver Drum, Mathew Kelley, same charge, \$25 fine; Charles Beiter, a bartender in the Star saloon on West Madison street, charged with assaulting John Dacey with a club, \$300 to the Criminal Court; Paul Thoesen, same charge, discharged. Justice Summerfield: John W. Taylor, larceny of a team of horses and a carriage from John Bingham, of No. 139 Ontario street, \$600 to the 18th; Wesley Ray, disorderly on complaint of Dora Brown, \$50 fine; William Thompson, charged with stealing a pantaloons pattern, discharged; Henry Newman, larceny as baliee, \$400 to the 18th, on complaint of J. Washington, laundryman, in whose employ Newman was until he stole some clothing from the Burdick House; Thomas Scully, drunk and disorderly, and resisting, \$10 fine, which was suspended on condition that he pay the damage done to the policeman's clothing; Michael Maher and Frank Smith, larceny of a \$10 bill from Peter Leno, of Janesville. Wis, at Murtha's lodging-house on Clark street, near Harrison, \$400 each to the Criminal Court; William Frisbie, vagrant, \$100 fine; Frank Howard, aged 10, and John Barnett, aged 14, who stole pies from J. M. Case, of No. 20 Campbell avenue, and who assaulted Officer T. D. Endsley, when he endeavored to arrest them, \$100 fine each. Justice Kaulmann: Patrick Lavanaugh, \$5,000 to the Criminal Court for committing a rape upon Mrs. Mary Rohan, of No. 94 Ohio street.

Carroll in Troversia Again.

Last Tuesday afternoon the office of the St

Rohan, of No. 94 Ohio street.

CARROLL IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

Last Tuesday afternoon the office of the State Treasurer at Springfield was robbed of a package of money containing \$5,000. Yesterday Detectives Ryan and Londergan arrested upon suspicion for the theft the well-known James Carroll. The prisoner gave \$5,000 bonds until to-day. There is no doubt that he was in this city at the time the robbery was committed, and should he be brought to trial for the crime his witnesses to prove an alib will comprise nearly all the members of the police force stationed at Central Station, the employes of the Water Department, and others of impeachable integrity. However, the arrest was made rather with a view of settling him for planning the robbery than for its execution. Carroll states that he left this city by the Alton Road, arriving at Springfield early in the morning. Upon reading the newspapers he saw the account of the robbery, and hastily concluded to return home at once, fearing that he would be arrested upon suspicion. He now sees the foolishness of his ways. He came back via the Illinois Central Railroad, which train left at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Gen. Smith happened to be upon the same train, and per telegraph agreement Deputy Superintendent Dixon met him at Hyde Park. Carroll left the train at that point and went to his home in the southern part of the city. Hence the snapicion which attached to him. The charge will most likely be dismissed this morning, when the case is called in the South Division Police Court. Gen. Smith is ev-CARROLL IN TROUBLE AGAIN.

HOTEL ARRIVALS. GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL. I. Moss, Sandusky.
Philips, Wat's, N. Y.
Leonard, Lo't, N. Y.
Brancroft, DesMoin.
Hall, Washington.
J. M. Dudley, Denve.
Brancroft, DesMoin.
J. M. Smyth, Syracuse PALMER HOUSE.

McMullin, Minne'ils.
H. Hulbert, Springfield
L. Black, Mon'ana.
W. Campbell, Cin.
R. M. Mitchell, Cleve.
Halleck, N. Y.
Parker, Boston.
Geo. Mulligan, San Fran TREMONT HOUSE. or. B. F. Goodrich, Akron C. H. Dean, Peorls.
V. W. Bullock, Burl'eton J. S. Ford, Michig'n Cit.
Poisdamer, Phil'phis. M. A. Weaver. Bedfd, Is.
W. Norcross, Boston. T. H. Armstrong, Iowa
C. Young, Pittsburg. J. R. Moseman, N. Y.

SHERMAN HOUSE. E. Dillon. Denver. C. N. Brady, Wheeling
Mills, Emporta.
Cook, St. Louis.
H. D. Vosk. St. Louis
Cook, Tiftin, O.
E. B. Wilbur, Buffalo. GARDNER HOUSE.

Hugh McBirney, Cionati. J. B. Richie. Indian'p'li J. C. Williama. Polo, Ill. R. S. Babcock, Kalam'zo M. A. Sears, Clinton, Ia. J. C. Dowdan, Phila. P. L. Hobbs, N. Orleans. J. M. Dodge, N. Y. L. D. Hooper, Pittsburg. W. V. Moore, Boston.

### MICHIGAN AVENUE.

DEDICATING IT TO PARK PURPOSES. meeting of the Council Committee Streets and Alleys of the South Division was held yesterday afternoon in the Council Cham ber to consider the proposition to turn over Michigan avenue to the South Park Commissioners. All the Committee were present, an a number of property-owners on Michigan ave-nue were on hand.

Mr. Enos Ayres addressed the Committee Mr. Enos Ayres addressed the Committee in favor of the proposed improvements and cnanges, the conversation being a general one. Mr. John Mattocks said he believed it would be a first-class idea, and would enable the poores classes especially to obtain the benefit of the great park system. It would enhance the value of property on Michigan avenue, and would give Chicago an approach to its parks worthy of the city.

Mr. Henry M. Shepard said that he owned Mr. Henry M. Shepard said that he owned a good deal of property on the boulevards and in Hyde Park, and wanted some means devised whereby citizens of Chicago could reach that section. In this was contained his selfah motive for advocating the improvement, but he also had an idea of the glorification of Chicago, and would like to see a grand drive extending from the business centre to the parks. The business property down town in reality paid the expenses of the parks, and there ought to be some direct communication with them. A fine street well paved and kept in order would be an ornament to the city.

street well paved and kept in order would be an ornament to the city.

Ald. Gilbert asked if there was any person prescrit owning property on Michigan avenue or Thirty-fifth street who objected to the proposed improvement. There was no reply.

Ald. Pearsons then moved that the Committee recommend to the Council that the ordinance turning over Michigan avenue from Jackson street south, and a certain portion of Thirty-fifth street, to the South Park Commissioners, should pass.

Thirty-fifth street, to the South Park Commissioners, should pass.

Mr. H. J. Birch called attention to the existing disgraceful state of Michigan avenue, and claimed that the improvement would be far more for the benefit of the poor than the rich. He had yet to learn of one person who had any objection to the proposed change.

Ald. Sanders appeared to have some fears that the property-owners on Wabash avenue, State street, and other thoroughfares would really have to foot the bills, and suggested that the Committee recommend the ordinance to be published. The motion of Ald. Pearsons was adopted, and the Committee will report in favor of the passage of the ordinance.

WASHINGTON STREET.

WASHINGTON STREET. The Committee of the property owners on West Washington street, of which Mr. J. B. Briggs, of Messrs. Gould, Briggs & Co., is Chair-Briggs, of Messrs, Gould, Briggs & Co., is Unairman, appointed at the meeting at Martine's Hall last night, to place West Wasnington street in the hands of the Park Commissioners for a boulevard, met at the office of Mr. 8. S. Gardner, No. 166 Washington street, at 4 o'clock vesterday afternoon, and received the reports of the various gentlemen who had been detailed to obtain the written consent of the owners of land treating on that street. Nearly all who to obtain the written consent of the owners of land fronting on that street. Nearly all who had been asked had signed the necessary paper, and it appeared likely the requisite number of signatures would be obtained immediately. The Committee adjourned to meet at 4 o'clock Sat-urday afternoon at the same place.

## THE J. P.'S.

THE POSSIBLE FIVE. The Governor's refusal to recommend Joseph for magisterial office in Cook County, and the enate's refusal to confirm Peter Foote and Charles S. Waller, throws upon the Circuit Judges of this county the duty of recommending to the Governor five persons for the office of Justice of the Peace in and for the said County of Cook. Who these persons will be is the question which now agitates the Justice Court fraternity. Almost every man who was a candidate before the Judges met and made their se-lections is again in the field, and each one is mov-ing heaven and earth for influence to be exerted upon the Judges. All the Justices who were not recommended by the Judges for reappointment are actually working and putting the political machinery of their friendship in operation with the hope that the next grist will be more palata-

On the North Side, Justice Robinson is said to have the best chance of any of the rejected Justices.

When first the decision of the Judges was

have the best chance of any of the rejected Justices.

When first the decision of the Judges was made known some weeks ago, there was a strong expression of dissatisfaction that 'Squire Robinson had been passed by. His friends thought to call a meeting in his behalf. They did not, however, do so, because of the probability that the political constituency of the other rejected Justices might capture the meeting and turn the tide in channels dug for their respective favorites. Many attorneys have expressed surprise that Justice Robinson was originally left out, and indorse him and his record with warm commendation. Justice Hammill and Justice De Wolf are willing to again present their claims to the Judges, and doubtless will do so when opportunity presents itself.

Among those who have a lingering hope that they may be the chosen ones after all are Alexander White, Alexander Young, Tom Cannon, J. W. Kraemer, and others—in fact about the same aspirants who first represented themselves for judicial distinction. There are but two appointments yet to be made on the North Side—Sullivan and Waller being the only ones of the Judges' nominees who falled to pass the trying ordeal of nomination, recommendation, and confirmation. In the South Division the places held by Justices Foote and Pollak are open to candidates, and in the West Division the vacancy caused by the failure of "Tom" Barrett is to be filled. As in the North Division so in the West. The candidates are as numerous as and identical with the first batch. Their chances are about even, they having all gone once through the Judges' hands. In the South Division Justices Haines, Foote, and Pollak are still among the hopeful aspirants, and each one thinks his chance good. Justice Foote went to Springfield yesterday, and, it is said, a number of his friends went with him to effect a reconsideration of the vote by which he falled of confirmation.

It is also said that there is on foot a strong power that will be brought to bear to have a reconsideration of the hopefu

It is also said that there is on foot a strong power that will be brought to bear to have a reconsideration of the approval of some of the fortunate ones who have gone clear through. Another rumor watted from Springfield, though how it got to Chicago against the wind is not explained, is to the effect that the Republicans in the Senate have united and agreed that there should be but two Democratic Justices in each division of the city. If that rumor be tyne, and in case a reconsideration of the Senatorial vote is ordered, there will be music in the air for some of those who now consider themselves secure for the coming four years. The Hebrews are clamoring for the retention of Justice Pollak or the appointment of some equally acceptable man.

## THE METEOR.

A GREAT DEAL OF INTEREST is yet exhibited in reference to the meteoric fall of April 9 last, near the corner of South Park avenue and Twenty-fourth street, in this city. Several of our readers have asked for facts additional to those published in THE TRIBUNE a week ago, and some want to know if the whole affair was not a hoax, perpetrated by some wag who had a basket full of cinders that he could who had a basket full of cinders that he could not otherwise dispose of. There is no reason whatever to doubt the genuineness of the claim that an aerolite did really explode and scatter its fragments in the above-named vicinity. The explosion and the subsequent downpour of fiery lumps of matter was witnessed by too many persons to permit the shadow of a doubt with regard to the fact. Some additional testimony, in regard to detail may be of interest.

It is almost certain that the fragments found in the streets came from a large body, a portion of which went into the lake. Mr. W. H. Warner, Master of the depot at Twenty-second street, states that he distinctly saw a ball deecending, as it seemed, from the southeast, and that it burst with a very loud report into three streams. One of them seemed to be projected about a quarter of a mile eastward (into the lake), a second passed due south, and the third seemed to strike near the corner above named, which is a block and a half from his post of observation, and a little east of south from the depot. He thought at the time that the ball before it exploded must be not far from four feet in diameter. Mr. Kramer, of the firm of Gimbel & Florsheim, was walking southward from the depot, and was opposite the office of the brewery on South Park avenue, just north of Twenty-fourth, when he saw what he took to be a flash of lightning coming from over the lake (from east of south), heard a loud explosion, and immediately afterwards saw "a great number" of objects, like glowing coals, which seemed to come from the top of Col. Nutt's house, and fell into the street, where they were afterwards picked up. This statement is corroborated by Mr. Loewenstein, who was walking with him at the time. Col. Nutt was in the street at the same instant, having just left his house, carrying an umbrellato keep off the rain, which was falling freely, but steadily. He saw the bright light ahead of him some three to five seconds before he heard the explosion, and two to five seconds after that the "stones" fell all around him, but none of them struck him. Some of the beces were still hot when picked up.

The fact that it was raining freely at the time, from this city, and we have received no reports from other points out of the clouded region stating that the meteor flight was visible. Hence it is probably impossible to say more of the direction of its final flight than that a comparison of the observations indicate it to have come from the east, from some point outside of the earth's orbit.

Prof. G. C. Wheeler, who fills the Chair of Chengatry in the University of Chicago, has

the earth's orbit.

Prof. G. C. Wheeler, who fills the Chair of Chemistry in the University of Chicago, has offered to analyze some of the pieces collected after the fall. He will probably be able, ere long, to tell us what it was made of.

THE COUNCIL. UNIMPORTANT BUSINESS. A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening, only nineteen of the Aldermen be ing on hand at 7:50 p. m. Ald. Tuley presided, and announced that the canvassing of the re-turns would be proceeded with unless the Council otherwise ordered. It was decided to take

up the unfinished business. The report of the Gas Inspector in regard The report of the tras inspector in regard to gasoline lamps was placed on file.

The recommendation of the Judiciary Committee that the ordinance regulating the sale of reserved seats in theatres and lecture-halls should be placed on file was concurred in.

The same Committee reported unfavorably on the claim of John Haas for compensation for selving and after some discussion for

the claim of John Haas for compensation for raising a building, and, after some discussion, the matter was indefinitely postponed.

The communication from the Commissioners of Public Works, asking an appropriation for the erection of the new pumping engines at the West Side Water-Works, was placed on file.

The adverse reports of the Committe on Fire and Water, on Cullerton's ordinance for contracting the fire-limits, and on the proposition to lay the fire-alarm telegraph wires under ground, were concurred in.

to lay the inc-alarm telegraph wires under ground, were concurred in.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of placing on file the petition of the old First Regiment for pay for their services at the time of the great fire. Concurred in.

The Committee on Streets and Aileys, South Division, reported in favor of the ordinance turning over Michigan avenue to the South Park Commissioners. Ald. Pearsons supported the report, and

Ald. Lawler moved to defer and publish. The motion prevailed.

Ald. Knopf moved to adjourn, but the motion was lost. After the transaction of some routine business the Council adjourned. A special meeting has been called for Monday afternoon at 2.30 o'clock.

THE SOCIALISTS. KICKING AGAINST THE MILITIA LAWS. The last number of the Socialist, the English Communist organ, says in speaking of the new

Militia law:

The law forbids any and all military organizations not organized under the Governor's command and this militia rule. It prescribes a penalty of \$10 or six months' imprisonment, or both, for marching on the streets with arms or uniform, other than under the special provisions of the Militia law. The Lehr-und Wehr-Verein, however, against which body this clause is directed, are highly incensed at the andacity of our capitalistic law-manufacturers in thus defying the constitution of the United Stafes. They, having organized for the sole purpose of protecting our constitutional rights of free speech and free assemblage from the flagrant and infamous assaults of the capitalistic banditu, feel in no way inclined to yield to their treacherous attack upon liberty. Instead of disbanding, the flagitious contempt Instead of disbanding, the flagitious contempt shown on the part of the enemy has aroused them to mighty action. They will exert all their energy in strengthening their organization, and, to judge from the sentiment prevailing among the members, are determined to march out at the Socialist feetival that takes place the next Fourth of July, and take upon themselves the consequences that and take upon themselves the may follow.

The same paper also says: The same paper also says:

In view of the inequitable and unconstitutional Militia bill now before the Legislature of Illino's, which is chiefly directed against the armed labor organizations,—the Lehr-und Wehr-Verein, the Jæger-Verein, and the Irish Labor-Guard,—have concluded to make a grand demonstration on Sunday next. The above named organizations will parade the principal streets of Chicago in full uniform and under arms. Invitatiors to participate in the procession have been extend to all Trade and Labor Unions, to the Socialistic Labor party, and to all other labor organizations who may feel an interest in the cause of constitutional liberty. The procession will leave West Twelfth Street Turner Hall at 8 o'clock a. m. A number of standards and transparencies, with appropriate inscriptions, will be displayed. One million handbills will be distributed from a decorated wagon.

## BISHOP FOLEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Sr. Louis, Mo., April 17.—The meeting of the Bishops of this province to select a Bishop for the Diocese of Chicago closed their labors today. Their proceedings have been remarkably private. There were present the Rt. Revs. Pete private. There were present the Rt. Revs. Peter Joseph Baltes, Diocese of Alton; Lewis M. Fink, Leavenworth; P. A. Feehan, Nashville, Tenn.; J. Lancaster Spaulding, Peoria, Ill.; John Joseph Hogan, St. Joseph, Mo.; James O'Connor, Vicar-Apostolic of Nebraska: John Hennessy, Dubuque, Ia.; Edward Fitzgerald, Little Rock; Bishop Ryan, St. Louis. According to the rule, three names were balloted for, dignissimus, digniors, and dignus. These three will be sent to Rome for the Pope's action. Though very private, it is understood that Mc-Mullen, of Chicago, and Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, were the first two. Soaulding was quite favorably considered, there being objections favorably considered, there being objections the Bishops to McMullen.

## M'DONALD'S SUNNYSIDE.

opecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, April 17.—Caspar M. Sanger has come the purchaser of the celebrated McDon ald Sunnyside property in Green Lake County, and is already in possession, although the deeds and is already in possession, although the deeds and other necessary papers remain to be drawn. The price paid is said to be \$25,000, which in-cludes household furniture, library, etc., and a considerable amount of live stock on the prem-ises. Gen. McDonald and Mrs. Lamothe vacat-ed the premises quietly after the second sale by Marshal Fink. This Sunnyside and divorce-suit business has been the ruin, financially and oth-erwise, of "President Grant's friend."

NEW YORK EXCISE SUIT. New York, April 17 .- After Owen Murphy,

the Excise Commissioner, decamped with over \$50,000, it was found that he had issued a number of receipts for excise fees to liquor-dealers which he represented were sufficient protection.

These have beretofore been repudiated, but in
the test case of Felix Donnelly, Judge Dittenhofer, counsel for defendant, raised a point that such receipts were in bar of recovery for selling liquors without license. Judge Sheridan, of the Marine Court, sustained the point, and directed a verdict for defendant.

THE PAPER-HANGERS' "CARNIVAL" BEGUN. Hilger bas a "booth" at No. 204 Wabash aveof art paper and lace-curtain buyers the The Response to Patrick Henry

The Response to Patrick Henry.

Of course the Yale students were carried away with "Pinafore," and equally of course the now stale "gag" of "hardly ever "had to be brought-into use. One of the students was to declaim a speech of Patrick Henry's, at a certain class exercise in elocution, and the word was passed around beforehand that when the memorable peroration of "Never, never, NEVER," was reached, the whole class were to take part in the performance. And, sure enough, no sooner had the orator reached his fervid climax when a hundred voices, with a tone of the utmost astonishment, exclaimed, "What, never?" "Well," said Patrick Henry. "hardly ever!"—and then the bouse came down. It was so very successful a combination, and withal so harmless, that the Faculty will probably not treat the infraction of the rules very seriously.

### CESS-POOLS.

The Abominable Nuisance Along the Lake-Shore Drive.

Survey of the Territory---Let the Indictments Be Reinstated.

The scare given the property-owners along the Lake-Shore Drive in July of 1877 by procuring ndictments against them before the Grand Jury for maintaining a common nuisance had the ef-fect of setting them to work at filling up some of the low places in which surface water accumulates and becomes stagnant. But the work has not progressed rapidly, and the residents of the North Side are far from being satisfied with the results thus far obtained. COMMENCING AT NORTH AVENUE

and traveling southward, the first thing that strikes the eye is a low stretch of land, about eight acres in area, which drops abruptly from grade at the new extension of State street and continues to the Lake-Shore Drive, which has been built up as a turnpike along here so as to form a dividing line between the lake and the aforesaid tract. This stretch is owned by the Catholic Church, and Bishop Foley was the Trustee for the property. A miniature lake, about eighty rods in length, extends along one side, its waters lapping the Driveway. It might be called a living body of water, inasmuch as it is of considerable depth and width, and the breezes keep its surface constantly disturbed, so that it is impossible for its waters to become positively stagnant except during the dry positively season. Fish abound here, and thousands are captured by the Bohemian fishermen, who drag it with their seines. This small lake has all the belongings of bodies of water of greater pretensions. It has its sandy shore, its wave-washed beach, and its rise and fall—all on

tiny scale.

The baby lake cannot be justly called a nuis The baby lake cannot be justly called a nus-ance at this time, although complaints have been made against it. It is from two to twelve rods in width, and back from its limits, west-ward, extends a low, marshy tract of land about twenty rods in width. The soil for the most part is sandy, but a strip about ten rods wide is composed of a quick-and bottom, overlaid

formed of decaying vegetable matter. In the summer season small patches of bullrushes appear, which indicates a marshy tendency, not conductve to health to people residing in close proximity, and emphatically unpleasant. There are but few good residences located in this immediate vicinity, but they are all situated on Dearborn avenue, and are extra good ones, inhabited by people with great sensitiveness on Dearborn avenue, and are extra good ones, inhabited by people with great sensitiveness on the subject of smells. This land is like a sponge, never dry, but eternally kept moist by springs or by drawing its supply of water from the lake. In very hot weather, a bright green coating covers the territory, which, when exposed to the sun's heat, gives our the deadliest of malarial poisons,—that created from the decay of vegetable matter.

If the above-described property was the only source of complaint it would perhaps not justify any immediate, positive interference from the authorities. But as the traveler continues his wanderings southward other scenes present themselves to his view which are not so pleasant; in fact, he observes objects which are extrémely obnoxious to him unless he has been broughtup in an addition to a pig-sty of the most offensive character.

FROM DIVISION TO OAK STREET

is a series of cess-pools which will take the first prize over the Styx or any other imaginary sewer of corruption. They will rival anything to be found in Bridgeport, the former world-renowned headquarters for mastiness and offensive smells. There are but two of these pools in sight now, the others having been filled up, but these are sufficient to supply the whole North Division with perfumery when the wind blows fresh from the direction of the lake. You cannot make a very close inspection. You will not want to. And you cannot be too careful about making your wav in this vicinity. You take one step too near and you are warned by sinking in over your shoes; take one more, and you are over your head, and might as well bid good-by then and there to the affairs of this world. Henceforth you will become part and parcel of a peculiar substance, composed of what were originally the following objects and articles: Buffalo burs, pupples, feathers, potatoes, scraps of tin, cabbages, barrel-boops, odis and ends from the dissecting-room, beer-kegs, rags, paper, stable offal, tracts and dodgers (given to small boys for miscellaneous distribution), beans, milk, swill, old hats, gum shoes, and in fact everything that is grown, manufacbeans, milk, swill, old hats, gum shoes, and in fact everything that is grown, manufactured, worn out, dead, bought, sold, or stolen. The human form divine has no show whatever in this potpourri. This mixture keeps getting thinner and thinner, from the point that resembles terra firma, until the clear fluid is reached,—it is not meant to say clear water, for the liquid is a powerful distillation of all the ingredients above mentioned, boiled down to the consistency of ink, and about the same color. One teaspoonful would act like lightning upon the system, and produce death in all the agony that a sensational actress could possibly imagine. Maiarious vapors that can be fairly seem fries from these basins, and the most horrible stenches pervade the atmosphere. The nostrils are filled with the nauseating smell; a person cannot get rid of it for a day. Here is where the unwholesome air comes from that so much complaint is made about, and this is the spot that is attracting the attention of HEALTH-OFFICER D'WOLF

is the spot that is attracting the attention of HEALTH-OFFICER D'WOLF
at present. He says that he is having the cesspools filled up, and keeps a man upon the grounds all the time to prevent the deposit of any more unwholesome matter. He thinks that within a week or ten days at farthest no more complaints will arise from this source.

In the July term of the Grand Jury, 1877, there were about forty indictments brought against property-owners of the North Side and of Bridgeport. Two or three of the latter were brought to trial, as will be remembered, on charge of maintaining a nuisance, but the majority of the indictments were procured with a view of influencing the parties to take some action toward abating the nuisances upon their property. Among these were included the landholders along the Lake-Shore Drive, and the prosecution was suspended by the city authorities on account of the immediate efforts on the part of some to comply with the popular demand. The suits were merely passed upon the calendar, and can be reinstated at any time that the authorities see fit. There is, however, no prospect that the land in question will ever be worth the trouble or expense of bringing it up to grade. State street is being opened, curbed, and graded through to Lincoln Park, and very soon carriages will be rolling sacrilegiously over the bones of the first settlers of Chicago that are lying many feet below in the ground that once constituted a cemetery. Property-owners directly on the street are filling up their lots slowing. A wagon-load of cleanings does not make a much better showing in one of these cavities than an ant-hill would upon the State of Texas. Yet, in the course of years, one may see substantial marble palse s displaying their stately fronts upon these same spots. This is the way Chicago has been made. HEALTH-OFFICER D'WOLF Chicago has been made.

DRUNKENNESS. Dr. D'Unger, discover of the ciuchona cure for frunkenness, cures all cases. Room 27 Palmer House.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debuity reheved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire matritions properties. It is not a more stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in aff enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

## DEATHS.

HOWE-On the evening of 17th, Mary Jane, wife of A. Howe. ce of funeral hereafter.

the residence of her daughter, Mrs. P. H. Blet 432 West Madison et., at 11 a. m., April 19

at 2 p. m.

Lamb.—In this city, April 14. of passumous Jamb.

Lamb, wife of Albert J. Lamb.

Buried at Roachill,

EF lows and Boston papers please copy.

CHASE—At his residence, 304 Calumetar, at a ciclek a. m., April 16, Luke's, Chase, Eaq., and 19 years and 5 months.

Funeral Saturday, April 19, at 2 o'clock p. m. and privilege to Oak wood.

EF Providence (R. L.) and Boston papers please copy.

PLYLEY—At the residence of the papers please copy. PIXLEY—At the residence of his brother, w. o.
Pixley, on Calumet-av., April 15, Ira A. Pixley, it the
Soft year of his age.
Ann Arbor (Mich.) papers please copy.

M ATINEES FOR WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
As the Caraival. Deors open at 1 o'clock Programme commeacing at 2:30 promptly. Admission at duced to 25 cents for adults and 15 cents for children THE LACKY ZOUAVES WILL GIVE AN EXH THE BOARD OF MAXAGEMENT OF THE INTERPOLATION OF THE LINE NOIS Social Science Association will meet at the Termont House club-rooms this morning acto o'close At 11 o'close papers will be read by Miss A. A. Martiand Probably Mrs. A. A. Vallette. All Interested an invited to be present. To-MORROW AT THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENTION, corner of North LaSalle and Elm sta the will be given a musical service commemorative of the Rev. Dr. De Koven, late Warden of Raciae Collectives will be at 11 a.m.

AUCTION SALES. PLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO.

LAST DAYS A. H. Miller's Great Auction Sale Will positively close on SATURDAY EVENING. Only CLOSING-OUT SALE

Watches, Diamonds, and Fine Jewelry. Solid Silver and Plated Ware. Three Sales each day at Store corner Monroe and State-sta., 10:30 a.m., 2:39 snd 7:30 p. m. FLEES-HRIM. BARKER & CO. Mr. J. H. FRENCH conducts the sale. AT OUR REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE APRIL 19, AT 9:30 A. M., WE HAVE THE ENTIRE

# FURNITURE Of two Residences in addition to our usual showing on New Parlor and Chamber Suits and General Househad Goods. If you want a Parlor Suit, wait for this at We have positive orders to close out a large consistency, at Popular Auction House, 64 & 66 Handols, at Popular Auction House, 64 & 66 Handols, and FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctioners

SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE

We are authorized by Messrs. VITI BROS. (late Va. VIII & Sons), Importers of Works of Art in Pallace, this, to announce a sale of a Collection of TALLAY MARBLE STATUARY, compressing Busia, National Groups, Also, FIVE ITALIAN MONUMENTAL STATUES, imported by that firm,

84 AND 86 RANDOLPH-ST. Thursday, April 24, at 11 o'clock. oliection on exhibition Tuesday. April 22, with crues, and will well repay an examination.

FLERSHEIM, BARKER & CO., Auctum.

BY H. FRIEDMAN & SON. Manufacturer's Sale of Superior

SILVER-PLATED WARE FINE TABLE CUTLERY TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, At Store 161 State-st.

ON SATURDAY, At 10 a. m., 2 p. m.. and 7:30 evening, continuing every day through the month.

10 DAYS' SALE. IMMENSE DISLPAY. \$75,000 STOCK

12,000 LOTS 400 Ten Sets, Latest Designs, 250 Ice Pitchers, Single and is Sen 250 Large Waiters and Salvers, 500 Dinner and Breakinst Caston, 1,000 Dezen Plated Kulves and Ferta-Elegant Epergnes, Centre Pieces, Cake Baskets, Serp Dishes, Soup Turcens, Bakers' Urns, Celery Dishes, Vases, and a general assortment of rich goods. All the goods are warranted first-class, bearing the

trade mark of the factory, and will be sold without re-ervation or limit to close the estate of the lumina-silier Place Co. By order J. P. HALL, Treasure N. B.—Seats reserved for ladies, and they are instal to attend the sales. G. W. BECK FOLD, Amer.

ELISON. POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers. 78 & 80 Randolph-st., Our Regular Weekly Sale. FRIDAY, April 18, at 9:80 o'clock, ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE

### NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

A FULL LINE OF Brussels and Wool Carpets, 5 Pianes, And General Household Goods, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Lounces, Tables, Chairs, Heds and Hedding, Crockery and Glassware, Stoves, do., together with an assortment of General Merchandise. ELISON, POMEROY & CU., Auctioneers, 78 and 89 Randolsh-M.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 178 and 175 Randalph-st. BUTTERS' REGULAR SATURDAY SALL

(Established 23 years ago.)
FURNITURE. THREE PIANO-FORTES, WALL PAPER, ASSORTED PATTERNS.
SATURDAY. APRIL 19, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., at our salesrooms, 173 and 175 Kandolph-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneer.

BY D. LONG, AUCTIONEER. The Great Auction Sale of the
TIVOLI GARDEN Will be continued this day. At 10 o'cjock we will sell the contents of the Cigar store and fixtures. At 20 o'cjock we will sell the Cook Ranges; and at 1 o'cjock the Steam Boller and connections will be sold; also, the remainder of the Furniture from the pp-stairs rooms.

D. LONG, Auctionett.

HUNT'S REMEDA. Afflicted with Kidney, Bladder, Urinaw, or Liver Discusses, Disabetes, Gravel, or Dropay, should at once take HUNT'S, REMEDY.

ODORS The Choicesir Flower PER-FUMES—all class: 1 do 18 do CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGH-out the Unit be-expressed to all parts. I bit and upware, at 274, 44, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUN'HERR. Confec-tioner, Chica D.

HAIR GOODS. BREWSTER-In this city, April 16, Wm. Brewster, in the 87th year of his age.

Funeral from residence of Mr. Geo. Standart, 276

Braids, Combs. Orng ments, and C. D. D. on approvals BEST Assistabled-av., April 18, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BY Detroit papers please copy.

MASON-Elizabeth B., wife of John Q. Mason, at

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

# ROYALBAKING Absolutely Pure.

The Royal Baking Powder is a pure Cream of Tartar Powder.

Indersed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Indexpersed and recommended for its wholesomeness by such eminent chemists as Dr. Mott, New York; Indexpersed and Grocers.

ET Deware of the injurious Alum Powders. Manufacturers and dealers urge you to buy them, because the can afford to sell them at 20 cts. a pound and double their money.

Do not buy Baking Powder locse, as it is almost sure to contain alum. The continued use of Alum processes arithms. Constitution, indigestion, headache, and dyspepsis; affects the blood, causes pimples on the face.

STEV

The Defense Their Wit

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EXPLAINING TH an audience of rather i attendance, which impr bers, if not in general m proceeds. The Court, the fendant made their appethere is no immediate del "I assume," says Sto

opened his mouth and gentlemen for the pr uthorities on the que of the letters." "There was no witness closed," observes the Con "I understand it to be Peter E. Stevens explai

he wrote the letter to Ne "That is it," says the Mr. Mills goes to Stev other authorities, in sur the defense can prove on document, and not its int writer. "The only question

whether he can show his letter. So far as the nam lieve it has already been Weber also has a line which he reads to the Co evidence for the purpose

evidence for the purpose of dicting, or in any way a language made use of in the can do is to introduce the acts of the writer, and that struction is a question for "The people," says Trú a letter calculated to pro Now, we can show it was purpose, which will becom apparent, to the satisfactic enemy he eyer had."

He then refers to the Fa Crawford, Gleason, and M in which the defendants plain circumstances app and goes on to give the nd goes on to give the Mamie Stevens jealous tells me," says Trude, "i volved in this object is adopts the surgestion of man clings to a straw. I have pawned his clothes tand where does he go for

and where does be go for with him? He goes to a Probably he means a dussi is a stranger term take as well.

"But it doesn't ap lawyer, "that he dide with her all night. If friend of his wife, and pastor of a church, a maror conspire with him,—we testimony to show his his wife, showing that sa his wife, showing that sh though that wife is des competent testimony? of the wife, we claim the

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solicit intercourse with be able in this world uthen, did he meet her Storrs then submits of his claim that the pr of his claim that the prinquired into, and continuity of the appointment, he in tercourse. The letter the appointment was a of the appointment was a of the appointment damaging inference be overcome. The prosecution is that you ment, but you can't she ment made for a legithere are any such attack we would like to know the appointment was a state of the suppointment was a we would like to know
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gave Stevens this ad bave drawn out the f bave drawn out the fast anding against the are directed merely to that meeting was had, that the mere main is all there is that that the purpose was not executed, we claim can be shown ize the meeting and to prayed man would tak but as an excited, a husband might be ten

husband might be ten the character in order him. The reasoning don't punish bad rea Bar would be depopule only bad motives, and attach to this act the jury has anything to d

attach to this act the jury has anything to tilve with which the a of the prosecution is skeleton of an ac purpose is the and better on

### STEVENS.

fre. P. H. Richardson.

24 Calumet-av., at 6 Chase. Esq., aged 51

at 2 o'clock p. m., by

ton papers please copy.
of his brother, W. G.
5, Ira A. Pixley, in the

AY AND SATURDAY en at 1 o'clock Pro-omptir. Admission re-15 cents for children.

Authors this evening.

MENT OF THE ILLI-ation will meet at the morning at 10 of clock, d by Miss E. A. Martin te. All interested are

alle and Elm sts. there commemorative of the en of Racine College.

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please copy.

The Defense Continue with Their Witnesses.

Pete's Effort to Acquaint His Wife with the Green-Eyed Monster.

Testimony of the Young Woman Whom He Selected for the Purpose.

Interesting Evidence as to The Change in the Color of His Hair.

More Statements Regarding His Tears and Troubled Countenance.

The Prosecution Begin with the Evidence in Rebuttal,

And at Once Get Tangled Up in a Multuplicity of Arguments.

EXPLAINING THOSE LETTERS. an audience of rather inferior proportions in attendance, which improves, however, in numproceeds. The Court, the lawyers, and the defendant made their appearance on time, and there is no immediate delay in getting down to

"I essume " says Storrs, when the Bailiff has opened his mouth and the court, "that the gentlemen for the prosecution have some authorities on the question as to the admission

"There was no witness on the stand when we closed," observes the Court.
"I understand it to be this," says Mills: "Can

Peter E. Stevens explain the purport for which he wrote the letter to Nellie?"

Mr. Mills goes to Stevens' Law Evidence and other authorities, in support of his claim that the defense can prove only facts illustrating the document, and not its intent, as declared by the

whether he can show his object in writing the letter. So far as the names are concerned, I be-

which he reads to the Court in support of the claim that the defense cannot introduce parol evidence for the purpose of explaining, contraevidence for the purpose of explaining, contradicting, or in any way militating against the
language made use of in the letter; that all they
can do is to introduce the circumstances and
acts of the writer, and that the question of construction is a question for the jury or the Court.

"The people," says Trude, "have introduced
a letter calculated to prove Stevens' adultery.
Now, we can show it was written for a certain
purpose, which will become manifest, plain, and
apparent, to the satisfaction of the most bitter
enemy he eyer had."

He then refers to the Father Forhan case, the

apparent, to the satisfaction of the most offerenemy he ever had."

He then refers to the Father Forhan case, the Crawford, Gleason, and Mahoney election cases, in which the defendants were allowed to explain circumstances apparently against them, and goes on to give the object of the Nellie Thompson letter, the intention of making Mamie Stevens jealous. "Human experience tells me," says Trude, "that the principle involved in this object is a true one. The man adopts the suggestion of a friend as a drowning man clings to a straw. He may be poor,—may have pawned his clothes to support that wife,—and where does he go for his young lady to ride with him! He goes to a quasi-Magdalen."

Probably he means a half-shell Magdalen, but quasi is a stranger term to the crowd and don't

and where does he go for his young lady to ride with him? He goes to a quasi-Magdalen."

Probably he means a half-shell Magdalen, but quasi is a stranger term to the crowd and don't take as well.

"But it doesn't appear," continues the lawrer, "that he did commit adultery or stay with her all night. If it was delivered to a friend of his wife, and his enemy,—even the pastor of a church, a man who wouldn't collude or conspire with him,—wouldn't it be competent testimony to show his object? The letters of his wife, showing that she knew the object, even though that wife is dead, would they not be competent as explaining his conduct, and it is a question for the jury to determine hereafter whether they believe that Stevens took this female for the object and purpose declared by him. Let it be shown what he did before he went with this woman, and why he brought her right square in front of his wife."

"It would be well." replies Storrs, "to analyze the nature of the evidence, particularly the purpose for which the letter was introduced by the prosecution. I can hardly see hew a proposition made by the defendant, but never carried out, would be relative. The bare principle announced by the gentleman is well known. The object of the testimony we seek to introduce is not, however, to explain, contradict, vary, or change this letter, The letter itself is merely one step in the progress of proving the commission of adultery by this defendant pending the existence of the marital relation. What we seek to establish by the defendant is not so much why he wrote the letter, as, finally, why did he meet the woman. There is no evidence that she is a disreputable; but let that be assumed for the purpose of argument. Why did he meet her, ride with her, drive backwards and forwards with her, and why did he drive up and down in front of his wife's residence? The question is whether the man who did the riding can state the objects he had in view. The jury may guess and infer from the notorious openuess with which this ride was made

"I propose to ask nim whether, in making the appointment, he intended to have illicit intercourse. The letter is simply evidence that the appointment was solicited. If the purpose of the appointment was legitimate, the damaging inferences would certainly be overcome. The position of the prosecution is that you may show the appointment ment, but you can't show that it was an appointment made for a legitimate purpose. Now, if there are any such atroctites as that in the law, we would like to know it. We shall show that the appointment was made under the advice of we would like to know it. We shall show that the appointment was made under the advice of a friend, and the purpose was to display himself in the company of another lady to excite the jealousy of the wife, and bring her back to him. We can prove by the other party that he gave Stevens this advice and direction. They have drawn out the fact and left an inference standing against the prisoner. Our inquiries have drawn out the fact and left an inference standing against the prisoner. Our inquiries are directed merely to the purpose for which that meeting was had. Their absurd position is that the mere making of an appointment is all there is that is material. The fact that the purpose of staying all night was not executed, if it ever existed, we claim can be shown. We want to characterize the meeting and the ride taken, not as a deprayed man would take a ride with a courtezan, but as an excited, agonized, and bewildered husband might be tempted to do something of the character in order to bring back his wife to bim. The reasoning may be bad. The Courts don't punish bad reasoning. If they did, the Bar would be depopulated. The Courts punish only bad motives, and what we seek to do is to attach to this act the only fact with which the jury has anything to do; that is to say, the motive with which the act was done. The purpose of the prosecution is to put the mere husk and skeleton of an act before the jury. Our purpose is the wiser, more humane, and better one,—to put into that

skeleton a throb of life and give it all there is of life, vitality, or force, or character. If the act could take visible shape, we would have it something more than a mere inanimate, dead thing. We would put life into the body, expression into the eyes, and character into it. It is proved he met her, and rode with her in front of his wife's house. Why? What purpose had he in view, and we are arguing here at length on the question whether we shall be permitted to show by the only individual on the face of the earth who knows absolutely what the fact is whether he took that ride from the promptings of a deprayed spirit, or whether he took that ride with a motive, unwise perhaps, but pure and almost lofty in its character. I respectfully submit that the authorities I have read clearly establish our right to ask the questions now presented for the witness to answer."

Mr. Weber gets up for the purpose of presenting his views, but the Court interrupts with,

"I don't care to hear from you. A letter has

with,
"I don't care to hear from you. A letter has been introduced from which the State will attempt to draw a certain inference. I have already permitted all the facts that the gentleman proposed to prove in connection with that letter. They may draw their inference not only from the letter itself, but from what was actually done or strailly was not done. There is no done or actually was not done. There is no ambiguity in the language of the letter. There are no terms of art or science or of peculiarit to trades that need explanation. The intention of the writer as to the effect to be obtained or the result sought, can only be drawn from the letter itself, and from such actual facts that have been or may hereafter be introduced. If we could, upon the face of the letter itself,—from the language of the letter itself,—presume that it was written with other than the apparent object or that there were two objects, apparent. it was written with other than the apparent object, or that there were two objects apparent, then that ambiguity, or the one or the other, might be explained by the testimony of the writer. But as there is nothing of this sort, I am satisfied that the evidence as to the object cannot be introduced. I think it would be a violation of well-established orinciples of law. I will therefore rule out anything of the sort."

STEVENS. Mr. Storrs desires to ask Stevens a few ques tions "on another matter," and the accused takes the stand.

"What was your object in meeting Nellie Thompsor!"
"I object," shouts Mr. Weber.

"The objection is sustained," rules the Court
"Why did you take a ride with her?" "I object," cries Mr. Weber.
"The objection is sustained," repeats the

Court. "Did you write any letter to your wife's fam-

"Did you write any letter to your wife's family declaring the ourpose for which this appointment was made?"

"I object," interposed Mr. Weber.

"What object had you in view," goes on Mr. Storrs, "in riding with Nelle Thompson in front of your wife's house?"

"I object," interposes Mr. Weber.

"The objection is sustained," reiterates the Court.

"That is all," says Mr. Storrs.

SOUIBBS. F. J. Squibbs is then called and sworn, and he estifies: "I am a short-hand writer. Peter Stevens did some copying for me. I have known him four or five years. I saw him in the month of June, 1878, in my office. He appeared as if he was under some great mental strain or pain. His eyes looked swollen up as if he had been crying. I knew him intimately, and was well acquainted with his manner, and conduct, and habits. He talked very disconnectedly. His face was changed very much. He looked as if he couldn't steen nights a haggard as if he couldn't sleep nights, -haggard, -as if he

face was changed very much. He looked as it be couldn't steep nights, -baggard,—as if he had something on his mind. He perspired. He talked about his wife. I wanted to know what made him look so bad, and he went on and told me. He said that his wife was running around town with other men, and unless things changed he would go crazy or out of his head. He first asked me if I was a married man. I told him 'No,' and then he said what I have stated. I said. 'Pete, are you sure of this?' He says, 'There is no doubt about it.' He was very excited and demonstrative. I says. 'I infer that you must love her.' He says, 'Love her? My God! I love her too much. That is the trouble. If I could only forget her,—blot her out of my m'nd, I could have some peace.' I said, 'Do you think she cares for you, 'Pe-e?' He says, 'Why don't you excite your wife's jealousy,—do like the man did in 'Pink Dominoes'?'

Mr. Weber wants the latter remark stricken of the says he has

Mr. Weber wants the latter remark stricken out, but the Court rules against him, as he has several times since Squibbs began his story, which was constantly broken in upon by objec-

tions.
"I said," continues the witness, "'As long as you go tagging around after your wife, and let her see that you are pretty cheap, she will always think that she has got you under her thumb. You excite her jealousy,—let her feel a touch of that and let the green-eved monster a touch of that, and let the green-eyed monster get possession of her; and if there is anything that will fetch her that will,—that is, if she cares a cent for you.' He said he would do anything to reclaim her. I think that was the last of the conversation,—that it was interrupted there."

On the cross the witness says: "Stevens, perhaps, didn't work two days in a week. I couldn't give the date when his appearance changed. It was about the middle of June. I understood he was then working for Todd & Co."

"What was the color of his hair?" inquires

"You cannot show that," observes the Judge,

unless you can show its materiality." "I'll do that," rejoins Mills. "I expect to prove that, up to the time of the killing of his wife, Peter Stevens' hair was as black as a pearance, on which the witnesses have laid much stress, presented to the jury. If his face was stress, presented to the jury. It his face was pale in those days, the pallor would be more-marked with a black surrounding or dome, than with a dome of auburn color or red. The fact is, as we can prove, that up to June 30 his hair was black. I offer it bona fide, for a genuine purpose."

"Cap your Honor see anything genuine," inquires Storrs, "in the purpose that a man colored his hair?"

This sally excites smiles on the part of the crowd.

crowd.

"I want to ask Mr. Mills," goes on the witty counsel, "one or two questions. Is it your point to proye by this witness, as any other, that from the operation of natural causes Stevens' hair has changed from black to the color with it row arnings?"

vens' hair has changed from track to the color which it now exhibits?"

The present color is red.

"I should attribute the change," interposes Mills, "to want of dyeing material in the jail."

"Does the want of dyeing material in the jail," asks Storrs, "prove either the sanity or insanity of Stevens?"

"I don't propose to be catechised?" snaps Mills.

insanity of Stevens?"

"I don't propose to be catechised?" snaps Mills.

"I would like," adds Storrs, "when an inquiry of this character, which has no other purpose in view except to ridicule a defendant on trial for his life, is made, to see where we land."

"There is another purpose," outs in Trude.

"Never mind the ourpose," observes the Court. "There is no particular narm in it. Men, when their whiskers begin to get grav, are in the babit of retaining the black."

"Weber puts cosmetic on his mustache," asserts Trude.

"You proved," remarks his Honor, "the color of his face, the expression of his eyes. I don't know that the color of his hair is of very great importance. Whether it might not have some effect in changing the expression is really a question of some importance."

"I never change the color of mine," says Storrs; "but I would like to change the quantity of it."

"It is competent," says the Court.

"For the purpose of disposing of the hair question," asks Storrs. "suppose it stands admitted that Peter Stevens colored his hair up to the time he was put in jail?"

"What was the expression—the color?" remarks the Court.

"No &pression of his hair," corrects Storrs,

marks the Court.
"No expression of his hair," corrects Storrs,

"No expression of his hair," corrects Storrs,
"but the color."
"Pil permit it," holds his Honor.
"After all this hair-splitting," continues Mills,
"I ask again the question, What was the color
of Peter Stevens' hair in the middle of June,
1878!"
"I should think it was a dark-brown color."
"Any different from its present color!"
"I object," cries Trude. "That is apparent
to the eye. Here," and he points to the prisoner, "Is a rich auburn head."
Stevens smiles, and so do the spectators.
"I'll rule that out," remarks the Court.
"His face was not covered with perspiration,"
continues the witness. "There was some. I
believe it was a warm day. I understood what
he said, and he appeared to understand me."

"How came you to think of jealousy?"
"I thought that was a good way to brin "Was that the last that was said in the conversation?"
"Which?"

Reference to the green-eyed monster?"
Yes, I guess it was."
Since that time up to to-day, have you seen "I saw nim once in the jail. That was some

time in August."

"What was his appearance then?"

"I object," shouts Mr. Storrs.

"Let him answer," says the Court.

"He looked kind of faded-out a little."

"Did he then have the same troubled look that he had before his wife was killed?"

"No; he looked composed as far as 1 noticed.",

"Was his condition apparently improved?"

"I didn't notice."

" Was his condition apparently improved?"
"I didn't notice."
"Did you ever tell anybody about this interview you had in the middle of June, 1878?"
"I told Mr. Trude. That was on the first day the case was cailed,—when the jury was impaneled. Up to that time I had told it to no one except my partner, to whom I mentioned it incidentally."

THE THISTLE. Thomas North, of No. 772 West Adams street, is called, and testifies.

"I know Peter Stevens by sight. I can't fix the exact date, but my impression is it was about a year ago, I believe in May,—it might have been as late as June,—I was standing in front of the 'Thistle,' on Madison street, near Halsted. It was Sunday, to the best of my recoilection. While standing in the midst of a dozen or a score of men, a buggy drove up to the sidewaik, and a man jumped out in a very excited manner. He alighted six or eight feet from me. I saw he was evidently after somebody, and I thought it would be safe forme to stand a little back. I heard the remark from him, 'Where is he?' He rushed for a store or stairway and either went into the a store or stairway, and either went into the store or up the stairway."

This is to corroborate Stevens as to his chasing the unknown man whom he had seen at Tom Andrews' with his wife.

The cross is conducted by Weber.

"What kind of a plant is the thistle?"

What kind of a plant is the thistle?" "What kind of a plant is the thistle?"
"That is not proper," objects Storrs.
"He says he was in front of a thistle," observes Weber, "I don't know what that is."
"If he had said 'vegetable growth,'" states Mills, "it would be all right."

"It is for the purpose of being funny," remarks Storrs. "I think you have thistles in your hair."
"I will admit," rejoins Mill's "that I have The crowd enjoys this bout, and is doubtless

THE TINNER'S TALE. William Black, the tinner, is recalled, and testifies:

"I saw Peter Stevens about ten days before the homicide." "Did he ask you to go to his wife?"

This provokes a verbal skirmish, which the Court decides by routing the defense, notwithstanding the claim of Trude that he was "crucitied between objectors." "His condition was pretty good," proceeds

the witness. "He looked depressed,-exhibited a good deal of anxiety. That was evidenced by his conversation and his appearance. His eyes looked swollen. He talked excitedly." After some talk by the lawyers the Court permits the witness to relate what Stevens said

permits the witness to relate what Stevens said to him.

"He asked me to go to his wife and see by any means in my power if I could not excite her jealousy. I asked him what I should say to her, and he told me I was at liberty to defame him all I could,—all I wanted to."

"Defame him in connection with women?"

"Yes. He told me to tell her he was running around with some girl,—I think her name was Jennie,—that her folks were after him, and to tell Mrs. Stevens to exercise her influence over Pete, and win him back."

Some more disputing takes place between the Court as to the admissibility of this conversation, the exact words not being given, but the Court thinks the substance will do.

"I went to Mrs. Stevens' house," goes on the

"I went to Mrs. Stevens' house," goes on the witness, "and saw her, but not Mrs. Young. She then lived somewhere in the neighborhood of 400 or 500 Lake street. I saw Mrs. Edwards there."
"Did you tell his wife all that he had instructed you to fell her?"

"I object," interrupts Weber.
"I don't want the language," observes Trude, "The objection is sustained." says the Court.
"Will your Honor hear me?" asks Trude.
"No." replies his Honor. "It has been talked about too often already."

talked about too often already."

"I want to fortify his testimony," urges Trude,—"to dispose of the idea that this man was injected into the case for the purpose of relating a story that was not true. He did go there, and the owner of the house saw him."

"It is not competent evidence," rules the Court, "and I shall rule it out."

"Did you make the communication to Mrs. Stevens as requested by the prisoner?"

"I object," interposes Weber.

"The objection is sustained," rules the Court. On the cross-examination the witness says: "I had known Stevens three years pretty intimately. I don't know where he lived,—never went to his house,—but I visited him at the Jefferson Park Hotel. I saw him there three or four months before the homicide. I think I saw him there in the latter part of March."

The witness is questioned closely as to the location of the hotel, and it is very evident that he is not familiar with its surroundings,—the streets, etc.

"I have lived on Centre avenue near Twelfth."

that he is not familiar with its surroundings,—
the streets, etc.

"I have lived on Centre avenue near Twelfth
for three years," he says."
Storrs and Mills have a tilt over the object of
the inquirty, and the latter asserts that it is his
beifef that the witness was never at the hotel.

"We will show by o hers," puts in Trude,
"that he was there, and that they saw him."

"I went there," proceeds Black, "to see Pete
on some private business. I was looking for a
situation, and wanted to get some information
from him. I am not acquainted with John
Graham. I never spoke to any one connected
with Mr. Trude's office except himself that I know
of. I spoke first to him after I was subpœnaed,
—this day week. I did not see Stevens in jail
after the homicide. I have not spoken to him in
the last eight or nine months. I have talked the last eight or nine months. I have talked about the killing, but I never told any one what I have testified to.

I have testified to.

Mrs. McAlister, who keeps the Jefferson Park
Hotel, is called and sworn. "We keep transient
boarders. Mr. Black may have been there, but
I have no remembrance of him. Peter Stevens
was there in May."

was there in May."
On the cross she says: "Stevens left in June.
He was there four or five weeks."
Mr. Trude recalls Mr. Black, and he adds:
"The conversation with Stevens about his
wife took place on LaSalle street."

"Have you any interest in this case of any kind, nature, or description?"

"Wait! wait!? shouts Weber.
The witness answers in reply to Mr. Mills, "I met him about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I could not tell the day of the month. As near as I can recollect; in was ten or, twelve care in the state of the could not tell the day of the month. as I can recoilect, in was ten or twelve days be fore the homicide."

THE CAUSE OF JEALOUSY. A seal-skin cloak, a black silk and velvet dress, and a very pretty face next occupy the witness-stand. The owner of these thinggs says her name is Nellie Warren, and her age 19. She is the one who has been referred to as Nellie Thompson. After she identifies the let-ter of June 25, she testifies:

44 Yes. 12 When?"

"Well, I don't know just the exact time "Did you ever go out riding with him?"

"Where did you go?" "On the West Side,—to the St. Julien and to the Park Retreat."
"Did he stop anywhere on the West Side?"
"Well, he stopped and handed a note to a

"Well, he stopped and handed a note to a little girl."
"How often did he drive past the premises?"
"He drove by when we went out and when we came back."
"How did he drive by—fast or slow?"
"He drove reckless all the time."
"What did he say when he gave the note to the little girl?"
"When we came back, he handed a note to the little girl and says, 'Give this to Mamie.'"
As to the letter she received, witness says she gave it to a reporter,—one with sandy sidewhiskers.

"His face was not covered to me as another name show that witness the witness. "There was bost continues the witness. "There was believe it was a warm day. I understood what he said, and he appeared to understand me."

"When you suggested the scneme of the 'Pink Doninoes' idd he understand it?"

"I don't know whether he did or not."

"What did he say about it?"

"The only answer that he made to that was 'I will do anything to reclaim her."

"When you spoke of placing the green-eyed monster before her to influence her, did he say anything about his own jealousy?"

"No, I think not."

"How came you to speak of the green-eyed monster?"

"Out that occurred to me as another name show the without beds, and Mr. Stevens got insulted and says, 'Let's go; I don't want to stay here.""

"Did you have anything while there?"

"No."

"When you were at the Park Retreat?"
"There we had some lemonade an "They are both driveways?" asks Trude.
"That is," observes Weber, "you drive a ways before you get there."
"Neither of them is an assignation house?"

"Noither of them is an assignation house?" inquires Irude.

"That isn't proper," remarks the Court.

"After that," goes on the witness, "we came direct home."

"What took place then?"

"He wid me good night at the door and says, 'I'll be back in haif an hour'; but I never saw him from that night until now."

"How did he act during the drive?"

"He acted strange, as though he was looking for something, watching for some one all the time. He didn't talk very much."

"Did he say a single disrespectful word to you?"

"No, he did not. He didn't say a word to me "Was his conduct towards you in any way

"No, sir."
"Did be or did he not stay all night?"
"He did not. He didn't come back."
"Did you wait for him?"
"I waited."

INQUISITIVE MILLS. "Did you ever bear another name?" asks Mills, on the cross-examination. "No, sir, I never did." "Were you ever known as Vellie Thomp-

son ?" "No, sir. That is the lady I live with." "What hour of the day was it when you re-ceived this letter?" "About 12 o'clock."

"Did Mr. Stevens ever write anything disrepectful to you?" I never received but that one note from "Was this disrespectful?"

"We are not calling for her opinion," The objection is sustained.
"How was this delivered?"
"Well, I think a boy brought it."
"What time did Stevens appear?"
"About 7 o'clock."
"Did he come into the house?"

Did he come into the house? Yes, sir. Did he wait for you?" About five minutes. Had you known him before?"
I had seen him once before."

'At the house." What time did you start, -7 o'clock?"

"Yes, sir."
"What street did you drive on?"
"Well, we drove down Van Buren street first on to the West Side?"
"How far west?"
"I am not acquainted with the streets on the West Side."
"Can you tell the jury about how far it was. West Side."
"Can you tell the jury about how far it was, half a mile or a mile?"
"Oh, it was about two miles, I guess."
"Then did you drive back?"

"Yes, sir."
"On what street?" "I don't know the name of the streets."
"Where did you strike State street?" " I forget.'

"Anywhere near the place where you lived?" No, sir."
Nowhere near it?"
It was Twelfth street, I think."
And then you went where!" Out to the St. Julien.'

"Out to the St. Julien."
"Where is the St. Julien!"
"Well, it is out on the boulevard."
"How far from where you lived!"
"About two miles and a half."
"And there you alighted!" Yes, sir."
What did Stevens inquire for?"

"Private room."
"A private room. With whom did he talk?"
"A colored man?"

"Yes, sir."
"With any one else?"
"With Mr. Johnson."
Did you hear what he said to Mr. Johnson?"
"He said that he shouldn't stop there."
"Did Mr. Johnson say that he had a private "He said he didn't have any only with beds

How long did you remain at the St. Julien altogether!"

"About five minutes."

"Then where did you go!"

"Park Retreat."

"Where is that?"

"About half a mile beyond there!"

'Did you stop there! "Yes, sir."
"How long did stay?"
"Well, I think we were there about half an

'Did you have a private room there?' "There was a private room; yes, sir."
"On what floor was it?"
"It was on the second floor."
"What time did you leave there?" "Well, I guess it was about half-past 9." Then where did you go?"

"I went home."
"So you were with him two hours and a "About that time."
"At the Park Re" eat did you have anything

eat or drink?"
"Yes, sir."
"What?"

'Ice-cream and semonade." "Anything else?" "He left with a statement that he would come back ?"

'In a half hour." "Did he ask you, coming back, if you wanted to drive any more?" asks Trude on the re-

"And what did you say?" " I said no. "That is all." Miss Neltie retires to the arms of "Mrs."

Storrs calls Lillie Young, and that pretty little girl modestly steps forward, takes the stand, and is sworn.

"Is this the first time, little girl, you have ever been sworn?" asks Trude. "You understand the nature of an oath, do

"Yes, sir."
"You understand what the Clerk said to you, -to tell the truth, the whole truth, and noth-

ing but the truth?"
"Yes, sir."
"And you know what becomes of little girls that don't tell the truth do you not,—punish ment here and hereafter?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, then, I desire to ask you whether or not, in the month of Jane. you saw Peter Stevens and a girl drive up to your house?"

"Yes, I did."

"Did that man"—pointing to Stevens—"hand

"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."
"Did he say, 'Give that to Mamie'?"
"He said, 'Give this letter to Mamie.'"
"Do you know where that letter is?"
"No, sir, I do not."
"Did you give it to Mamie?"
"I did."
"I did."
"What did Mamie do Fith the "What did Mamie do with it?"
"I don't know."
"Do you know whether your mother has got

I don't think she has got it." "I don't think she has got it."
"Has your mother got any letters?"
"I don't know what letters she has got."
"Do you know whether she has got any of
Peter Stevens' letters or not?"
"I don't think she has."
"Was Peter excited at the time he did this?"
"Was let re excited at the time he did this?"

"Well, no more than he always was."
"You say," says Mills. on cross-examination
he didn't look any different from his usua

appearance?"
"No, sir."
"Did you read the letter?"
"No, sir, I did not."
"Did you hear it read?"
"I did."
"What was it?"
Storrs objects.

"What was her Storrs objects.
"We want the letter," adds Trude, "and not the interpretation."
"And Mrs. Young testifies the letter was destroyed," says Mills.
"No, sir," says Trude, hotly; "we claim she has got it. If not, it is very singular that she produces anly such letters as she desires to." got it. If not, it is very singular that she produces only such letters as she desires to."
The letter isn't forthcoming, in spite of all the talk, nor its contents. MRS. THOMPSON.

Trude then calls "Mrs." Thompson, an elderly lady, fat, and perhaps 40, but by no means fair; her pug nose bestrode by a pair of gold spectacles, through which she smiles benignant y on the curious assemblage.

"Your name is—" begins Trude.

"Lizzie Thompson," she replies, demurely.

What is your occupation?"

The lawyer perceives be has put his foot in it,

The modification is worse than the original. "I live at No. 314 State street." "Do you know this little woman that was; on

the stand!"
"There were two little women on the stand," says the Court.
"Nellie Warren," says Trude, in an explana

"Nellie Warren," says Trude, in an explanatory way.
"Yes, sir."
"Did she live with you in June, 1878?"
"Po you remember the occasion of Mr. Stevens' taking her out for a ride?"
"You subsequently remember the circumstances of the homicide?"
"Yes, sir."
"I ask you, did you see Stevens when he took
her out for a ride?"

"Do you know whether or not Mr. Steven came back and staid in that house all night, or not?"

"I know he didn't." "How do you know he didn't?"
"Well, I tend my own door, and I know he

didn't come in."

"Just describe the premises, if you please?"

"Up-stairs there is a door with a bell on it.
If anybody rings the bell, I answer it."

"How many rooms are there in the apartments that you then had charge or control of?" "I had eight rooms."
"Describe where the rooms are?"
"I had a dining-room and kitchen, my own om, and a servant's room, and I rented out

the balance."
"How many rooms in all, subtracting thos

"This girl occupies one of them; rents one of "Yes, sir."
"Now, how was the hallway? How were the "Now, now was the hallway? How were the rooms situated with reference to the door?"

"Well, the door comes in here,"—she filustrates—"and there are rooms on the side."

"A person standing in the hall has complete command of the entire premises you occupy?"

"Yes, sir."
"Was it your custom and your duty at that time to admit persons only on ringing the bell?"
"Yes, sir."

"Could they come in without ringing the bell and being admitted?" "No."
"Do you know where this young woman slept
—Miss Nellie—that night?"
"Yes, sir."
"Where?"
"Where?"

"She slept with another young lady in a room

"How do you know that?"

"Because the girl wasn't very well, and she slept with her. I never go to bed till the house closed."
"Do you know whether she waited for a person to come?"
"I think she waited awhile before they went

to bed."
"She had made an engagement with him that night, and didn't keep it?"
"Well, that was between themselves."
Mills doesn't deign to cross-examine "Mrs." Thompson.
"Is there any janitor or anybody else connected with your building?" asks Trude, to

"No, sir."
"Had Mr. Stevens ever been in your house before?" asks Weber, remembering something.
"Once."
"Did he ever take anything in your house,—drinks or anything of the kind?" asks Trude.
"Nothing."

"Did be ever show any evidence of being at "No. sir. He was never there but ones, and he staid but a short time." "Mrs." Thompson gets down.
The defense is out of witnesses, and a recess

is taken until 2 o'clock. J. G. HAMILTON.

On resuming in the afternoon, the defense puts Mr. J. G. Hamilton on the stand, and he testifies as follows: "I am Deputy Clerk of this Court. I have known Stevens about five years; worked in the office with him. I saw him Thursworked in the office with him. I saw him Thursday or Saturday before the homicide at Clark and South Water. He was standing there and seemed to be thinking. I wasn't sure when I spoke that it was Stevens, because he had altogether a different expression than I had ever seen before. He seemed to me to be a great deal thinner than ever before, and nervous in his conversation. His eyes were staring. The eduyersation began by my saying I had to go and see a sick sister. He then said he had had a great deal of trouble with his wife but as I and see a sick sister. He then said he had had a great deal of trouble with his wife, but, as I had to catch a train, I cut him short. He seemed to have been crying, and before I left he was crying. The skin of his face looked as if it had been drawn across the bone, and I thought, before he commenced to tell about the sample, that he had been sick, and had just got

out of a sick-bed. His changed appearance was very marked."

Mills cross-examines: "His talk was coher-"Was it confined to his domestic troubles?"

asks Storrs.
"It was."
"And the conversation began by your allusion to your sick sister?" " That is all."

MRS. FORD. Mrs. Abbie J. Ford is called by the defense.
"You are the lady I spoke to when the Court adjourned?" asks Trude. " Yes, sir."

"During that talk did Mrs. Young come up?"
"Yes, sir."

"Yes, sir."

"Did she board at any time with you?"
"No, sir."
"Or her daughter?"
"No, sir."
"Did they live in the same building with you?"
"Yes, sir—a year ago last winter. Her daughter always went as Mamie Young. I didn't know she had been married. I remember a person coming there one night in May, near 11 o'clock, but don't know who it was."
Mills cross-examines and witness replies:
"The daughter was in Cincinnati when her mother came to live in our house. Never saw her husband till to-day. They lived there four or five months in 1878."
"You lived in one part of the building and she in another?" asks Trude.
"Yes, sir."
"You don't know, then, whether he was there

a rigorous cross-examination, ask him it certain statements were made by him, and then seek to introduce evidence on the spurious plea that it is competent on the ground of contradicting the witness. No foundation need have been laid at all. In the case of an ordinary witness thus connected with the suit, the familiar principle is that before you can contradict him, and prove statements made outside different from those detailed upon the stand, you must call his attention to the statement of the time when and the place where. That rule has no sort of application to the proof of declarations of an independent fact made by the party himself, because the admissions or declarations of the party against his own interest are always admissible in evidence against him, whether his attention has been directed to them or not. The fact that he has been called or examined on this subject neither strengthens their case, nor weathers it. It he reaching the properties of the party in the process of the party that he has been called or examined on this subject neither strengthens their case, nor subject neither strengthens their case, nor weakens it. It has nothing whatever to do with it. If the inquiry was made of him upon an irrelevant fact, and he answered it, then they are bound by the answer and cannot contradict it. If it referred to a matter which might tend to degrade or humiliate him, and he answered that, yet no witness could have been called to contradict him in raphyttal. If it has alled to contradict him in rebuttal. If it be called to contradict him in reductal. If it be asked whether he made threats against his wife, and he says he didn't make threats, they can call no witness to disprove him, because the fact of the making of the threat is a substantial fact which belongs to the original case, and is legitimate simply for the purpose of showing the intent with which the homicide was committed."

Storrs quotes largely from the English austorrs quotes largely from the English authorities, and resumes:

"They must prove malice. It is a matter, not of choice, but of inexorable necessity, as all the testimony tending to show malice must be established when the prosecution has the case. In this case the witness is purposely held back. After their case is closed they propose to go back to the original proposition and show that this filling was majicious. That ocens the this killing was malicious. That opens the whole case, and, if it takes all the cycles of time, we must be heard last. They have no right to undertake to corkserew it in by the pretense that it is in rebuttal of statements made on cross-examination."

"Mr. Mills will not insist, I suppose," says the court, "that substantive evidence of a threat

would be introduced."

"We insist," replies Mills, "that it is evidence to contradict not evidences of insanity, but to impeach the witness."

"The general proposition is too clear," says the Court, "to admit of argument. The question is, can it be introduced to impeach the witness?"

not in the habit of going to Jefferson Park, or any other park, of evenings. The statement is called forth by some comments made on Miss Cox's testimony on cross-examination by Mr. Trude. In response to a question from the law-yer as to whether she had been in the habit of going with Miss Leonard Saturday or Sunday nights in Jefferson Park, Miss Cox said, "Not Saturday nights, but Sunday nights, I have." Miss Leonard simply wishes to estate that she has not been in the habit of going to the park either Saturday or Sunday nights, or any other nights.

nights.
The defense did not call Filer yesterday, and, The defense did not call Filer yesterday, and, as he was at the trial, the presumption is that he was in a different frame of mind than he was Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Young was observed to be laboring with him yesterday, and the supposition is that an attempt will be made to call him by the other side of the house to contradict the statement of Stevens as to the alleged discovery of the lady and Freer, and the further statement that Stevens and Filer taiked about the discovery on an occasion before referred to.

### ENGLAND'S TRADE.

An English Explanation of the Depression
—Lord Beaconsheld's Account—Some Interesting Figures and Facts for Study.

Correspondence Pall Hall Gastie.

Lord Beaconsfield finds three causes of the present distress in England. First, the farmers are distressed because there have been four bad harvests and prodignous imports of foreign food; second, the manufacturers and traders are distressed because, while they have produced as many commodities as before, they have been able to sell them for only half the manufacturers. able to sell them for only half the money; and, third, the fundamental and moving cause of all this mischief is that "gold is every day appreciating in value, and, as it appreciates in value, the lower become the prices."

The Premier added impressively, "This is the when the posteria sets. They may no normal to that it is in rebuilt of statements made on consecutations. The representations of the country statements and on the control of the control third cause which post earnestly requires the consideration of yor Lordships, and which may lead to consequences which may be of a very serious character." And, again, at the end of

"The, sift—a year ago hast winter." Her group want as Manna Young." He was present coming there one night in May." He was present coming there one night in May. "He was a present "The duartiese was in Chedmant when her her based to the control of the control of

st Flower PER-all olors Trial oz. 35c: 4 oz. \$1. erburut & Co. and Perumers, Adnussats. S, WIGS, Waves, amenta, sent C. I. BEST AND city. IPSON'S, Wabash-av. New York; Dr.

TED THROUGH-ion—expressed to b. and upward, at per lb. Address NIHER, Confec-ago.

Business at the Chicago Banks---The Stock Market Strong.

The Produce Markets Fairly Active--- Hogs Lower-Provisions Steadier.

Grain Stronger Early, but Closed with a Weak Feeling.

FINANCIAL.

Government bonds were higher. The 4 per cents took the lead, and the whole sympathized with them, excepting of course the called bonds. Secretary Sherman's latest circular, announcing the terms on which the 4 per cents will be soid for refunding the 10-40s, was naturally the subject of most comment in financial circles. That it will help out the subscribers to the last lot of 4 per cents is generally agreed, but further than this the local prophets refuse to go. The 6s of 1881 were steady at 10614; the 1040s advanced 1/4, to 1003/6; the new 5s of 1881

and the currency 6s 16, to 121. Foreign exchange was weaker, in consequence of a decreased demand. The quotations remained the same. In Chicago sterling grain bills were 484%, and French bills were 520% The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 4864 @488%. In New York the actual rates were 486% and 488. The posted rates for sterling were 487 and 488%. French bankers' bills were 517% and 515.

ols opened at 97 15-16, and advanced to 981-16. The Thursday report of the Bank of nd showed an increase in bullion for the week of \$130,000. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is now 49% per cent. The question is well described by the last monthly circular of Smith, Edwards & Co., of Liverpool. chester and Liverpool are for silver, and London is against it. It is the commerce and manufactures against the banks. The circular

When this question is fully discussed these considerations will present themselves to all thinking men, and then it may be hoped that our Legislature and Government may seriously turn their attention towards the atloction of the bi-metallic system of currency in common with other nations. Until some indications of a move in that direction are given it is impossible to form an opinion about the prospects of either Mahchester or Liverpool. The speech of Lord Beaconsield last week seems to show an acquaintance with the causes of the monetary disturbance, and if the opinion were to spread that any important monetary lerislation was under discussion, we might see a sudden rise of silver which would be useful as showing how entirely "artificial" are the influences which have caused the late decline, and how promptly it would be reversed if legislation chose to place it in its old position as full valued money. This question is exciting great interest now throughout Lancashire, and opinion is steadily tending in the direction of bi-metallism, but the interests in London opposed to it are so powerful that it is doubtful whether any practical step can be taken in that direction for a long time to come.

Chicago bank clearings were \$3,000,000. The When this question is fully discussed these con-

Chicago bank clearings were \$3,000,000. The up discount lines, but outside of that the de mand for loans is only moderate. Rates are 50 7 per cent for call loans, 7@8 per cent for tim oans, with a few transactions at 8@10 per cen The currency movement is in favor of the city. New York exchange is in demand, and the local supply is not large. The interest of the stock Southwestern roads. Prices were not so firm, and the shorts began again to indulge in hope. The fluctuations were not severe. Alton declined from 78 to 75%, a loss of 1/8 since the close of Wednesday. But as far the St. Louis business is concerned Alton is not yet in the field. The fight has not yet begun for it. St. Joe common declined 14, to 15%, and the preferred %, to 421/4. Of all the combatants, the only road that showto lose and the least to lose it out of. Its net receipts last year were only \$320,000, and this year it loses \$400,000 haulage hitherto paid it by the Alton. The Northern opened at 10%, sold 10%. The preferred went from 34% to 36, but closed at 34%. The latest point about this road is, that there is to be a combination of the Kansas Pacific, St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and Wabash, so that there will be virtually one under the auspices of Gould, who controls also the Union Pacific, with which the Omaha Branch of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will bring the latter road in close connection. If this scheme is carried out, the facilities for leaving Toledo and "going West" will be perfect. The Southwestern war still formed is that the worst is not yet. Commo dore Garrison, who is now in St. Louis, is reported as having said that he had a million dol-lars to lose in this contest. Notwithstanding stated positively that he has sold out his interest in Wabash. That stock was stationary at 23%. Missouri, Kansas & Texas declined 1½, on salesto realize, but the St. Louis & San Francisco gained ¼, to 9½, for the common, and ½, to 11½, for the preferred. The coal stocks made a gain, although the reported new combination has been authoritatively denied. Delaware & Hudson advanced from 41 to 41½ Lecks. & Hudson advanced from 41 to 41%, Lackawanns from 50 to 50%, after selling at 50%, and Jersey Central from 40% to 41%. The coal men in New York unanimously deny that any coal combination is under consideration. The tion were based were that George A. Hoyt, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, in a letter dated April 1, invited a conference of the managers of the companies to end in some invitation Mr. Hoyt has received several replies which are said to glitter with generalities, but been named for it, and Mr. Hoyt has himself stated that he had no idea that any such conference will be held. The Philadelphia Ledge thinks that coal "cannot long continue to be produced at present low prices. They must be advanced in some way, either by the weak producers being forced out of the market or by a mutual agreement among the leading

When consumers shall be ready to pay remnuera-tive prices for coal sufficient labor may not be found in the coal regions to mine it. Laborers are becoming scarcer by emigration and by entering into other pursuits every day. Coal is probably as cheap now, from all the several causes hinted, as it can be this year. Certainly no one need delay laying it in from fear of seeing it sell at lower prices later in the year. Except Northwest preferred, the stronger stocks were weak. Northwest common declined from 61% to 61%, the preferred advanced from 91 to 91%, St. Paul common lost 1/6, to 42, and

Pullman Palace-Car Company stock has advanced to 84%, on its merits, it is said, as an 8 per cent dividend stock.

Northwestern gold bonds were 109%: St. Paul Sinking Funds, 104%; Burlington, Cedar Rapids

& Northern, 77%; and Alton gold 6s, 107. Missouri, Kanses & Texas firsts were 62%, and

In ratiroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, a heavy business was done in consolidated seconds, Kansas & Texas, and Kansas Pacific issues. Erie consolidated seconds advanced to 68%, fell off to 67%, and recovered to 68,—the dealings amounting to \$358,000. Over \$2,000,-000 of these bonds arrived on Tuesday from London by the steamship Gallia, being the first installment of several mill-ions that have been taken for the dated assented advanced 1½, to 62, and do seconds 2 per cent, to 30, with closing sales at 61½ and 29½ respectively. Of the former \$236,000, and of the latter \$175,000 changed hands. Kansas Pacific trust receipts advanced from 106% to 110½, and reacted to 110; do Denver Division with coupon certificates rose from 1081/4 to 1101/4, and closed at 1101/4; do seconds with coupon certificates advanced over 10 per cent, selling up to 80. Kansas Pacific incomes after rising 2 per cent, to 591/2, reacted to 58. St. Louis & San Francisco class B rose 1 per cent, to 46, and no class C 1%, to 44. Denver & Rio Grande firsts rose from 901/4 to 901/6, and fell off to 89. Cincinnati & Springfield guaranteed by C., C., C. & I. declined %, to 88%, while do guaranteed by Lake Shore rose 11/4 per cent, to 100%. C., C. & I. C. firsts rose to 63; Toledo & Wabash seconds ex-coupon to 82; do consolidated convertible ex-coupon to 63%; New Jersey Central firsts to 115%; do convertible assented to 87%; Louisville & Nashville consolidated to 1031/2, and do seconds to 102.

About the Standard Mining stock, the New York Heraid says on Monday:

The Standard Mining Company, which is the latest pet of the Governing Committee, having been elected only on Thursday inst and introduced to popular attention at 35, fell to 25 to-day, to the consistention of buyers who had invested under the impression that they had got hold of a good thing. So it was a good thing in the way of freworks, but in otherwise than a pyrotechnic sense the investment proved uneattefactory. It is to be hoosed that the Governing Committee will take warning by the explosion, and be more careful in the future as to how they permit combustibles to be dealt in upon the floor of the Stock Exchange.

The World says that "Those who had most faith in the stock for sale allowed it to advance York Herald says on Monday:

faith in the stock for sale allowed it to advance from 20 to 34% before it was quoted at the Stock Exchange, and the result is seen. Management of this kind is not good enough for the stock of advanced 1, to 104%; the new 41/2 14, to 10514; so good a mine."

The following gives	the fluc	ctuations	of the	1
leading stocks:				1
Stocks. Opening.	Bighest.	Lornest.	Closing.	1
N. Y. Central 116		****	116	ł
Michigan Central., 82%	. 82%	81%	82	1
Lake Shore 7114			71%	1
C. & N. Western. 61%	61%	61%	61%	1
Do preferred 91	911/2	90%	9116	1
M. & St. Paul 42%	4214	41%		1
Do preferred 82%			82	1
C., R. I. & Pacific. 131			131	1
Illinois Central 85%			85%	1
Chicago & Alton 76	76	75%	75%	1
Union Pacific 741/2 Erie 25%			74%	1
Erie 25%			2614	1
Wabash Railway, 231/2			231/2	1
Ohio & Miss 111/2	11%	11%	111/4	1
C., C., C. & Ind. 41%		****	411/2	1
C., C. & I. C6			71%	1
H. & St. Jo 15%			15%	1
H. & St. Jo pref 42%	4314	4214	4214	1
Del. & Hudson 41%			41%	L
D., Lack. & West. 50	50%	49%	50%	1
N. J. Centrai 40%	41%	40%	4114	1
W. Union Tel 196%	106%	105%		1
A. & P. Tel 37	371/4	35%	35%	1
Kan. & Tex 15%	16	1414	1414	п
St. L., K. C. & N. 10%	11%	101/4	10%	1
Do preferred 341/2	36	341/2	34%	١.
Do preferred 341/2 Kansas Pacific 36	36 38 10	3514		1
Stalloms & San F 934	10	914	9%	
Do preferred 10%	111%	10%	11%	
Pullman 841/4			841/6	
GOVERNME	NT BOND	8.		
			Asked.	1
U. S. 6s of '81				
U. S. 10-40s (ex. int.)				
II S new 5s of '81 (ex: it				1

U. S. 10-408 (ex. Int.)	100%	10178
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex: in	it.) 104%	104%
U. S. new 5s of '81 (ex. in U. S. new 41/2s (ex. int.).	105%	105%
U. S. 4 per cent conpons (	ex. int.). 100	100%
U. S. currency 68	1211/4	
FOREIGN EX	The second section of the second seco	
	Sixty days,	Sight.
Sterling	487	488%
Belgium	51734	515
France	5171/6	
Switzerland		
Germany	95	9534
Holland	40	40%
Aostria		46
Norway		27%
Sweden		
Denmark		27%
COMMERCIA	HERET AND THE STATE OF THE STAT	~178
		48414
Sterling		520%
		3.0%
LOCAL SEC		
	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 78	*110	*111
Chicago Waterloan 78		*1111%
Chicago Municipal 6s	*105/2	
Chicago Water loan &	*108	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 78		*104
Chicago South Park 78		*10334
Chicago West Park 7s	*10314	*104%

Chicago Water loan 68	108	*107
Chicago Lincoln Park 78	103	*104
Chicago South Park 78		*10334
Chicago West Park 7s		*104%
Chicago Preasury Warrants (scrip).	97%	981/4
Cook County 78		*111
Cook County (short) 78	101	*102
City Railway (South Side)		
City Railway (West Side)	175	
City Railway (West Side) 7 per cent		
certificates	10416	*105%
City Railway (North Side) ex-div	119	121
City Railwdy (North Side) 7 per cent		93.1
Chamber of Commerce	104%	*10514
Chamber of Commerce	571/2	581/2
*And interest.  GOIN QUOTATIONS.  The following are the Chicago quoins:	uotatio	ns for
Trades		97
Mexican (full weight)		82½ 4.80
Sovereigns		3.80
Twenty marks		4.70
Austrian florins (paper).		39
Five francs		85
Prussian thalers		65
Holland guelders	3814@	
Kronors (Swedish)	25 @	2514
Mexican and South American		
donbloons	1	5 50

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Governments were

Railroad bonds were generally active and strong, especially for Erie, Wabash, and Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central. The Southwestern issues were weak.

Spanish doubloone.....

The stock market was less active than yester day, and somewhat irregular. The Granger shares were fairly steady on slight fluctuations. Coal shares, after a fractional decline, became firm on reports from a good source of a renewal of negotiations for a combination. Southwest-ern shares were irregular, Kansas Pacific ad-

vancing from 351/4 to \$8, and closing at 371/4.

Kansas & Texas declined from 16 to 1414, closing at 141/2. In the general list fluctuations were comparatively parrow, the closing prices being at or near the highest of the day. Erie was active and strong through-out, closing at the highest point. New York out, closing at the highest point. New York Elevated advanced from 179 to 192. Louisville & Nashville advanced 1½, and Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central rose to 7½. The transactions were 170,000, of which 21,000 were Erie, 5,000 Lake Shore, 21,000 Wabash, 10,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 Northwestern preferred, 5,000 St. Paul, 16,000 Lakekawanna, 9,000 Michigan Central, 14,000 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 3,000 St. Joseph, 2,000 Ohios, 2,000 Western Union, 5,000 Atlantic & Pactific Telegraph, 8,500 Kansas Pactific, 5,000 Kansas & Texas, 19,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, and 11,000 St. Louis & San Francisco.

Money market easy at 4@5. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Sterling rexchange, sixty days, weak at 486%; sight, 467%.
GOVERNMENTS.
Coupons of 1881106½ 10-40s, reg
STOCKS.
W. U. Telegraph. 106 Qnicksilver. 113 Qn
Northwestern, pfd. 91% U. P. Sinking-F'ds. 113
STATE BONDS.

Virginia os, oid oo
SAN FRANCISCO.
SAN FRANCISCO. April 17.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:
Alpha 19½ Inila Consolidated 3½ Alta 5 Justice 4 ¼ Beicher 5½ Mexican 31½ Best & Belcher 15½ Northern Belle 8½ Builton 5½ Ophir 25½ California 6½ Overman 9½ Chollar and Potobi 5½ Savage 10 Consolidate 4 Virginia 5½ Sierra Nevada 42 Crown Boint 5 Eureka Consolidated 15½ Veilow Jacket 15½ £xchequer 5½ Bodie 9 Gould & Curry 8½ Imperial 1½
SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Best & Belcher levies an assessment of \$1.00.
FORRIGN.
LONDON, April 17.—Consols, 98 1-16. Railroad bonds—Reading, 14; Erie, 26¼; pre- ferred, 47½.
United States bonds-'09s, 10314; new 5s,

Paris, April 17.—Rentes, 115f 15c. REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, April 17: CITY PROPERTY. West Washington st, 136 ft w of Robey st, n f, 20x1244 ft, dated April 15 (John M. Baugh to Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.)

Marshifeld av, sw corner of West Polk st, e f, 397 6-10x125 ft, dated April 11 (George Woodland, Jr., to Arthur W. Babbitt).

West Erie st, 144 ft e of Ada st, n f, 24x 126 6-10 ft, improved, dated April 15 (Hans Andersen to Neils D, Christainsen).

126 6-10 ft, improved, dated April 12 (Hans Andersen to Neils D. Christain—sen).

Miller st, 233 ft s of West Harrison st, w f, 25x102 ft, improved, dated April 16 (Catherine Baird to John T. Dale).

North Dearsorn st, 109 ft n of Huron st, e f, 20x80 ft, dated April 15 (Union Stational Bank to John J. P. Odell).

West Polk st, n w corner of Morgan st, s f, 55x90 ft, with 1104x104 ft to Miller st (in same block). dated April 9 (Master in Chancery to Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company).

South Haisted st, 148 ft s of Nineteenth st, e f, 24x1104/9 ft, dated April 15 (Joseph Freiler to Joseph Massarek).

Dayton st, 234 ft s of Willow st, w f, 24 x124/9 ft, dated April 9 (Loomis & Follett to John Lembecke).

Emerald av, 46 ft n of Thirty-fourth st, e f, 24x124/9 ft, dated April 10 (Henry L. Frank to Thomas Carlisle).

Shurtleff ay, 803/1 ft s of Thirty-fith st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated April 11 (Julius Rosenthai to Catherina Goppelsreeder).

Church st, 120 ft s of Centre st, e f, 24x 123/ft, improved, dated April 17 (Lazarus Silverman to Henry R. Campbell).

South Park av, 264 ft s of Thirty-fourth st, w f, 50x164/9 ft, dated April 17 (Master in Chancery to Ernest G. Grey)

Murray st, 24 ft n of Kossuth st, e f, 24x 100/ft, dated Feb. 3 (Peter Hopp to Helsen Reinhardt).

South Halsted st, 27½ ft n of Eighteenth st, w f, 265x100 ft, dated April 15 (Anna Albers et al. to Theodore Hagedorn).

West Madison st, 44 7-10 ft w of Staunton

West Madison st, 44 7-10 ft w of Staunton st, s f, 24x126 ft, improved (with other property), dated April 14 (C. and J. E. Bemis to David Bemis). Sighteenth place, 120 ft e of Brown st, n f, 24x96 ft, dated March 12 (Loc) F f, 24x96 ft, dated March 17 (Joel F. Robbins et al. to James Bolych) West Jackson st, 176 7-10 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 25x183½ ft, improved, dated April 10 (8. A. and J. A. Bartlett to Mary S. Mitchell). 

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN Wharton av, n e cor of Walant st, w f, 162x158½ ft, dated April 12 (Franklin V. Pitney to Lucy R. Walker) ... \$ 5,000 Johnson av, s e cor of Forty-fifth st, w f, 52x124½ ft, dated April 16 (Bufus R. Winston to H. A. Tyler) ... 500 Hints ft, 73 ft not Forty-second st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated June 9, 1874 (M. M. and J. W. Mullen to John Porter) ... 1,250 Michigan av, n e cor of Forty-first st, w f, 175x161 ft, dated April 4 (Blisha B. Hopkins to George Grimmer) ... 20,000 Indiana av, n w cor of Forty-first st, e f, 200x161 ft, with 25x161 ft, adjoining on Michigan av, dated April 4 (Blisha B. Hopkins to Joseph Duvall) ... 20,000 Birty-graph st, 144 ft e of Aberdeen st. B. Hopkins to Joseph Duvall). Forty-eighth s. 144 ft eof Aberdeen st, s f, 72x15 ft, dated Feb. 17 (Frederick Nelson to H. D. King, Jr.)

Latest quotation	s for	April e	deliver	y on the
leading articles for	the las	t two	busin	ess days
	Wee	Inesday	. 1	Thursday
Mess pork	\$	10.00	3	9.95
Lard		5.95		5, 95
Shoulders, boxed		3.60		3.60
Short ribs, boxed		4.70		4.721/
Whisky		1:04		1.04
Wheat		87%		874
Corn		331/		339
Cats		24		241
Rye		461/2		4614
Barley	Land of	70	all Fre	70
Live hogs	3.400	33.80	3.30	@3.75
Cattle	2.500	5. 20	2.50	@5.15

city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding date twelve months ago:

1	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.		
	1879.	1878.	187b.	1878.	
Flour, bris	15, 355	12,620	11, 156	14,046	
Wheat, bu	60,579	47,413	102, 390	65,486	
Corn, bu	81,982	159, 440	80,990	171,943	
Outs, bu	24, 491	28, 270	33, 121	87,441	
Rye, bu	3,370	3,703	14, 206	774	
Barley, bu	6, 108	8,672	13,096	3,673	
Grass seed, lbs.	26,310	113, 635	81,788	120,855	
F. seed, lbs	2,800	2,160	30,400	32,499	
B. corn. lbs	20,000		43,638	02,200	
C. meats, lbs.	186, 100,	335,818		1, 268, 320	
Beef, tes			356	731	
Beef. bris			220	116	
Pork, bris	109		371	1,006	
Lard. lbs	171,500	26, 100	525, 850	685, 818	
Fallow, lbs	32, 320	25, 510	3,617	40,370	
Butter, lbs	99,955	120,576	73, 235	73,032	
D. hogs, No	42	176			
Live hogs, No.	16,318	15,098	6, 334	4,711	
Cattle, No	5, 136	4,987	3, 298	4,276	
Sheep, No	2,119	1,391	1,295	1,865	
Hides, Ibs	151, 258	82,985	190, 600	141, 390	
lighwin's, orls	50 .	*** *****	507	2	
Woot, ibs!	27,001	19, 472	41,378	32,006	
Potatoes, bu	6,710	363	3, 140	32	
conl. tons	3,870	3,658	797	556	
Hav. tons	40	88		0.00	
lamber, m ft.	295	2,726	2, 194	2,314	
stilingles, m	160	8	180	448	
salt, bris	2711	360	2,327	2,889	
Poultry, lbs	730	320		2,000	
Poultry, coops	5.				
Edgs. phgs	1, 195	1,540	787	- 216	
heese, bxs	1,259	3, 166	925	708	
I nonloc bala	107	- TOO	040	108	

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for

city consumption: 5,265 bu wheat, 13,422 bu bar-The following grain was inspected into stor in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 2 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars mixed, 1 car No. 2 hard, 9 cars No. 2 spring, 19 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (49 wheat); 76 cars high-mixed corn, 23 cars new do, 11 cars new mixed, 86 cars No. 2 corn, 18 cars rejected (214 corn); 22 cars white oats, 17 cars No. 2 mixed, 4 cars rejected (43 oats); 14 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car feed barley, 1 car no grade do. Total (324 cars), or 140,000 bu. Inspected out: 65,645 bu wheat, 2,570 bu corn, 548 bu oats,

24,525 bu barley. It is understood that the 3,000 freight-cars noted in The Tribune yesterday as having been offered at 15c to New York have been taken at that figure. That is 9c per bu on wheat, a rate which can scarcely be beaten by the water route. The result is a rather weak feeling in lake freights. Vessels now in the Detroit River were offered yesterday to arrive at 4c for corn to Buffalo, though 6c was still the nominal asking rate for spot vessels. Of course these low rail-freight rates encourage a liberal forward movement previous to the opening of navigation. Our stocks of grain have been steadily decreasing for two or three weeks past, which is unusual for this season of the year, if not unprecedented. These low rates are all the more surprising, as our stocks are large. The rule has hitherto been for carriers to put up prices when there was a good deal of stuft waiting to be trans-

ported. We intended to say yesterday that Wednesday's inspection of wheat into store here, 88 carloads, was less than 40,000 bu. The printers

The receipts of grain in this city are rather light just now, and may continue so till the end of next week. Grain arriving afterwards can be delivered on May sales without incurring extra storage. It is believed that a great deal of wheat is waiting to come in for that purpose, and a fair quantity of corn, but somewhat less than usual.

The stock of lard here, as reported March 15, except six houses which did not report, was given as 238,000 tcs. Received since then, 7,410,-304 lbs; shipped do, 11,994,916 lbs. The difference, minus one-sixth, is 3,820,500 lbs net. Hogs received in the month, 383,020 head; shipped, 189,365. The difference, at 30 lbs per head, would yield 5,809,650 lbs; and that is under the mark, as the hogs in some houses have yielded nearly 40 lbs lard. These figures are equivalent to an increase of 6,000 tes, and adding in 25,000 tes for the six non-reporting houses a month ago we have 264,000 tes as an intelligent estimate of the stock now here. The latest report is 236,499 tes.

W. T. Wilcox & Co., of New York, place the

stock of American lard in the world on the 2d of April at 630,000 tes, which are disiributed as follows: In the United States, West.
In the United States, East and en row.
In Great Eritain.
In France and Ivay.

630,000 Total ... ...... 5,000 20,000

in freights, which are now quoted at \$36.00 per car to Missouri River points. The cargo market was more active at irregular prices. Wool and broom-corn were steady. Seeds were very quiet. The receipts were small, and orders were equally scarce. No material change in prices was noted. Hay was steady. Potatoe were in fair request for shipment, and firm. The demand for nides was fair, and recent quotations were sustained. The offerings of poultry were fair, and sales were made to the city buyers at former figures.

PROVISIONS IN CHICAGO. The following are the stocks of provisions in this city, as returned by all but four houses, for

	April 16, 1879.	March 16, 1879.	1878.
Mess pork, bris	*176, 228	†191,554	227,6%
New mess pork, brls.	3,000	****	***
Clear pork, bris	. 140	564	***
M. O. pork, bris	1,800		***
Prime mess pork, bris	1,612	1,084	1, 175
Family pork, bris	2,910	2,940	1,85
Ex. prime pork, orls.	51	19	54
P. S. lard, tes i	227,039	211,701	43, 73:
Other lard, tes	9,460	11,100	no rep
S. P. hams, tes	76,921	82, 264	51,803
Other hams, lbs	2,873,851	218,500	no rep'
S. P. shoulders, tes.,	2,873	3,370	no rep
D. S. shoulders, lbs1	3, 323, 269	6,377,000	5,011,770
Cumb'land sides, lbs.		214,000	1,901,725
Long clear sides, lbs		2, 987, 700	4,782,610
Short clear sides, lbs.		1,932,000	1,753,778
Short rib sides, lbs 4	3, 100, 000	17,011,000	16, 596, 194
Other sides, lbs	4,942,589	380,000	3, 878, 480

GRAIN ON PASSAGE. The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United King dom for ports of call and for direct ports on the dates named: April 12, April 5, 1879. 1879.

grs	
MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.	0.40,00
The following shows the receipts	and ship
ments of wheat at points named yeste	rday:
Received.	Shipped
Chicago 60, 579	102, 39
Milwaukee 24,810	. 34, 82
New York	167,000
Detroit 39,000	32,000
Toledo 11,000	3,000
St. Louis 16,000	****

Philadelphia ..... 57,000

382, 213 IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY. April 17.—Receipts—Flour, 16,231 brls; wheat, 126,550 bn; corn, 132,986 bu; oats, 29,805 bu; corn-meal, 590 pkgs; rye, 5,150 bu; barley, 12,650 bu; malt, 6,962 bu; pork, 125 brls; beef, 2,762 tes; cut-meats, 3,159 pkgs; lard, 3,373 tes;

43,000

whisky, 283 brls. Exports-For twenty-four hours-Flour 7,000 brls; wheat, 167,000 bu; corn, 54,000 bu; rye, 27,000 bu.

at the port of Chicago April 17, 1879: Cunningham & Hunter, 12 casks soda ash; M. J. Mahr & Co., 15 bales burlaps; Lawrence & Martin, 1 case cigars; Thomas O. Barber, I brl whisky; Grommes & Ullrich, 25 red cases; Perry H. Smith, 6 cases furniture; John W. Wills, 20 pkgs canned goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 1 case lace goods, 3 cases dress goods; F. W. Havne & Co., 24 qr casks sherry, 10 eighth casks sherry. Collections, \$5,181.09.

PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were moderately active and unusually steady, but the trade was mostly local, there being few outside orders for futures, and shippers were not disposed to operate. Liverpool was easier, and hogs at our Stock-Yards were quoted lower, except on prime lots for shipment, but the home feeling was not in favor of a further decline in product.

MESS PORK-Averaged and closed the same as the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 3,000 bris seller May at \$9.9740. 10.02%; 10,250 bris seller June at \$10.0740. 10.15; and 2,750 brls seller July at \$10.20@ 10.221/2. Total, 16,000 brls. The market closed steady at \$10.00 for cash or seller April, \$10,000 10.02% for May, and \$10.10@10.12% for June. Old pork quoted at \$8.37%@8.50. Prime mess pork was quoted at \$9.00@9.25, and extra prime

LARD-Advanced 21/25c. and closed 21/4c above the latest prices of Wednesday. Sales were reported of 250 tcs spot at \$5.97%; 4,750 tcs seller ported of 250 tes spot at \$5.97\%; 4.750 tes selfer May at \$5.97\%06.00; 9.500 tes seller June at \$6.02\%06.07\%; and 1,000 tes seller Juny at \$6.10. Total, 15.500 tes. The market closed frm at \$5.97\% for spot or seller Auril, \$5.97\% of 6.00 for May, and \$6.05\%6.07\% for June. July was nominal at \$6.10 at the close. Means-Were a shade firmer in sympathy with pork and lard, but the trading was altogether in local futures. Sales were reported of 3,950.000 lbs short ribs at \$4.52\%0.460 for May, \$4.65\%0.470 for Juny, and \$4.95 for August. The following were the closing prices per 100 lbs on the leading cuts:

			b. & S.	
Loose, part cured Boxed May, boxed June, boxed	3.60	4.77%	4.82%	4.95
Long clears of boxed: Cumberic cut hams, 74 48 for 16 to 15 ba same sverages; 2 Bacon quoted a for short ribs, 55 for hams, all cam Grasar-Was white, 44 65 to brown.  BEEF PRODUS 55 for mess, and 316, 54 Tallow-Was 66% of country	ands, \$5 %c; sweerage; green shout 414@42% %G5%c fvased and quoted ar good year CTS—W mess, 00017.50	et-picklereen ha uiders, igforsh or short d packed at \$5.00 ellow, a ere firm \$40.00@ for han	12% boxed hams, 6%0 3%c. onliders, 5 clears 8 1. 05.50 found 4%2 and 4%2 10.25 fo	d; long 7@74 6%c fo %@5% or No. : 4%c fo palet a

tons at \$9.75 on track, and \$9.25@9.75 free on board cars, the inside for heavy.

Conn-Mant.—Sales were 10

tion continues equal to that of last summer, the month of March showing an increase in supply of hogs over that of March 1875. The evaluation of hogs over that of March 1875. The evaluation of hogs over that of March 1875. The evaluation of hogs over that of March 1875. The evaluation of hogs over that of a month of the post airly day. It is generally conceded that, while some may persaps show a falling off in hog raising, yet, that as a whole, the sammer deliveries of hogs will one as great as that of last summer, and certainly we look for lay year of steady prices at about or slightly below present values, with a large demand, in consequence of evidences everywhere existing of taproving business.

We repeatlfrom our issue of yesterday that he season of winter storage for grain has two the season of winter stora

in changing to the latter, the difference widening to \$6. The receipts were fast, and sold promutly by sample. No. 2 or April were nominal at 24460. 2440. May opened at 2540, and closed at 2540, 2540, and closed at 2540, 2540, and closed at 2540, 2550, and June sold at 2540, 2550, closing at the linside. Casa sales were reported of 9,000 bu by sample at 24460, 2560; and 9,000 bu white at 2750, 2500 for free on board. Total, 30,600 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. May was quoted at 480, and No. 2 or April at 4500. The sample offerings sold readily. No. 1 was wanted at 500 free on board. Cash sales were reported of 1,000 bu by sample at 480 on track; 2,300 bu do at 480,490 free on board. Total, 4,400 bu.

BARLEY—Cash barley was in fair demand for shipment, the bulk of the business being in extra 3, which was a shade firmer. No. 2 sold at 700, and extra 3 at 400,440, the outside in A., D. & Co. S. No. 2 seller the month was nominal at 700, and May extra 3 at 400. No. 3 was quoted at 350, and feel at 280. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 700; S 500 bu extra 3 at 400,440; the outside in A. D. & Co. S. No. 2 seller the month was nominal at 700, and No. 2 at 700; S 500 bu extra 3 at 400,440; the outside in A. D. & Co. S. No. 2 seller the month was nominal at 700, and No. 2 at 700; S 500 bu extra 3 at 400,440; 2,600 bu by sample at 450,700 on track; and 400 bu at 580 delivered. Total, 12,200 bu. MORNING CALL.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 6,000 brls at \$10.00@10.02\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$10.10\(\frac{1}{2}\) 10.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June. Lard—3,500 tes at \$5.97\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$6.05 for June. Short ribs—150.000 lbs at \$4.57\(\frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$4.82\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July. Wheat—400.000 bu at \$1.000 for May, and \$1.000 f 894@89%c for May, and 90%@90%c for June. Corn—80,000 bu at 34%c for May, 36%c for July, and 35%c for June. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat—Sales 320,000 bu at 89\( \frac{9}{6}\)89\( \)6 for May, and 90\( \frac{4}{6}\)80\( \)6 for June. Corn—35,000 bu at 35\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for May, 35\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for June, 36\( \frac{1}{6}\)63\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 35\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for August. Oats—25,000 bu at 25\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for May. Mass pork—5,750 bits at \$10,00 for April. \$10,02\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for May, \$10,12\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for June, and \$10,22\( \frac{1}{6}\)for July. Lard—750 tos at \$5.97\( \frac{1}{6}\)8 eller May. Short ribs—259,000 bs at \$5.35 for May, and \$4,07\( \frac{1}{6}\)6 for June. LATER,

Wheat was week under free offerings, declining about %c. May opened at 89%c, and sold down to 88%c. closing at 88%c. June soid at 89%(290%c, and closed at 89%c. June soid at 89%(290%c, and closed at 38%c. June soid at 34%c early, and closed at 34%c. June sold at 35%(335%c, July at 36%c, and August at 36%c.

LAST CALL.

Mass pork closed essier, at \$9.95@9.97% for May, \$10.05@10.07% for June, and \$10.17%@10.20 for July. Sales 1.500 bris at \$9.97% for May, \$10.07% for June, and \$10.17% for July.

Lard closed at \$5.95@5.97% for May, \$6.00% for 0.02% for June, and \$0.5@6.10 for July. Sales 500 tes at \$5.95 seller May.

Short ribs—Sales 400,000 lbs at \$4.55 for May and \$4.65 for June.

Outs were quiet, selling at 25%(25%c for June.

and 24, 05 for June.
Oats were quiet, selling at 25%@25% for June.
Mess pork was easier, sales being reported of
2, 250 brls at \$9.97% for May, 10.07%@10.10 for
June, and \$10.17%@10.20 for July.
Lard was also lower sales being made at 5.75

Lard was also lower, sales being made of 5, 750 tes at \$6,000@.02\( 2\) for June, and \$5.95\( 6\)5.97\( 4\) for May.

Meats were easier. Sales 250 boxes long and short clears at \$4.75.5\( 50.000\) 1bs short ribs at \$4.55\( @4.57\( \frac{1}{2}\) for May, and \$4.62\( \frac{1}{2}\) @4.65 for June.

BROOM-CORN-Was in fair request and steady. The orders are small, but a good deal of corn is noving out of store, and the stock of choice green brush is getting light: moving out of store, and the stock of choice green brush is getting light:
Fine green carpet brush, P B. 44@5
Green harl. 34@4½
Red-tipped harl 35@3½
Fine green, with harl to work it 4 64½
Red-tipped do. 35@4
Red-tipped do. 35@4
Inferior 24@3
Crooked. 14@2½ BUTTER-Trade remains dull. Buyers are taking only such quantities as are needed for immediate use, and under increasing supplies the tendency of prices continues downward. Roll butter 

BAGGING -In the bagging market there were no quotable changes in prices, though the market was audiable changes in prices, though the market was strong in sympathy with the late advance at the East. Trade remains quiet:
Stark 22 Burlans, 4 bn. 11012
Brighton A 2114 Do, 5 bu. 12013
Otter Creek 18% Gunnies, single, 13014
Lewiston 20 Do, double 22023
American 18 Wool sacks 40045
CHEESE—Nothing new was developed in this market. Prices remain weak and unsettled, the supply materially exceeding the trade require-

Bank cod, per 100 lbs. 6
Compressed cod. 6.70
Labrador herring, split, bris. 6.006 6.50
Labrador herring, round, bris. 6.006 6.50
Labrador herring, round, ½-bris. 1.250 1.30
Holland herring 1.250 1.30
Smoked hairbut 11
Smoked hairbut 306 32

30@ 32 13.00 6.75 caled herring, P box ... California salmon, ½-bris.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A good business was progress, and the market was again reported fifor most lines. Below are the prices current:

Zante currants ... ... Apples, Aiden
Apples, evaporated
Apples, New York and Michigan
Apples, Southern
Apples, Ohio
Peaches, unpared, haives,
Peaches, unpared, quarters
Raspberries 11 @ 14 9%@ 10 Raspberries.
Blackberries
Pitted cherries...
NUTS. Filberts. NUTS. 9 © 10
Almonds, Terragona 20 © 21
Napies walnuts. 13 % 13½
Braziis 5½ 6
Texas pecans 7 % 7½
River pecans 5½ 6 %
Wilmington peanuts, new 5¼ 0 5½
Tennessee peanuts, new 4½ 0 5½
Tennessee peanuts, new 6 % 6½ 6½
GREEN FRUITS—Were in fair request. Apples are casy under fair offerings, and holders want to close out, as the season is getting late, and much of the fruit will soon have to be repacked.

much of the fult will soon have to be repacked.
Oranges are firm:
Appies, 20 bri, in cars.

S1.50@ 2.00
Appies, 20 bri, from styre.

1.75@ 2.50
Cranbetries, 20 bri.
5.00@ 7.00
Lemons, 20 box.

3.50@ 4.50
Oranges, 20 box.

4.00@ 5.00
Valencia oranges, 21 case.

10.00
Valencia oranges, extra size.

10.00
Valencia oranges, extra size.

10.00
GROCERIES—There was nothing new to be noted in connection with the grocery market.
Jobbers were busy and prices were thoroughly supported all around. Just at present there is a large demand from Missouri River points and the country beyond, the unusual activity being due to the "cut" in freights.

Carolina.

Carolina.

6420 74

Louisiana.....corree. Menualing, of a C. O. G. Java.
Costa Rica
Choice to fancy Rio.
Good to prime.
Common to fair
Roasting.
Sugars. 13 @15 11 @12 | Roasting | Subarts | Roasting | Patent cut loaf | Subarts | Suba Patent cnt loaf.

Crushed ./
Granniated.
Powdered ...
A standard ...
A No. 2... .85 @38 .43 @45 .41 @43 .38 @40 .33 @36 .27 @30

.18 @19 .45 @48 .24 @25 .14 @15 .85 @35 Allspice ..... 
 Cloves
 45

 Cassia
 24

 Pepper
 14

 Natinegs
 85
 Nutmers 24 625
Calcutta ginger 85 6295
True Blue 80048.

The discount on wire is 50 and 10 per cent, and on galvanized from 45 per cent.

NAILS—Were quoted at \$2.15 rates. The market is irregular, and poor grades are sold for less than the above series.

noted below:
Carbon, 110 degrees test
Carbon, lilinois legal, 150 deg. test.
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test
Carbon, Michigan legal test
Lard, extra winter strained
Lard, No. 1
Liard, No. 2
Linseed, raw
Linseed, belied
Whale, winter bleached
Sperm
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure
Neatsfoot oil, extra

..\$1.10@1.25 75 ment East, the choice lots being firm. Peach-blows were quoted at 75@85c, and early rose at

blows were quoted at 75@55C, and carry to 50@70c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Were steady, chickens being a shade better. Turkeys were scarce. Game was in good supply, the small birds being very plenty:
Chickens, live, \$\partial \text{doz} & \$3.00 & 3.50 \\
Turkeys, live & 12 & 14 \\
Ducks, \$\partial \text{doz} & 2.50 & 3.00 \\
Gesse & 450 & 5.00 \\
Wild ducks, small, \$\partial \text{doz} & 1.00 & 4.1.50 \\
Mallards & 2.25 & 2.50 \\
Shipe & 50 & 1.00 \\
Pigeons, \$\partial \text{doz} & 0.00 \

Colorado, coarse .....

Tub-washed, choice...
Tub-washed, common to fair
Colorado, medium to fine

Monday . . . . . 1, 357
Tuesday . . . . . 1, 364
Wednesday . . . . . 3, 298 large, and that fact had a tendency to make buyer a little "shy," but holders were not disposed to a little "shy," but holders were not disposed to listen to any proposals for a reduction of prices, and the day's trading was accomplished at sal-stantially Wednesday's quotations. Trade open-ed slack, and did not at any time during the day ed siack, and did not at any time during the day display much activity, but in a quiet way a good many cattle changed owners, sales footing up about 3,500 head. That was rather more than one-half the supply, but nearly enough stock was left over at the close to meet the probable wasts of the market for the remainder of the week. There were more choice cattle than on either of the preceding days of the week, and there were There were more choice cattle than on either of the preceding days of the week, and there were a number of sales at \$4.75 and unward. The best droves went into the nands of experiers at \$5.000 5.10. Those figures were naid for fat smooth mattered steers weighing from 1.450 to 1.350 lib. The pulling figures, however, were \$2.7503.75 for Thred steers weighing from 1, 450 to 1,550 hs. The ruling figures, however, were \$2,7593,75 for stockers and batchers' stuff and \$4,0034.70 for fair to choice shipping steers. Suringers were in demand at \$20,007,35.00 per head, and vesis at \$3,0075.00 per 100 los. There was a sale of yearling Holstein cattle averaging 1,004 los at \$4,70. They were bought by an Ohio feeder. The marget closed quiet and easy.

Closed quiet and easy.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beoves—Graded steers, weighing
1, 400 lbs and upwards.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed
steers, weighing 1, 250 to 1, 450 los.

Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers,
weighing 1, 100 to 1, 300 ibs.

Medium Grades—Steers in fair desh,
weighing 1, 050 to 1, 200 lbs.

Butchers' Stock—Poor to comson
steers and common to choice dows,
for city slaughter, weighing 800 to
1, 050 lbs.

Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing
700 to 1, 050 lbs.

2, 7303, 83
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers,
stags, balls, and scalawag steers

Veals, per 100 lbs.

CATTLE SALES.

CATTLE SALES.

HOGS—There was a dull and drooping market for this class of stock. The depression did not come of large receipts, for the supply amounted is barely 14,000 head, and made a total for the supplied portion of the week of 57,290, against 63,739 for the same time list week. The weakness must be attributed to the declining tendency of the product and the expectation of increased arrivals. Trade opened dull at 10c reduction from Wednesday's prices, and remained dull and west to the close. Common to prime bacon grades sold at \$3.40,3.55 to a few choice fetched \$5.40, poor to good heavy and medium weight packing hogs at \$3.25,63.50, and fair to choice beavy shippers at \$3.45,63.80. Skips were not wanted at over \$2.50,63.00.

@3.00.
All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows, and 80 lbs for stags.

SHEEP-Were dull. There was some inquiry for fat lots, and such were salable at full prices, but the poorer grades were neglected and weak We quote poor to extra at \$3,75%, 75. B. L. Mallory & Bro. sold a small flock at \$6.00.

Mallory & Bro. sold a small flock at \$6.00.

BUFFALO,
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BUFFALO,
BUFFALO,
BUFFALO,
Market duil and declining: quotations 12% lower
on butchers' lots, and 5%10c on best offensy;
butchers' and medium grades of shippers', \$4.304.
4.70; light steers. \$3.60%4.05.
SHEEF AND LARMS-Receipts, 1, 200; metel
dell; fair to good Western sheep. \$4.2023.23
choice, \$5.40%5.55; common, \$4.32.
Hoos-Receipts, 4, 075; market dull and nest
led; common to fair heavy, \$3.25%3.75; few silected for export, \$4.00%4.05; selected Yorken,
\$3.70%3.75; coarse and rough, \$2.00%3.00.

NEW YORK,
April 17.—Beryes-No trade for

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Beeves—No trade to lack of offerings; dressed beef rather dull at 74.0 Sign. a reduction of ign from yesterday; shipments, 700 quarters.

SHEEF—Receipts, 2.200 head; market quist and unchanged; offerings not fully soid; shipments, 230 live, and 250 carcasses.

SWINE—Receipts, 1,600 head; market Holes for live: a car-load common Missouri hogs, 1301bs, 23.55 per 100 lbs.; two car-loads light Ohio, 130 lbs, at \$4.00.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY.

Pa., April 17.—Cattle—Re-

EAST LIBERTY.

Pa., April 17.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 3:23 head of through and 17 local; total for three days, 952 through and 449 local; only one load for sale, and that went at 5:6, are eraging 1, 2:17, to the retail trade here.

Hous—Receipts to-day, 1, 485 head; total for three days, 3, 085; Yorkers, \$3,5063,70; Philadelphias, \$4.10@4,20.

SEKEP—Receipts to-day, 600 head; total for three days, 7,100; none selling to-day; prices would be unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, April 17.—Cattle-Steady and ne-changed for butchers' grades; shippers standing out for lower prices; receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,300 out for lower prices, it. So. 1, 300.

Hogs—Demand active; Yorkers and Baltimores, \$3.40@3.60; smooth heavy. \$3.00@3.75; foug do. \$3.10@3.40; Philadelphias, \$3.80@3.90; accipts, 6,000; shipments, 1,800.

SHEEP—Slow; no quotable change; receipt, 1,800; shipments, 150.

KANSAS CTIV.

KANSAS CTIY.

KANSAS CTIY.

KANSAS CTIY.

Mo., April 17.—CATTLE—The

Price Current reports receipts for the past week,
4.330; shipments, 3, 581; slow; native shippers,
33.90@4.75; native stockers and feeders, \$4.75

3.75; native cowe, \$2.50@3.75.

Hoos—Receipts for the past week, 9, 348; shipments, 7, 629; deniand fair but prices lower; lair
to choice packing, \$3.15@3.35; light shipping,
\$3.00@3.15.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, April 17. -Hogs-Lower; common, \$2.75@3.25; hent, \$3.30@3.55; packing, \$4.403.65; butchers', \$3.65@3.75; receipts, 2.276; shipments, 1,043.

LUMBER.
The cargo market was more active at irregular prices. About 20 cargoes were offered, and 7 or swere disposed of. Sellers adhered to their old policy of not reporting anything, saying the quality of lumber now arriving is varied, and there is no established figure for any given grade. Piece staff, green, is usually quoted at \$6.50@7.00, common inch at \$7.50@8.50, and dry mill-run at \$9.50@ 12.00. Shingles were quiet at \$1.70@1.85.
The yard-market was again active. Lumber is moving freely to the interior, and the late reds the trade in that direction. Following are the quotations:

quotations:
birst and second clear, 1%@2 in... \$30.00@32.00
Third clear, 1%@2 in... \$27.00@28.00
Third clear, inch... \$5.00
Third clear, inch... \$15.30
First combon dressed siding... \$13.50
First combon dressed siding... \$13.50
Second common stding... \$15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed... \$20.00
Flooring, second common, dressed... \$20.00
Flooring, third common, dressed... \$20.00
Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, A. 13 in. and upwards.
Box boards, C. ... \$20.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough... \$24.00@25.90
B stock boards, 10@12 in., rough... \$20.00
Estock boards, 10.00
Es

C stock boards, 10@12 in Dimension stuff, 20@30 Culls, 2 in. Pickets, rough and select Pickets, select, dressed, Lath, dry Shingles, 'A' standard Shingles, standard. Shingles, No. 1

BY TEL

The following were reco of Trade: Liverpool, April 17d@10s. Wheat Winte s 6d@8s 2d; white, 8s 2 d. Corn, 4s 6d. Pork, 6d@10s. 7d. Corn, 4s fd. Pork, Liverpoot, April 17:— skort ribs, 26s 6d; lon 27s. Beer—India mess 88s. Cheese—Choice, Tallow—Prime city, 35 Prime mess, Eastern, 50 Long cut, 20-b average London, April 17.— Cargoes off coast—When sage-Wheat neglected; moderate demand. Fair Chicago spring wheat present and following me

Special Dispated
Liverpool, April 17-10s; No. 2, 8s 6d. 1. 10s; No. 2, 8s 6d.
GRAIN-Wheat-Winte
Ss 11d; spring. No. 1, 8s
No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s
No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—N
Provisions—Pork, 50s
Liverroot, April 17.
at/3%@67-16d; sales, 15,
export, 4,000; American SPIRITS OF TURPENTIN LONDON, April 17.—RI SPIRITS OF TURZENTIN ANTWEEP, April 17.—I

NEW New York, April 17. fluences were in practi marker, which was qu generally buoyant on a main inquiry on specu prices on winter grades about %@le per bu, holders offering supplied delivery, notably for for freedom; cable advices rather weaker range of pi rather weaker range of p cago and Milwaukee s Milwaukee closing with for best samples. Corn rule, about 'ac bu on prompt and forward delimixed Western ungrad more firmly, and offere business, though a good on export occount. Oats on export occount. Oate closing firmly at the impratioat, at 32c saked.

Provisions—Hog prod more active dealings; me and quoted higher, clos new ordinary brands, at delivery in better demand. delivery in better den ing at for April at \$10.1 at \$10.20; June at sales of 250 bris and 750 bris for July at \$ demand at steady rate steam lard more sought, ing off steady; 3,500 to 5,200 tos June at \$6.22% \$6.30; 250 tos year's opti

checked in part by stor grain line by a speculati corn values, which work est. Rates are steady tion, quite firm. For 1 ment, on private terms
To the Western NEW YORK, April 17.-@11 15-16c; futures qu 11.81c; June, 12c; July September, 12.01c. FLOUR-Market dull super State and Western good extra, \$3.60@3.9 4.50; white wheat ext 33.70@5.00; St. Louis patent process, \$5.50@ Grain—Wheat in fair bu; rejected, 76c; No. spring, \$1.01: ungraded No. 3 do, \$1.07%; No. graded amber, \$1.08%; 001.10%; ungraded wh \$1.08%1.08%1; No. 1

Tallow—Moderately a at the close at 6 9-16@6% Sugars—Raw in good r 6%@6%e for fair to good erate movement: refined granulated, 8%c; soft with the control of the control of

8@7%c per lb.

\$1.08@1.08%; No. 1
\$1.09%@1.10%. Rye
Barley steady. Malt de
Demand active; receipt
43@45c; No. 3, 42%c; 2,
44%c; No. 1, 44%
Oats quiet; receipts.
white, 32%c32%c; No.
83%@34c; mixed West
35@54%c.
HAY-Steady, at \$40.
HOFs-Firm and unch
GROCERIES—Coffee no
nominally unchanged.
fair demand. Rice que
Peruolkus—Market PETHOLEUM—Market refined, 9%c.
Tallow—Steady; 31.
RESIN—Quiet at \$1.4 RESIN-Quiet at \$1.4
TUBPENTINE-32c,
EGGS—Figm; Wester
Provisions—Pork in
for old; \$10.37\\ 0.10
and unchanged. Out
middles, 5\\ c; short
active; prime steam, \$
BUTTER—Market duil
WHISKY—Firmer; \$1

PHILA
PRILADELPHIA, Apri
Minnesota extra famil
fancy, \$4.75; Ohio fa
fancy, \$5.50; Minneso S. 00. Rye flour, 32.7 GRAIN-Wheat quiet vator, \$1.124. Rye Corn-Quiet; Western steamer, 41/40/42/4c; western, 41% 642%c; Western, 43c. Onta white do, 32@34c. Provisions—Quiet, 512.50; mess pork smoked, 8%.50@9.25; Western, 6%@3%c. Buttern % caker; N County, Pd., extras, extra, 16@18c; do god Russ—Market dull; Chrzsz—Stendy; W do good, 6@6%c. Petroleum—Nomin 8%c. 8Mc. WHISKY-Western, RECEIPTS-Floar, 2, corn, 127,000 bu; oat

New Onleans, Ap weak; superfine, \$3. \$4.25@5.00; high grad NEW 34.25.05.00; high gra
GMAIN—Corn stead;
47c. Oats quiet but a
CONN-MEAL—Marke
HAY—Dull and nom
choice, \$15.00.016.00
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet
keg, \$7.00.07.762'4;
shoulders, loose, 3%celear, 5%c. Bacon d
4%c: clear rib, 5%gr,
Cured scarce and first
lose.
WHISHY—Market du W BISKY-Market d G1. 10: GROUERIES—Coffee dinary to prime, 11½ common to good com fair, 5½ 625%; prime clarified, 6½ 627%; fermenting, 2002se; 20c; centrifugal, 226 35c. Rice firmer at 5 Bran—Dull and low

St. Louis, Mo., the opening under a very quiet and unchan GRAIN—Wheat open mand chiefly specular fall, \$1.05, closing \$1.04%@1.06, closing

Springers were in thead, and yeals at re was a sale of year.
1.004 Ms at \$4.70, feeder. The market weighing \$4.90@5.15 150 los. 4.60@4.75 fair flesh, 3,85@4.13

2.6533.90 weighing 2.73@3.85 ... 2.00@2.50 ... 3.00@5.00

1, 300
1, 249
1, 275
1, 274
1, 219
1, 225
1, 248
1, 219
1, 225
1, 148
862
1, 075
1, 162
stock's ,621
1, 110 1,110
stock's 970
stock's 854
catyds, 101
stock's 1,180
stock's 804
stock's 804
stock's 947
stock's 947

and drooping market depression did not esupply amounted to e a total for the er-57,290, against 68,-reek. The weakness chining tendency of tion of increased ar-2 10c reduction from o a shrinkage of 40 or stage.

3.50 3.53 3.50 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3.45 3, 45 3, 40 3, 40 3, 40 3, 40 3, 40 3, 40 3, 35 3, 35 3, 35 3, 35 3, 35 3, 25 3, 25 312 165 173 113 116 104 277

ves-No trade for tather dull at 740 erday; shipments,

d; market quiet fully soid; ship-ses. ; market lifeless souri hogs, 130 lbs, s light Ohio, 150 17.—CATTLE—Re17h and 17 local;
18 and 449 local;
18 and 449 local;
18 and 469 local;
29 here.
20 head; total for
2003.70; Philahead; total for Steady and un-hippers standing 000; shipments,

and Baltimores, 60@3.75; rough \$3.80@3.90; renange; receipts. 7. —CATTLE—The the past week, native shippers, feeders, \$2.756

k, 9,348; ship-rices lower; fair light shipping, ower; common, packing, \$3, 400 eccipus, 2,270;

70@1.85. the late reduc-est is increasing flowing are the

C stock boards, 10@12 in . . Culls, 2 in tall, 20230 It. 10.006
Pickets, rough and select 7.002
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed 19.006
Lath, dry 1.506
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry
Shingles, standard 1.806
Shingles, tandard 1.006
Tecdar shingles. 1 1.006
Track shingles. 1 BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. The following were received by the Chicago Board

LIVERPOOL, April 17-11:30 a. m.-Flour, 8s Wheat-Winter, 8s 11a@9s 4d; spring, 78 6d@8s 2d; white, 8s 9d@9s 3d; club, 9s 3d@9s Corn. 4s 6d. Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s 6d. LIVERPOOL. April 17. Bacon Cumberlands, 25s; short ribs, 26s 6d; long clear, 26s; short clear, 278. Beef-India mess, 77s; extra India mess, 88s. Cheese-Choice, 41s. Shoulders, 20s 6d. Tallow-Prime city, 35s. Lard, 32s 6d. Pork-Prime mess, Eastern, 53s; Western, 47s. Hams-Long cut, 20-m average, 35s.

LONDON, April 17. -- LIVERPOOL-Wheat dull. Cargoes off coast—Wheat slow. Cargoes on pas-sage—Wheat neglected; nothing doing. Corn in moderate demand. Fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for shipment during the present and following month, 39s@39s 6d. Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL. April 17-11:30 a. m. -FLOUR-No.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, \$ 11d; spring, No. 1, 8s 2d; No. 2, 7s 6d; white, No. 1, 9s 3d; No. 2, 8s 9d; club, No. 1, 9s 7d; No. 2, 9s 3d. Corn—New. No. 1, 4s 6d, ISIONS-Pork, 50s. Lard, 32s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, April 17. - Cotton-Active and firm at5%@67-16d; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 4,000; American, 11,000.
Spirits of Turfenting—27s 3d@27s 6d. London, April 17.—Refined Patroleum—81/d. Spirits of Turgentine—22s 3d. ANTWEEP, April 17. -PETROLEUM-2%d.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune. NEW YORK, April 17.—GRAIN—Speculative influences were in practical control of the wheat market, which was quoted much stronger and generally buoyant on a fairly active movement: prices on winter grades up 1@1%c, and on spring about 1/2@1c per bu, leaving off less firmly, holders offering supplies for prompt and forward delivery, notably for forward delivery, with more rather weaker range of prices; 56,000 bu No. 2 Chi Milwankee closing with \$1.01 bid, and \$1.02 asked for best samples. Corn also quoted higher, as a prompt and forward delivery and lighter offerings; mixed Western ungraded 43045 Western ungraded, 43@45c. Rye held more firmly, and offered with reserve, checking business, though a good demand was noted, chiefly on export occount. Oats advanced generally about be bu on restricted offerings and good demand, closing firmly at the improvement; No. 2 Chicago,

Provisions-Hog products quoted stronger on more active dealings; mess in moderate request, and quoted higher, closing at \$10.37/4@10.50 for new ordinary brands, and \$9.40 for old; forward delivery in better demand at advanced prices, closing at for April at \$10.15@10.25 for new; May at \$10.20; June at \$10.30; July at \$10.40; sales of 250 brls for May at \$10.20, and 750 brls for July at \$10.40. Cut-meats in fair demand at steady rates. Bacon slow. Western steam lard more sought, and quoted dearer, leaving off steady; 3,500 tcs May at \$6.20@6.22\\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5,200 tcs June at \$6.22\(\frac{1}{2}\)@6.25; 2,000 tcs July at \$6.30; 250 tes year's option at \$6.20.

Tallow-Moderately active, with prices quoted

at the close at 6 9-16@6%c. Sugars—Raw in good request and quoted firm, at 616666 for fair to good refining Cuba on a mod erate movement: refined in fair demand, at 84c: granulated, 81/sc; soft white, 7%@8c; soft yellow, 6@74c per lb.

FREIGHTS—Business on a restricted scale, being checked in part by stormy weather, and in the grain line by a speculative bnovancy in wheat and est. Rates are steady and, for grain accommodation, quite firm. For Liverpool, engagements of 2.000 bris flour, through freight and forward shipment, on private terms; quoted at 2s bid.

NEW YORK, April 17. - COTTON-Quiet at 11 13-16 @11 15-16c; futures quiet; April, 11.73c; May, 11.81c; June, 12c; July, 12.14c; August, 12.26c;

FLOUR-Market dull; receipts, 16,000 brls; super State and Western, \$3.25@3.60; common to good extra, \$3.60@3.90; good to choice, \$3.95@4.50; white wheat extra, \$4.55@5.25; extra Ohio, \$3.70@5.00; St. Louis, \$3.80@5.75; Minnesota patent process, \$5.50@8.50.

GRAIN-Wheat in fair demand; receipts, 127,000 bu; rejected, 76c; No. 3 spring, 91@92c; No. 2 spring, \$1.01: ungraded winter red, \$1.10@1.11; No. 3 do, \$1.07\\( \); No. 2 do, \$1.13\( \)1.13\( \); ungraded amber, \$1,081/01.09; No. 2 amber, \$1.10 ©1.10½; ungraded white, 95c@1.10; No. 2 do, \$1.08@1.08¼; No. 1 do, sales 12,000 bu at \$1.09½@1.10½. Rye firmer; Westerp, 57@50c. Barley steady. Malt dull and unchanged. Corn—Demand active; receipts. 133,000 bu; ungraded, 42@45c; No. 3, 42½c; steamer, 43½d24½c; No. 2, 44½c; No. 2, 44½c; No. 3, 31c; do white, 32½@32½c; No. 2, 31½@31½c; do white, 32½@32½c; No. 2, 31½@31½c; do white, 33½@34c; mixed Western, 31@31½c; white do, 32@34½c.

HAY—Steady, at \$40.00@45.00.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee nominally unchanged. Sugar nominally unchanged. Molasses steady, with a fair demand. Rice quiet but firm.

PETHOLEUS—Market dull; united, 77½@78½c; refined, 9½c.

Tallow—Steady; \$1.06½@1.06%c.

RESIN—Quiet at \$1.40.

TURPENTINE—32c. @1.101/2; ungraded white, 95c@1.10; No. 2 do,

RESIN-Quiet at \$1.40.

TURPENTINE-32c.
EGGS-Firm; Western, 11½@12.
PROVISIONS-PORK firmer; mess, \$9.40@9.60
for old; \$10.37½@10.75 for new. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats steady; long clear middles, 5½c; short do, 5½c. Lard-Demand active; prime steam, \$6.22½.

BUTTER-Market dull; Western, 5@23c.
WHISKY-Firmer; \$1.08 asked.

PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, April 17.—Flours—Market dull; Minnesota extra family, good, \$4.50; choice and fancy, \$4.75; Ohio fancy, \$5.40@5.50; Indiana fancy, \$5.50; Minnesota patent process, \$6.50@ 8.00. Rye flour, \$2.75@2.87½.

GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 Western red, in elevator, \$1.124. Rye quiet; Western, 56@58c. Corn-Quiet; Western rejected, 40%@41%c; do steamer, 414@424c; Western mixed, 43c; white Western, 43c. Oats-Firm; mixed, 31@32c; white do 32@24c

white do, 32@34c.
PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm: prime mess beef, \$12.30; mess pork. \$10.50@10.75. Hams, smoked, \$8.50@9.25; pickled, \$7.25@8.25. Lard, Western, 61@34/4c.
BUTTER—Wesker; New York State and Bradford County, Pd., extras, 18@20c; Western Reserve extra, 16@18c; do good to choice, 12@16c.
Edus—Market dull; Western, 11@12c.
Chrass—Steady; Western creamery, 7@7½c; do good, 6@6%c.

O good, 6@6% с. Ретволетж-Nominal; refined, 9%с; crude, WHISKY-Western, \$1.0514.

WHISKY-Western, \$1.0514.

RECEIPTS-Floar, 2, 100 brls; wheat, 56,000 bu; corn, 127,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, 1,500 bu.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW OBLEANS, April 17.—FLOUR-Quiet and weak; superfine, \$3.00; XX, \$3.75@4.00; XXX, \$4.25@5.00; high grades, \$5.25@4.87½. GRAIN-Corn steady, with good demand at 440

GRAY—Corn steady, with good demand at 44@ 47c. Oats quiet but steady at 34½@35c. Corn. Meat.—Market firmer at \$2.15.

HAY—Dull and nominal; prime, \$13.00@14.00; choice, \$15.00@16.00.

Phovisions—Pork quiet; old, \$9.50; new. \$10.85.

Lard quiet but steady; therce, \$6.50@7.00; keg, \$7.00@7.02½ Bulk meats—Market dull; shoulders, loose, 3½c; packed, 3½c; clear rib, 5c; clear, 5½c. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders, 4½c; clear rib, 5½c; clear, 5½c. Hams—Sngarcured scarce and firm; canvased, \$@9½c, as in \$2e.

WHISKY-Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05 GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet and weak; jobbing ordinary to prime, 11%016c. Sugar quiet but firm; common to good common, 565%c; fair to fully fair, 5%05%c; prime to choice, 5%06%c; relieved to fair 10 fully clarified. 6%07%c. Molasses in good demand; fermenting, 2002c; common, 22023c; fair, 246, 29c; centrifugal, 22030c; prime to choice, 276, 35c. Rice firmer at 5%07c.

BRAN-Dull and lower at 75c. ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Mo., April 17. Flour-Firm at the opening under an advance in wheat; closed Grain-Wheat opened active and higher; demand chiefly speculative; closed lower; No. 2 red

334@33%: May; 34@344c June; 354@35%c July. Outs steady and firm: No. 2, 25%@25%c cash: 254c vid May. Rye slow at 49@494c. Barley dull and nachanged: no sales.

Whisky—Steady at \$1.05.

PROVISIONS—Fork easier: jobbing, \$10.25. Lard dull and nominal. Bulk meats dull and nominal. Bacon weak and slow: clear ribs, \$5, 30.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu; rye, none; barley, 4,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bris; wheat, none; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 42,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, April 17 .- FLORE-Steady and un-

GRAIN-Whest-Western firm and active: No. 2 Pennsylvania red, \$1.11; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and April, \$1.09\(\frac{1}{6}\).09\(\frac{1}{6}\); May, \$1.05%@1.11; June, \$1.10%@1.11. Corn-West ern firm; Western mixed, spot and April, 421/2 @42%c; May, 43@43%c; June, 43%@43%c; July, 44@44%c; steamer, 41%c. Oats firm; Western white, 32@34c; do mixed, 31@31½c; Pennsylvania, 32@34c. Rye dull and unchanged. HAY-Firm and unchanged.

HAY—Firm and unchanged.

Provisions—Dull, steady, and unchanged.

BUTTER—Steady; prime to choice Western packed, 186/20c; roll, 12/6/15c.

EGGS—Stronger and fairly active at 12/6/124c.

PETROLEUM—Steady and without change.

COFFEE—Firm; Rio cargoes, ordinary to choice, 10/6/16c. VHISKY-Dull and nominal at \$1.07@1.12. WHISKY—Dun and normal FREIGHTS—Unchanged. RECKETS—Flour, 1, 816 brls; wheat, 19,600 bu; orn, 194,300 bu; oats, 2,028 bu. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, none; corn, 231,100 bu.

CINCINNATI. CINCINNATI. O., April 17.—Corron—Strong and higher at 11%c.

FLOUR-Dull and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat scarce and firm; red and white, 31.00@1.06. Corn in good demand at full prices; 37@38c. Oats active and firm; 29@32c. Rye frirly active and a shade higher; 56@56%c. Barley dall and lower to sell; No. 2 fall, 90c. Provisions-Pork dull and nominal at \$10,000. Provisions—Pork dull and nominal at \$10,00%

10,25; Lard firmer; current make, \$5 90. Bulkmeats dull; shoulders, \$3.50; short ribs, \$4.60

cash and May; short clear, \$4.75. Bacon dull;

\$4.00, \$5.12%, and \$5.37.

WHINKY—Steady and firm at \$1.02.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEND OIL—Steady at 65c.

MILWAUKETE. MILWAUKEE, April 17. - FLOUR-Quiet and nom-

GRAIN-Wheat firm; opened 1/2c higher; cle dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, hard, 97c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 93c; No. 2 do, 871/c; April, 871/c; May, 8814c; June, 9016c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 76c; No. 4, 88½c; June, 100½c; No. 3 Milwaukec, 70c; No. 4, 72c; rejected, 64½c. Corn dull and lower; No. 2, 33¾c. Cats steady, with a fair demand; No. 2, 24½c. Rye dull and lower; No. 1, 45¾c. Barley nominal; No. 2 spring, 60c; April, 58½c. Phovisions—Qufet but stready. Mess pork quiet; new, \$10.00. Lard—Prime steam, \$6,00. Hogs—Live quiet but steady at \$3,40@3,70. Receptrs—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 35,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE. Louisville, Ky., April 17.-Corron-Firm at

FLOUR-Quie; extras, \$3.25@3.50; do family, \$4.00@4.25. GRAIN-Wheat demand fair and market firm; red Grain-wheat demand fair and market firm; red and nuber, \$1.00@1.05. Corn steady; white, 38%; mixed, 37%, Oats steady, with a good demand; white, 30c; mixed, 29c. Rye firmat 55c. HAY-Steady at \$.00@10.06.
Provisions-Pork quiet at \$10.25@10.50. Lard quiet and firmer; choice leaf tierce, \$7.37%; do keg. \$8.37%. Bulk meats quiet: shoulders, 3%@3%c; ctear rib, 4%@5%e for loose. Bacon quiet; shoulders, 4c; clear rib, 5%@5%c for loose. Haams, sugar-cured, 8%@9%c.

BOSTON. Boston, April 17.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, \$3.00@3.25; common extras, \$3.75@ 4.25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process,

GRAIN-Corn quiet but steady; mixed and yellow, 46@47%c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 35@39c; No. 2 white, 35%c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@34%c. Rye, 64@65c. Recurra-Flour; 3,000 bris; corn, 42,000 bu; wheat, 8,000 bu. Shirments—Flour, 1,800 bris; corn, 22,000 bu; wheat, 25,000 bu. TOLEDO.

Tolepo, O., April 17.—Grain—Wheat dull; amber Michigan, spot, \$1.05; May, \$1.05% offered; June, \$1.06% No. 2 red winter, April. \$1.05 offered; May neld at \$1.05%, \$1.05% bid; June, \$1.06%; Western amber, \$1.07. Corn dull; high mixed held at 36½c, 36c bid; No. 2 spot held at 36½c, 35½ bid; May, 36½c asked, 36c bid; June, 36%; July, 37¾c asked, 37½c offered, Oats quiet and unchanged.

KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, April 17. - GRAIN-The Price Currene reports wheat receipts the past week 25, 877 bu; shipments, 50, 261 bu; higher; No. 2 cash, 95c; April, 97%c; No. 3 cash, 93c; April, 94%c. Corn—Receipts the past week, 20,248 bu; shipshipments, 63,535 bu; active and firm; No. 2 cash, 28%c; April, 29%c.

INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 17. -Hocs-Quiet at \$2.25@3.50; receipts, 3,900; shipments, 3,000. GRAIN-Wheat steady; No. 2 red, \$1.02@1.03. Corn steady at 35c. Oats quiet at 26@271/2c.

Provisions—Shoulders, 3%c; clear rib, \$4.60@ 4.65. Lard, \$6.00. Hams, \$7.00@7.50. DETROIT. DETROIT, Mich., April 17.—Grain—Wheat lower but firm; extra, \$1.0214. nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.01%; May, \$1.01%; June, \$1.01%; milling,

9814c, nominal. RECEIPTS-Wheat, 39,042 bu. SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 32,160 bu. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, April 17.—GRAIN—Wheat neglected and unchanged. Corn unchanged and dull; sales

5 cars new on track at 40%c. Oats quiet; sales 2 cars mixed Western at 30c on track; 30c in store. Rye nominally at 54c. Barley dull. oswego. OswEGO, April 17.—GRAIN-Wheat quiet; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.02; No. 1 hard and Duluth spring,

\$1.10. Corn steady; old, 44c; Western, 46@47c. PEORIA.

PEORIA. April 17. -HIGHWINES-Firm; 100 brls at \$1.021/2. COTTON. NEW ORLEANS, April 17. - COTTON-Strong

midding, 11%c; low do, 11c; net receipts, 1,183 bales; gross, 1,379; exports to the Continent, 2,127; sales, 2,500; stock, 144,565. 2,127; sales, 2,500; stock, 144,565.

MENPHIS. Tenh., April 17.—Corron — Firm; asking higher; receipts, 672 bales; shipments, 1,550; stock, 35,955; sales, 600; all to spinners; middling, 11½c;
St. Louis, Mo., April 17.—Corron—Higher and firm; middling, 11½c; low middling, 11½c; good ordnary, 10½c; sales, 900 bales; receipts, 800; shipments, 1,600; stock, 18,200.

PETROLEUM.

standard white. 110 test, Sc.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 17.—Petroleux—Steady;
standard white. 110 test, Sc.
Pittsburg, Pa., April 17.—Petroleux—Quiet;
crude, 97% cat Parker's for shipment; redned, 9%
Qui Crus D.
Out Crus D. (39%c, Philadelphia delivery.
OIL CITY, Pa., April 17.—PETROLEUM—Market opened excited, with sales at 76%c, advanced to 78%c, declined to 77%c, at which price it closed; shipments, 33,000 bris, averaging 32,000; transactions, 165,000.

New York, April 17.—Cotton goods remain fairly active and very firm; prints in steady demand, firm, and in light supply with agents; wide prints in fair request; dress goods and ginghams movingin fair quantities, and prices steady; woolen goods in light request; foreign goods quiet in first hands, but jobbing fairly.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, April 17 .- SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE -Dull at 28c.

Imprisoned for Marrying.

Hischmend (Fa.) Dispatch.

Among recent arrivals at the Penitentiary were Edward Kinney (colored) and Mary S. Hall (white) of Hanover County, convicted of violation of the State law forbidding intermarriage of persons of different races, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment. This is the first conviction uder the decision of the Supreme Court of Virginia, at Stauuton, in the McKunney case. Kinney and the woman had been unlawfulff fiving together, and in October last some prosecution was threatened, as is claimed, whereupon the two went to Washington, and were there united in marriage according to the laws of the District of Columbia. After marriage and return to Hanover they were indicted and tried together for violation of the law mentioned, and with the result stated. It is understood that a strong petition from those best acquainted with the merits of the case will be presented to the Governor asking for their pardon—they to leave the State forever. Imprisoned for Marrying,

fall, \$1.05, closing nominal at \$1.04\% cash; \$1.04\% 0.05, closing at \$1.04\% 0.05, closing at

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE SHOTS AT THE CZAR. New York World, April 15.

Alexander II. has already twice been under fire. On the 16th of April, 1866, while entering his carriage at St. Petersburg he was fired upon, but a peasant, Oisip Komisaroff, flung up the assassin's weapon, and his Imperial master escaped. Komisaroff, curiously enough, was a native of the Town of Kostroma, where still stands the statue of Ivan Susanin. When, in 1612, the line of Ruric having ended with Feodor Ivanovitch, son of Ivan the Terrible, Michael Feodorovitch Romanoff was chosen as Czar, the expelled Polish King, Vladislav, sent a band of assassins to surprise Romanoff on his way from Yaroslavi and slav him. As the assassins halted at the cottage of Ivan Susanin one of them chanced to stumble, and in his annoyance launched a Polish oath. The peasant's quick ear caught it and he instantly divined some sinister purpose in the errand of his visitors. Sending his son to warn the Czar-elect he offered himself to the Poles as a guide, and leading them into an unfrequented ravine avowed his treachery, and glorying in it feli beneath their swords, to be avenged by the guards of Romanoff. A statue was erected to Susanin's memory and his descendants in perpetuity were exempted from taxation. From under the shadow of Susanin's statue sprang Komisaroff to save his Czar and earn a patent of nobility. Again on the 6th of June, 1867, the Pole Berezowski tried to assessinate the Czar by firing into the carriage in which along the Paris boulevards rode Alexander and his two sons with Napoleon III. The first shot missed its aim and the overloaded weapon burst at the second discharge abotterius the conscious second discharge, shattering the assassin's hand. Berezowski was at once arrested and narrowly escaped being torn to pieces. "Sire, we have been under fire together," said Napoleon with a smile, and the Emperor of all the Rissias roylied;

ussias replied: "Our destinies are in the

hand of Providence, my brother.'

hand of Providence, my brother."

Possibly the auctorrat might have added that it would be a fortunate chance which deprived him of life. The present head of the House of Romanoff has led a sombre existence. He sleeps badly, and before 8 has had his cup of coffee and a roll,—tea is in the index expergatorius of the physicians as unsettling their Imperial masof the physicians as unsettling their Imperial mas-ter's nerves after a bad night; till midday he works with his secretary, then breakfasting in simple fashion, to the sorrow of his chef, whose noblest efforts return untasted. After riding with one of his younger sons or driving out with the Empress, the Czar suuts himself up in his cabinet till 5 o'clock, nominally to work, though the gossips declare that he passes the two hours before dinner in gloomy reflection. Five o'clock is the dinner hour with a simple meal and a limited company. The next two hours are spent with the Empress in the garden or in ministerial audiences when the Court is at the Capital. By 8. p. m. the Emperor has retired to his room, or if he is at Livadia has made a fourth at Count Adlerberg's whist. Livadia, especially since the Vera Sassulitch affair, has become the diplomatic Capital of Russia; most of the archives are there, and almost hourly couriers carry thither their dispatches. The Czar never loved St. Petersburg socially or physically: its keep, bracing atmosphere was physically; its keen, bracing atmosphere was ungrateful to the confirmed asthmatic, and the acquittal of the would-be murderess of Gen. Trepoff made the City of Peter as odious politically. But for his Ministers and a very small circle of courtiers the life of the Emperor would be that of mutantically. be that of a misanthropic recluse. The palaces of Nicholas I. were always open to the people, but no sovereign in Europe is more closely hedged about and guarded than his son. Not even to an outer room of the Palace of Livadia could a stranger gain access. Of late years the Emperor has been subject to what might be called accesses of Sebastopolomania, and has found a melancholy pleasure in visiting the ruined fortress, now to raise a monument over the dead, now to celebrate a grand mass for the departed, now to receive a transport loaded with wounded from Turkey. His "Sebastopoi days" are his gloomiest, and valuly did Count Adlerberg and his intimates endeavor to shake this growing habit in the days when their efforts were tolerated. Alexander II. has also manifested a morbid aversion to all public festivities; the

existence.

Never—hot even "hardly ever"—have the narry ever—not even "narry ever"—nave the political assassins of Europe been so fruitlessly occupied as during the past twelvemonth. In May and June last Hoedel and Nobiling potted the Emperor William, with whom decidedly the honors rested, for the stout old octogenarian will shortly celebrate his golden wedding, whereas Hoedel lost his head and Nobiling world certainly tays been executed, but he we have been executed. would certainly have been executed had he not duly garroted at Madrid; and Passanante, the cook who attempted to slay King Humbert of Italy, would unquestionably have been guillotined had not his Majesty exercised been gamoned had not in stajesty exercised his percogative of mercy and banished him to Elba. The attack upon the Czar makes five attempts within eleven months (not counting the silly performance of the lanatic Madden in London); in but two cases has the intended victim suffered any physical injury. Indeed, judging by the history of the last year or so, diphtheria is rather more to be dreaded by European Kings and Princes than Socialism, Nihilism, or the In-

polidays and national anniversaries of which the

Russian calendar is so prolific have for him no

ternationale. At the same time the course of events in Rus-At the same time the course of events in Russia has been most alarming, though as yet Nihiism is almost exclusively confined to the university towns, all efforts at propaganda in the rural districts having failed. Lermontoff and Poushkin, with their Byronic poems in exposure of the corruption of, Russian society, stirred up the youth of the universities, women furnishing a large contingent to the adherents of the revolutionary movement. The emancipation of the serfs, the introduction of railways, and the adoption of the jury system all helped to spread the subversive theories, till in 1872 the authorities had to take repressive measures that were shortly afterwards extended to thirtyhat were shortly afterwards extended to thirtyfive 'governments' or provinces. The crime of Natchaeff was followed in December, 1876, by the emeuts before the Kasan Cathedral, and the banishment of the ringleaders concerned therein to Siberia. In October, 1877, there were brought to trial 193 students of wifom about ninety were condemned, a third bains avided and the recondemned. condemned, a third being exiled, and the remainder being placed under police surveillance. Vera Sassulitch's acquittal was the next notable event; it has never been satisfactorily ascertained what became of her, for it was a pretender who subsequently appeared at Geneva. Geneva, by the way, has always been the head-quarters of Nihilism, for there the greater por-tion of the literature founded by Herzen has been published, but a few of the 400 or 500 vol-umes and pamphlets being in French,—the re-mainder in Russian. Herzen was also the found-or of the Kotekia or "Alexan Rell" printed in er of the Kotokol, or "Alarm-Bell," printed in Russian periodically at London by Trubuer, and freely circulated in Russia by returning exiles. Not until very recently was it established beyond a doubt that there was a Nihilist press in

vond a doubt that there was a Nihilist press in Russia.

Since the firing upon Gen. Trepoff three prominent officials of the Russian police have been attacked. Gen. Mezentzoff was assassinated in August, 1878. On the 21st of February, as Prince Kranotkin, Governor of Charkoff, was returning from a ball, an unknown assassin fired upon bim with a revolver, inflicting a fatal wound. The Erince was a young man, barely 41, and for nine years had administered his important office, but it is worth remarking that he was not a brother of Michael Kranotkin, the Socialist chief, though he was a distant relative. Shortly after his taking off, a placard was posted on the walls of all the fowns amouncing that he had been warned by "The Committee" to abstain from ill-treating and florgring men and women suspected of Liberal tendencies, and sending them wholesale to the mines, and that his answer had been more savage raids,—increased brutality; the measure of his crimes had overflowed, and "The Committee" had sentenced him to death. "The same measure," the proclamation concluded, "will be dealt out to any successor of his who persists in crushing the people; however high he may be placed, the Invisible Hand will reach tim." This proclamation was openly posted in the University of Charkoff on the day after the Prince was shet. On the 4th after a fight in which several On the 4th altimo a secret printing-press was captured at Kieff, after a fight in which several officers were killed or wounded. On the 25th Gen. Von Drentelen, Chief of the Gendarmeric, was twice fired at as he was driving along the

Dr. Andreieff, a young surgeon whom Tourguenieff met in 1860, and who impressed the great
novelist by his absolute neglect, disdain, indifference, no matter of what subject relation it
was question. In 1862 Dr. Andreieff was drawn
in "Fataers and Sons" as Dr. Basaroff. This
is the bassage in which the word "Nibilist"
was added to the bocial vocabulary:
"And M. Basaroff," asked Paul Petrovitch;
"what is he?"
"What is Basaroff?" said Arcadie, with a
smille, "Do you wish me, uncle, to tell you
what he is?"
"Be so kind, my nephew."

what he is!"
"Be so kind, my nephew."
"He is a Nibilist."
"A Nibilist?" said Nicholas Petrovitch; "so

"A Nibilist?" said Nicholas Petroytich; "so far as I can judge that comes from the Latin nih?—nothing; therefore it means a man who—who believes in nothing."
"Sav—who respects nothing," said Paul Petroviich, beginning to spread his butter.
"Who places himself in opposition to everything from a critical point of view," remarked a readis.

Arcade.
"Is not that the same thing?"
"No, it is not the same thing. The Nihilist is a man who hows to no authority—no principle."

WAS THERE A WOMAN IN THE CASE? At every dinner-table in London they are talk-ing about the Czar and his little demi-matrimo-nial affair, but I am bound to add that I have not yet met with a single individual, royal, oble, or gentle, who has received this story dinoble, or gentle, who has received this story direct from St. Petersburg. As for the Russians in London, they laugh it to scorn—naturally. It runs thus: The Czar has for long indulged in a romance concerning a very charming lady of high birth, higher accomplishments, and the highest attractions. Hence the Imperial conscience has been subjected to as many twinges as the Imperial toe when an attack of sedence supersenses; but the operation was twinges as the Imperial toe when an attack of podagra supervenes; but the question was, how to ease the mental pain of the afflicted Czar. On a previous occasion, when an illustrious Minister received too much attention from the fascinating fair one, a remedy was sought and found easily; in a word, the too at-tractive Minister was made an Ambassador. Conscience, however, cannot be sent on an em-bassy, and therefore the Czar, having colloqued with his Popes, hit upon the expedient of going through a religious form-not the marriage service, for that would have involved bloamy. service, for that would have involved biggany, but some sort of emasculated nubtial ritual—which would not make Anonyma Mrs. Romanoff, yet would comfort the soul of the Czar. How they did it is not told, mystery being a prime element in such matters; but it was doubtess all very satisfactory, and Alexander of all the Russias has now, so the story runs, not one wife, but one and a half.

RORKE'S DRIFT.

Pall Mall Gazette.
On the same day as the fatai battle and disaster at Isandlana, a Zulu army numbering at least 3,000 men attacked with great bravery and persistency the post at Rorke's Drift. It was neld by B Company of the Second Battation of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, under Lieut, Gonville Brombead. The company numbered ninety men; besides these there were forty "casuals" present, thirty-five of them patients in hospital, left behind ill when the column advanced into Zululand under Lord Chelmsford. The whole of these were under command of Lieut. Chard, Royal Engineers, the senior officer, under whose able superintendence and or-ders Lieut. Brombead and his men worked and acted. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the 226 Lieut. Bromhead received a hastily written dis-patch from Capt. Gardner, Fourteenth Hussars, informing him that the camp of the Third Col-umn had been taken by the enemy, and that he would be attacked that night. Capt. Gardner had been engaged in the fight at the camp, had had been engaged in the fight at the camp, had stayed till the last moment, and then galloped for his life. He escaped across the Buffalo River hotly pursuica, managed to write the warning to Lieut. Bromhead, and then rode on to Helpma-kaar, another post in the line of communica-

The advanced guard of the Zulus appeared at first at 4 p. m. It came round the south corner of the hill in a body of from 500 to 600 strong, led by a chief on horseback. They halted a mo ment, and then advanced quietly but quickly, at ment, and the advantage of every bit of cover. It seemed as if they had expected to surprise the camp. Our men opened fire at 500 yards. The first man to fall was the chief. He was shot by Private Dunbar, and fell off his horse headlong. Numbers of the enemy fell at once. They hesitated, broke, and the greater number scattered to their left, and occupied the garden and orchard, where there was bienty of cover. A few got up close to the houses and lay behind the field oven and kitchens that there were built. Scarcely any of these men had guns or rifles. Others come on in a continuous were built. Scarcely any of these men had guns or rifles. Others came on in a continuous stream, occupied the hill above, and gradually encircled the two houses. All the men who had guns were stationed on the hill, and kept up a continuous and rapid fire on the yard. It caught

yards of the hospital without being seen. From this point, in parties of fifteen to twenty, they repeatedly attacked the end room of the hospi-tal. They made these attacks in the most de-liberate manner, advancing after the manner of their dancing, with a prancing step and high action. They cared nothing for slaughter, but endeavored, in the most persistent manner, to get over the barricade and into the hosyital. Many times, seven or eight at least, Lieut. Bromhead, collecting a few men together, had to drive them off with a bayonet charge. Then they would retire, and all of them in chorus shout and strike their shields. Our mencheered in answer, and let them have it. There was plenty of ammunition. After the first half hour

here was no waste. How deliberate and telling the fire was may be gathered from the following incidents. Private Joseph Williams, a young Weishman, under two years' service, had a small window in the hospital to shoot from. Next morning fourteen dead warriors were counted outside his window, and several more down his line of the law on the summittien was all exhis window, and several more down his line of fire. As soon as his ammunition was all expended, he and the other men with him defended the door of the room till the enemy, by sheer weight of numbers, forced it open. Poor fellow, he was seized by the hands and arms, dragged out, and assegaied and mutilated before the eyes of his comrades. Another instance: Private Dunbar, the same man who shot the chief on horseback, was posted to watch the hill. As the Kafiirs streamed down from their right, this man (also a Welshman, and of less service than the above mentioned) shot eight of the enemy in as many consecutive shots. Lieut. Chard was standing by him as he did it, and

service than the above mentioned) shot eight of the enemy in as many consecutive shots. Lieut. Chard was standing by him as he did it, and the bodies were found heaped one on the other next mortaing.

The enemy at last effected a lodgment in the hospital. Thirty of the patients were got out in time. Most of them were pushed and pulled through a window which opened on the yard. Sergt. Maxfield, a fine young soldier, was very ill with fever, and delirious. He could not be moved, and he was killed in his bed. They now set fire to the hospital. The root was thatch, and it quickly blazed. By its light our men were enabled to see their foes better, and many fell before they retreated to better cover. After a pause, encouraged by a chief wao from time to time shouted his orders from the hill-side, they came on again. The fighting in places became hand to hand over the mealie sacks. The assailants used only their assegais. These they did not throw, but used only as stabbing weapons. Directly a soldier showed his head over the parapet to get a shot, he was thrust at. Once or twice the Kaffirs actually seized the bayonets and tried to wreuch them off the rifles. One of our men loaded while a Zulu was tugging at his bayonet. He pulled the trigger and blew the plucky fellow to atoms. They next tried to set lire to the thatched roof of the store. In face of a hot fire they got up, to the house, and one fine savage had his brains blown out as he was holding a torand against the caves.

and one fine savage and his orans blown out as he was holding a brand against the caves.

And so the fight continued till after midnight, from which time till 4 a. m. they gradually withdrew, only every now and then making a chatze. They carried with them all their dead and wounded that they could. The last of them left just before dawn. They left 370 dead on the field. These were counted and buried in heaps.

Many of them were recognized by their shields. Many of them were recognized by their shields as belonging to one of the crack royal regiments. The majority were of a certain age, in poor condition, and of small stature. Our loss, counting five of the patients, was thirteen killed and ten wounded. Three of the latter have since died of their wounds.

tors to estimate the deficiency now at £8,100,000, including £200,000 estimated for interest and expenses. This makes, so far, upwards of £800,000 to be made good by the shareholders, beyond the original calculation. The first call of £250 per share produced the following results: Declarations of inability to pay calls have been lodged for 500 shareholders, representing £380,000 stock; a first list of compromises on blished included 132 shareholders, holding £75,000 stock, and a second list of compromises included 51 shareholders, holding £47. promises included 51 shareholders, holding £47, 500 stock. The first call is stated to have yielded £2,000,000 in cash and securities, at the expense of a destructive sweep such as this, and there is only £400,000 stock left on which the first call has been paid in full from whose holders the further call of £2,250 per £100 can be levied. Were all to pay in full, that call would yield £9,000,000, but the estimate is that about £4,000,000 only will be wented. so that the average payment is apparently expected to be £1,000 per £100 stock. That expected to be £1,000 per £100 stock. Insteven this sum can be recovered from the surviving shareholders, including Trustees, is, we should say, far from likely, and, supposing it to be recovered, there are still the assets of the bank to deal with. It is estimated that they are worth £6,400,000, but many of them are not are worth 20,400,000, out many of them are not immediately realizable, and may not be in fact realized for years. Moreover, each fresh raid upon the shareholders' property brings a mass of additional securities into the liquidators' hands, which they must purse and hold perhaps for years before being able to turn them into money. Such being the actual facts rehaps for years before being able to turn them into money. Such being the actual facts regarding this liquidation, it seems a pity that some compromise cannot be managed whereby creditors and debtors could shorten the agony,—an arony that may, it prolonged, be fatal to many among both. The longer the liquidation is dragged out the less chance have the creditors of being paid both principal and interest. Complications elsewhere increase also, and the realization of property thrown on the liquidators hands is a task the difficulty of which promises to increase. In the interests of all concerned, therefore, it would be well if some deliverance could be obtained from the present disastrous situation. Some effort has present disastrous situation. Some effort has lately, we believe, been made to interest the London shareholders in a proposed compromise, but the encouragement to go on has not been great. We cannot help thinking that the creditors are making a mistake, and that the liquidators who talked so confidently of 20 shillings in the pound, with interest, have also made a mistake. Could 15 shiflings in the pound be paid within the next twelve months, and the whole business ended so far as the creditors are concerned, the gain would probably be much nore than they now think. To the trading com munity at large such an end would be an un-speakable relief.

THE FAMINE IN EGYPT. A correspondent of the London Times at Erment, in Egypt, writing on the 24th of Feb-

ruary, says: " 'Inshallab, in another twenty days we shall have the bean-crop ready for the knife.' This is the answer always given now when inquiries are made after the late distress, of which, now that the worst is past, the fellahs do not seem anxious to furnish details. They have patiently borne want, then hunger, and lastly starvation, and, now that the end seems near, they are willing to forget it all. But such a time as the last three months for the fellahs must leave traces, and famine cannot pass trackless. "From Assiout upward to Luxor the suffer

ings of the natives must have been, and still are, in one or two of the less-visited villages, appalling. Even in the large and comparatively flour-ishing town of Assiout, some of the sights in the streets and by the river bank were mot dis-tressing. Passing in the morning we saw a wretched old woman and two children lying on the river bank. The children were skin and bone, and the woman scarcely distinguishable as a human being. We gave her bread, but she seemed unable to eat it, and after a few sighs and moans fell back into her semi-comatose state. She could hardly have lived through the

"At the same place we noticed a handsome girl of 16 or so standing on the bank. On asking her what she wanted, she replied 'Bread,' and ate greedily a piece of the coarse bran bread of the country. Her gratitude knew no bounds when presented with a few piastres, at bounds when presented with a rew plastres, and she unfolded her. small history,—how she had walked from her native village, where her family were all dead, in hopes of fluding relief at Assiout, but had found none, and was still another unit added to the crowd of hunger-stricken Arabs flocking in daily. Poor Werda (Rose)! She was, however, only one of thought of the country of the day of the country of the c sands, and this in a town in immediate connec-tion with Catro by rail, and easy reach of any assistance should it be profered. The Amer-ican missionaries are active here as elsewhere, but they are only able to give help to compara-tively few—seven loaves among 5,000.

"But, if the distress is bad at Assiont, what

our mee in their backs as they were guarding the garden side, and five men were thus shot dead.

It now became dusk. The Zulus crept up nearer and nearer. Under cover of the bushes and long grass they were able to get within five yards of the hospital without being seen. From this point, in parties of the country of the page. maked, like wild beasts, eating roots—the khelba that grows among the clover, the clover leaves themselves, and the wild sorrel, while some solace the pangs of hunger with the refuse sugar cane after distillation. A lucky few, perhaps, steal and fartively boil a bean or two, butsuch a feast is exceptional. The look on the faces of these poor creatures is almost superhumanly ghastly. Suffering, endurance, despair, and madness, worked on by famine, stamp such a brand on the starving fellahs as cannot be easily described. If their faces are hiaden, as they generally are, from the intense heat and the tormenting flies, the shrunken limbs and staring bones tell their tail plainly enough. There are full-grown men whose legs are scarcely thicker than a dog's, and whose arms are like chicken bones. To see such a man lying in the sun with the flies swarming on him as if he were already dead, and the wasted hand without already dead, and the wasted hand without strength to drive them from his eyes and lips

is sickening.

"And this distress has come on them without possibility of their guarding against it, through last year's inundations. To understand this it must be first known that the fellah lives from hand to mouth, from day to day, and never has any store against a rainy day. He has no ambition to acquire wealth, for it would be so highly taxed as to be worth less than the 'middle estate,' giving him much more trouble and less returns." returns."

ISANDURA EPITAPHS. The editor of London Truth offered a prize for the best short epitaph on the English officers and men who fell at Isandura, in Zululand, on the 22d of last January. The editor presents forty-two of the epitaphs sent in, and these are but a small percentage of the great number contributed. The prize was awarded to the writer of the following stanza:

A blunder! Aye, but censure's words fail idly on the air; We only hear their dying cheer, their last despairing shout.

A blunder! Aye, but History's page will not its record bear.

For, soon as it was written down, their life-blood wiped it out.

wiped it out.

Some people would have felt disposed to give the preference to this one:

To this wild valley, where their blood was shed, The mother came to mourn her children dead, Steel in her hand, and vengeance in her eye:

So Britan sorrows when her heroes due. Or to this one:

Beguiled, outnumbered, not for these the meed of Victory's lairel; but the nobler deed—Borne down by foes, no bobe, no succor nigh, With ranks unbroken, hearts untained—to die. Or even to this one:

In their heads was Rashness; In their hearts, Courage; On their arms, Defeat; On their graves, Glory.

DEATH OF PRINCE WALDEMAR. BERLIN, March 27.—Scarcely have the bells which greeted the wedding of the Princess Lou-

ise Margaret and hailed the aged Emperor's

birthday ceased to sound when they are set tolling for the youthful Prince Waldemar of Prussia. The deceased, the fifth of the Crown Princess' seven children, and her third son, was born on the 10th of February, 1868, and had therefore entered his 12th year. But, though still a mere child, he had, according to the custom of the Royal House of Prussia, already enofficers were killed or wounded. On the 25th Gen. Yon Drentelen, Chief of the Gendarmerie, was twice fired at as he was driving along the were quay by an unknown man who rode up to the General's carriage and thrust his revolver in at the window. Simultaneously attacks were made upon minor police officials in various parts of the Empire, and though it is said that fully 1,300 members of the force have been done to death by the Nihillists, not one of the assassins has ever been brought to justice. A did reward of 50,000 roubles, nearly \$40,000, has utterly failed to bring to the ears of the police even a rumor of the identity of the assassin of Prince Mezentzoff. Only within the past week has the cable brought in goffice at St. Petersburg, of the apprehension a number of prisoners, who, attempting to escape, took to the sewers and were cornered. The last act doubtless brought down the vengeance of "The Committee" on the Emperor, who had in just returned from the Crimea to spend Easter at the Capital.

The original Nihilist, by the way, was the late

illustrious parents, who were at his bedside. The deceased Prince was a bright, active lad for his years, well advanced in his studies, and full of promise.

THE SOUTH-AMERICAN WAR.

New York Journal of Commerce.

A private dispatch received by Messrs. H. J.
Baker & Bro., of 315 Pearl street, New York, Baker & Bro., of 215 Pearl street, New York, from Valparaiso, 8th inst., briefly says: "Iquique blockaded." This is the first important act of war reported from the disturbed region. The combatants are Bolivia and Peru on the one side, and Chilion the other. Iquique is the chief nitrate port of Peru. Chili hopes by her navy, which is her principal arm of offense, to stop the Peruvian sultpetre trade, and so inflict injury upon her enemy.

A Fisherman Eaten by Alligators.

Almost everybody in Lowndes County knew Downing. He was a fisherman, and for years has supplied the Valdosta market with fish from the Ocean pond. He fished for several days, or until he had a load, and then he wept to market. until he had a load, and then he went to market. His protracted absence during the first part of last week attracted the attention of his friends, who at length went to his abode. Arriving at the landing where he kept his boat, they found his fish-box andcances, but the fisherman was missing. Soon afterward they reached the bank of the pond, and saw two alligators emerge from the grass hear by and come toward the shore, apparently seeking a fight. A gun was procured, and both alligators were killed and dragged ashore. Their stomachs contained human flesh, bones, particles of clothing, and other things that showed plainly the fate of poor Downing.

Death from a Spider's Bite.

Maria Gillett, aged 80 years, died at the Shakers Saturday evening after a very short illness, produced, it is thought, by the bite of a spider nearly two weeks since. She was the grandniece of Gen. Ethan Allen, her grandfather being a brother of the hero of Ticonderoga, and served as a Captain under him. It is singular to relate, but she retained the "Allen" mark, having been born with six fingers, the surplus member being removed in fingers, the surplus member being removed in her mfancy; and her children, of which she reared two, also bore the unmistakable family feature when infarits. She has been a stanch and faithful member of the Shaker Community for fifty years.

> ELECTRIC BELTS. THE GREAT SOVEREIGN

CURATIVE



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Are self-applicable to any part of the body, for the speedy and effectual cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debility, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Female

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ELECTRIC QUARTERLY, a large Illustrated Journal, containing full particulars. Copies mailed free. Call on or address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.,

218 State-st., Chicago, Ill. Avoid bogus appliances claiming electrie qualities. Our pamphlet explains how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-QUATERNASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 31, 1879. proved February 3, 1878, of which the following is an extract:

"That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to erect hesistones over the graves of soldiers who served in the Regular or Volunteer Army of the United States during the war for the United, and who have been buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as novided by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Military Cemeteries." buried in private, village, or city cemeteries, in the same manner as moveled by the law of March 3, 1873, for those interred in National Minitary Cemeteries.

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 17, 000. Specifications describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, and blank forms of proposals can be had on application in person or by letter to Capt. A. F. Rockwell. A. Q. M., U. S. A., in charge of Niclonal Cemeteries, Washington, D. C.

Specimens of the headstones to be furnished can be seen at this office the secondard proposed of the considered, except for American white marble, of grades named in the specifications.

American white marole, or grades named in the specifications.

Propo als should be inclosed in sealed envelopes and indorsed "Proposals for Headstones," and addressed to the undersigned, at whose whose office they will be opened in the presence of bidders on Monday, June 16, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clocka. m.

By Order of the secretary of War.

M. C. MEIGS. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A. U. S. LIGHT-HOUSE ESTAB-

Specifications for Mineral Oil. OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE INSPECTOR, THIED DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, NEW YORK, April 7, 1879. Sealed proposals, of the form to be had on application, will be received at this office un'il, 12 o'clock. m. on Friday, April 25, 1873, for supplying twenty-five thousand (25,000) gaileose of mineral oil, according to the specifications to be had by addressing this office, or the office of the Light-House Board at Washington. The oil to be delivered on the 22d day of May, 1879, at the Light-House Depot, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, New York Harbor.

copy of this advertisement should accompany each A copy of this auternation of the bids, or to waive defects, if it be deemed for the interest of the Govern-

fects, if it be declined so, ment to do so, is reserved. J. M. B. CLITZ, Commodore U. S. Navy, Light-House Inspecto COFFEES.

COFFEES Try our own combination of different fia vored Coffees-Ground and strictly PURE.

C. JEVNE. 110-112 Madison-st. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY. DETROIT, Mich., April 7, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the office of the Company in Detroit, Mich., on the first Thursday after the first Wednesday of May next, being the eighth day of sand month, at 10 o'clock s. m.

By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors. E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary. The Lake Shore & Michigan

. Southern Railway Co. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other appropriate business will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Onto, on the FIRST WEDNESDAY OF MAY NEXT (being the 7th day of said month). The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m. By order of the Board of Directors.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DYEING AND CLEANING. Your Old Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and BEPAIRED, at triding expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & Mc-LAIN, 80 Dearhern and 1261 West Madison-st. Chiengo. 107 North 6th-st., 87, Louis, Mo. S., B.—Ladles' Drease, Saques LADIES AND GENTS. Shawls. dyed and cleaned, etc. EDUCATIONAL.

COURSE OF YALF COLLEGE.

Courses in Chemistry, Pure and Applied, in Civil and Dynamic Engineering. In Agriculture, Botany, Zooloory, Mineralconded Geology, and in General Scientific Studies, will English, Prench, and German, Political Economy, History, etc. For nardeniars address PROF. GEORGE J. Bathsh.

SAILROAD TIME TABLE ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY, Ticket Offices, 62 Chark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

| waukee Express | 5.00 p m | 10:20 am | waukee Passenger | 5.00 p m | 10:20 am | waukee Passenger (daily) | 5.000 p m | 6:465 am | 6:450 am | 6:450 am | 6:450 am | 6:450 am | 7:00 am | Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chi-ago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago

other road runs Pullman or any other form of CHICAGO. BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILBOAD.

repots foot of Lake et., Indiana av. and Sixteenth et., and Canal and Sixteenth et. Tieket Offices, Se Clarket, and at depots.

Texas Fast Express.... + 9:05 p m 1 6:55 an Kansas City & St. Joe Express... + 9:05 p m 1 6:55 an

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILBOAD Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sta. City Ticket Office, 58 Clark-st., Sherman House.

Leave. | Arrive. 7:50 a m 7:05 p m 10:30 a m 3:40 p m 5:00 p m 10:20 a m

CRICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIE, AND CHICAGO, KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st, bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randoph-st. | Leave. | Arrive.

Kansas City & Denver Past Rx... 22:30 p m 3:35 p m St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 a m 7:55 p in Mobile & New Orieans Express 9:00 a m 7:55 p in St. Louis, Springfield & Texas... 9:00 p m 7:00 a m Peoria, Burington Fast Express 9:00 a m 8:35 p m & Keokuk 9:00 p m 8:00 p m 8:00 p m Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex... 9:00 a m 8:45 p m Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex. 9:200 a m 8:45 p m Joilet & Dwight Accommodation 5:00 p m 9:10 a in

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY Union Debot. corner Madison and Canal-sts. Tieke Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot. Milwaukee Express.

Milwaukee Special (Sundays).

Wisconsin & Minnesota Green
Bay, and Menasha through Day
Express.

Wisconsin & Minnesota Green
Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express.

9:00 p m 7:45 pm

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapelis are good either via Madison and Prairie lu Chien, or via Watertown LaCrosse, and Winona. ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st, and foot of Twenty-seco Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark

St. Louis & Texas Express	8:30 am	6:45 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	8:50 pm	6:30 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	8:30 am	10:41 sm
Cairo & Texas Express	8:30 pm	6:30 am
Springfield Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Springfield Sight Express	8:30 pm	6:33 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	10:60 am	8:35 am
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	10:60 am	8:35 am
Chatupaign Fascinger	6:25 pm	6:45 pm

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILBOAD. Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.
Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Ran-dolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

Mail (vis Main and Air Line)... 7:00 a m 6:55 a m
Day Express... 9:00 a m 7:40 p m
Ralsmazoo Accommodation... 4:00 p m 10:50 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)... 5:15 p m 8:00 a m
Night Express... 9:00 p m 12:45 a m PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO BAILWAY. Leave. | Arrive.

BALTIMORE & OHIO, Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

Leave. | Arrive. 8:50 a m 5:40 a m LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

Leave. | Arrive.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depet. corner of Clinton and Carroll-sta., West Side. Incionati, Indianapolis, Louis-ville, Columbus & Esst Day Express. 8:40 a m \* 8:10 p m Night Express. 8:50 p m § 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS BAILDOAD | Leave. | Arrive.

10 DAYS ONLY PREVIOUS TO RE-fitting, 1 doz best care photographs, 1 cab-neats walnut or relyet frame, for \$3; worth \$6. STEV-ENS & REDINGTON, Hershey Music-Hall, opposite McVicker's Theatre.

GRAY'S REMEDIES.

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Full particulars in our pampilet, which we defire to send free by mail to every one. If The Special Medicine is sold by all drungitist at \$1 per package, of ix packages for \$5, or will be sent tree by mail on receipt of the money by addressing.

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ctive at irregular. Tered, and 7 or 8 of to their old tying the quality and there is no de. Piece stuff, 67.00. common l-run at \$9.500 co

### FACTS FROM 'FRISCO.

Gloom and Depression at the Golden Gate.

The Beauties of Experimental Constitutions.

Ruin for the Rich and Palaces for

The Chinese Must Go-East-Cringing to Can-Can Performers.

the Poor.

Interesting Reminiscences of the Late Mme. Bonaparte.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune. San Francisco, April 6 .- The depression in the stock market continues, and with it an ut-Failures and commercial embarrassments of all kinds fill the public prints, and the gloomiest prognostications are indulged in as to the future of this city and State. The saloons in the neighborhood of the Stock Boards are well-nigh deserted, -except by the "free-lunch" crowd; indicator establishments are now opened free, as no one cared to pay five cents to see that his "securities" were becoming more insecure than ever; the chippers, who had long ago given up work, are at last talking of returning to their trades; the brokers-or rather those mong them who are not "broke"-propose to emigrate: the banks are calling in their loans: real-estate speculators are wondering what is to come of their much-mortgaged and deeply-

THE BOTTOM HAD FALLEN OUT of things at last. What avails it that the Sutro romise is to give the Comstock another fifteen years of life, that Sutro is to have completed his subdrain by the 1st of June, and that dvices from Virginia describe the outlook as better than for a long time past? What matters it if the Bodie district promises to revive the associations formerly connected with the word California, if the old Emerald district shows prospects of again developing rich-paying ore, and if Arizona bids fair to surpass even the brightest bopes of her original explorers? What shall all this help if the new Constitution, which hangs like a pall over every industry in the State, is to pass?

depreciated property; and everybody, from the

bootblack to the bonanza man, is looking as

THAT PRECIOUS INSTRUMENT, besides forbidding trading in stocks on margin, its bankers from loaning on stocks, and, that spirit of Communism which character izes the entire document, makes individual corporators responsible for all corporation Considering that in a majority of cases the incorporators of mining and other companies are men of means, who receive the meagerest compensation in return for their attention to the affairs of such companies, it is not likely that if the new Constitution be adopted many first-class persons will feel disposed to assume so risky a position. Quite a large number of corporations are already preparing for the eventuality of having to leave the State. Foreign corporations-banks, insurance companies, etc.—are actively preparing for this contingency, and Dennis Kearney's desire that capital should go and leave the field open to poor men is likely

UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION. which taxes money, credits, dues, and every-thing else, the grain firm which, having purchased \$100,000 worth of wheat from the farmplaces it in store here and borrows \$70,000 on the warehouse receipts from the Bank of California, will have to pay a 2 per cent tax on \$30,000; but should the head of the firm incautiously walk ten paces further and obtain the advance from the London and San Francisco Bank, then he will have the pleasure of particular tendence. taxes on \$100,000, seeing that the Directors of the latter establishment do not reside in California. Of course, if the grain firm happens to find it adantageous to continue doing business with the condon and San Francisco Bank, it will not take his extra taxation into account when arranging take the farmer's wheat off his hands.

OH! NO, OF COURSE NOT; wealthy. Again, Smith, the dry-goods man, may buy \$50,000 worth of goods from Jones in this city on credit, and who city on credit. may buy \$50,000 worth of goods from Jones in this city on credit, and when the Assessor comes round he will have no taxes to pay. But let Smith have the hardihood to import his \$50,000 worth of silks and velvets direct from Lyons and Crefeld; the same Assessor will make him pay taxes on the full sum of \$50,000, even though he owed double that sum to the French and German exporters. Of course Smith, with the knowledge of this extra taxation, will not make his customers say any more for the goods they purchase of him. Certainly not; the new Constitution is framed in the interests of the people, and the burdens of taxation are henceforth to be borne by the cruel capitalists. There are people who believe this, who are actually convinced by such a blatherskite as Kearney, even now when it has been proved that

as monstrous jokes by poor Chester Hull, who died last Monday. These speeches have for a long time past had the effect of embittering one class against another, of making laborated the service of the control of the c against another, of making laborers reag 100 per cent higher wages than their
rene for the believe that they were oped by capital, and of creating the impresabroad that California was a far less favorpressed by capital, and of creating the impression abroad that California was a far less favorable field for emigration than Kansas or Colorado. Until the agitator got his thrashing the other day at Santa Ana, it seemed to be conceded that he was at perfect liberty to befoul the fair fame of any and everybody with impunity, but since his drubbing Denis has ceased slandering individuals—at least for the time being. He now contents himself with such mild utterances as the following: "The last Legislature was a band of criminals that the prison cells of the world might be scraped and a worse gang of assassins and highway robbers could not be produced. Every thief, blackleg, and hould come out in favor of the document." I quote from Kearney's recognized organ, the reporter employed by the paper having been the agitator ascretary on his Eastern trin. Even this brief excerpt will make it clear to your readers how this demagogue's harangues

how this demagogue's harangues HAVE PARALYZED BUSINESS.

sed trade, deterred foreign capital from g here, depreciated real estate, and deter-home capital to invest in United States poined home capital to invest in United States bonds rather than risk it in local enterprises. In order to counteract the evil effects of these utterances the pulpit here has in inany instances of late been converted into a platform, and ministers, instead of addressing themselves to the salvation of souls, have preached politics. No wonder that last Sunday one of these political pastors was interrupted in the midst of a violent denunciation of the Constitution-makers by a distinct "You lie" from the gallery, nor that the interrupter was suffered to remain until, at the conclusion of the discourse, he quietly departed rupter was suffered to remain until, at the conclusion of the discourse, he quietly departed with the rest of the audience. Evil begets evil, and the champions of Communistic principles have been allowed for so long to pursue their way unpunished and almost unrebuffed that they have become boid in their determination to carry all before them. The advocates of the Constitution are thoroughly organized, armed at every point, and apparently possessed of ampie resources. Like the sojourners in the Cave of Adullam, they being joined by "every one in distress, and every one in debt, and every one that is discontented," and every one who has lost money in stocks or who has failed of obtaining political office or spoils.

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION,

THE OPPONENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION, on the contrary, seem to be making but very feeble efforts at organization. They represent the order-loving, the refined, the wealthy, and the cultured elements of this coast, but unless they make some effort to penetrate the masses with the idea that the new organic law will be detrimental, not so much to the rich as to the poor, that when home manufactures are over-burdened with taxation, labor rather than capital suffers, and that when in an impoverished community mortgages are foreclosed, it is the wealthy and not the indigent who acquire property for one-fourth its value,—unless in a word some direct measures be taken to convince the poor that the new Copstitution is antagonistic to their interests, the chances are that it may be adopted. There are men here who express pyted. There are men here who express maselves indifferent as to the result, and who lare that if the instrument pass there will be difficulty in evading it and driving a coach-air through its provisions, but apart from the dishonorable position assumed by those willing to disregard any law once passed, WHAT WILL BE THE EFFECT

in the other States of the Union should so Communistic a measure be adopted? Will not the men who organized the rots of July, 1877, the tramps who are too lazy to work, and the the tramps who are too lazy to work, and the friends of an equal division of property throughout this continent, be encouraged? The lawabiding population in Illinois and every other Eastern State has an interest in this Uniformia Constitution, and it is deeply to be regretted that there should be barely one month left before the matter is to be voted on. The 7th of May next is a day of little less import to the future of this country than was that memorable day on which it was determined that Kansas should not be added to the number of slaveholding States. Califorcia is in a fair way of having the Chinese question settled to its satishaving the Chinese question settled to its satisfaction, and it would indeed be strange if, through the apathy of those who have most at stake, it were to impose upon itself that far greater curse, viz.: Communism. SPEAKING OF CHINESE,

New York and Boston will soon have the opportunity afforded them of welcoming fifteen Mongol lepers, or persons afflicted with elephantiasis. It had been determined to send them back to China, but as the men themselves expressed a preference for Gotham and the Hub, where, they say, they are sure of getting work, they are to be put aboard an emigrant-train towards the end of this week, and, it is to be hoped, will meet with greater success than did Chan Pak Kwai. Chan returned here last week on the same train as the Editor-inlast week on the same train as the Editor-in-Chief of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and confesses with a sigh that the lecture which had been "fixed up" for him did not take quite so well as he and his fidus achates, Mr. Gibson, had anticipated. They expect to revisit your city next fail, and as it will be reconscited that, according to the original programme of the tour, the "Chinese" lecturers were to be invited in all large cities to public banquets, the citizens of Chicago will have ample time to prepare the festive board. Here, the Chinese eat scarcely any other meat than pork, and indeed they aimost enjoy a monopoly of the hog business. In the East, however, they are less particular, and will eat almost anything that is set before

Mention has been made in previous letters o the trial here of certain

FEMALE DANCERS OF THE CAN-CAN. During the proceedings times adjourned the case in order to allow of the accused going through at the matinee with the very performance for which they were under the very performance for which they were under, indictment. This seemed strange enough in itself, but now that they have been convicted their counsel has moved for a new trial on the ground forsooth that many of the jury having witnessed the performance, their minds had become prejudiced against the "blondes." The impudence of this plea is matchless, seeing that when it was proposed to adjourn over matinee performances the same counsel plained that the jury would thereby have an portunity of witnessing the exhi women are now appearing nightly in a "recon-tructed" can-can, and have added the trial in structed" can-can, and have added the trial in court to the other attractions. Doubtless at the conclusion of their engagement they will condescend to settle matters with the Court by payment of a fine amounting to perhaps one-half of an evening's receipts, and will then go on their way rejoicing. It really seems about time that some reforms should be instituted in the administration of justice here. After a few fine days,

THE WINDS HAVE COME UPON US and we are smothered in clouds of dust so that clothes are being ruined and faces besmutted with the same punctuality as in former years.
This weather will not be of much benefit to the
Roze-Litta-Cary Italian Opera Troupe which pens here on the 14th inst. in "Lucia. ersons able to get away from the city will do o without delay. The crops are looking well, and the prospects are in favor of a more abundant yield and better quality of wheat than that of last year.

It may seem strange to your readers to re-

ceive news from Baltimore via San Francisco, but one of the most intimate friends of the late Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte is at present here on a visit, and has favored me with some details of her life which may probably prove interesting. The old lady lived of late years in a fashionable bearding house on Cathedral, street where she oarding-house on Cathedral street, where she saw but few persons, but busied herself actively pirs. She lived for the most par n the past, hated to go out in a crowd, was fraid of borses, and hence scarcely ever drove. Contrary to general belief, she was by no means broud, but rather broad in her views both as regards social equality and other matters. On one occasion an actress took up her abode in the ocarding-house, at which the other boarders, aking offense, resolved to snub the interloper.

GREATLY DISPLEASED MME. BONAPARTE, and she welcomed the actress, and told her felvivacious disposition and pungent wit charm-ing all except the victims of her sarcasm. A lady with whom she was a quainted one day introduced her daughte a young lady of prepossessing appearance, with exception of her nose, which was abnormal large. "Ah." evalument the form methods the exception of her nose, which was abnormally large. "An," exclaimed the fond mother, "my daughter has the face of a Maddona." "Yes," murmured Mme. Bonaparie softly to ber neighbor, "of a Madonna—with a beak." She was extremely fond of the society of young people, whom she loved to see dancing and enjoying themselves. Old people, on the contrary, bored her, and she made no scruples about letting them feel this. She was a skeptic on religious matters, fond music, and had at one time been something of a musician, but, as she herself expressed it, "I was not going to lug a piano on my back wherever I went, and so I dropped it."

ROBERT PATTERSON,
her wealthy father, although bitterly opposed
to her marriage with King Jerome, nevertheless left "that disobedient girl Betsey" a
handsome fortune, and, as she was very penurious in her habits, this fortune doubtless increased in her habits, this fortune doubtless increased in her hands. She always deeply lamented
to beying must the First Nondeon and would ed in her hands. She always deeply lamented not having met the First Napoleon, and would sometimes, with a sad and weary look overshadowing her fine face, exclaim, "Ah! if I had only met him, all might have been different." Her memory was good to the last, and she would converse with her intimates about Talleyrand, Mme. de Stael, Lady Jersey, Mme. Recamier, Lady Ellenborough, Prince Gortschakoff, and other of her friends of former days. Married at the very copaning of this century, she her ried at the very opening of this century, she be-lieved herself destined to

OUTLIVE ALL HER CONTEMPORARIES. and, with the remnants of that strong will which had borne her through so many trials and difficulties, she exclaimed only a few months ago I shall live to celebrate my hundreth birthday "I shall live to celebrate my hundreth birthday; I will live, I say, to gratify my friends and to spite my enemies." Although frequently solicited to marry again, she steadfastly refused all offers, and on one occasion cried out, "How could I sacrifice my glory and pride for the sake of becoming plain Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Brown? I was not born to 'suckle fools and chronicle small beer.' No, never could I be induced to drag that great name in the dust." Her small figure, hazel eyes, and faise front teeth were a familiar sight until quite recently in the streets familiar sight until quite recently in the streets of Baltimore, and she will be mourned by many, not only for heaself, but also as a connecting ink with the far-off past, which is now severed

THE COLORED IMMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

WYANDOTTE, Kas., April 15.—I have spent the most of yesterday and to-day at this place, examining into the condition and prospects of the colored immigrants, over 500 of whom are now congregated here, coming by boat from St. Louis. The boats contract to bring them to Kansas, and, this being the first Kansas town reached, they land them here, and refuse to take them to towns farther up the river. Somebetter supplied with money-have come through by rail from St. Louis, and gone to Lawrence, Topeka, and other interior towns; and those now here represent the poorest class of these immigrants.

What to do with them is the serious question of the hour; and this is rendered more formidable by the fact that those now here are but the advance-guard of a great army now on the way, or seeking to come by the first opportunity. As this is the point at which all who come by boat will land, the question of what to do with them, and how to do it, will be seen at once to be a most serious and embar-They are, as a class, simply plantation-negroes;

They are, as a class, simply plantation-negroes; know how to raise cotton and corn, but little more; would not at first make efficient help for a Northern farmer; and are still less adapted to go to the frontier and settle upon homesteadlands, even if they had the necessary means, which they, as a rule, utterly lack.

A Local Relief Committee, composed of the Mayor and some of the best citizens, all conscientious, intelligent and humane men, are doing all they can to administer to their present comfort, and to forward them to interior points; but where to send them, and the means with which to do it, is a problem they find it difficult to solve.

Citizens here and at Kansas City have contrib uted liberally, but cannot long sustain the bur-den unaided. It is the negro question in a new and unexpected aspect, and which, if the movement assumes the magnitude it now promises to, will need the benevolence, Christianity, and wisdom of the country for its solution.

I have asked the Committee to furnish for THE tion of things; also, of their plans and needs Coming from the source it does, it can be re-ceived with implicit reliance, and will furnish a better idea of all the facts in the case than any could furnish in the limited time at my disposal.

[The Committee's statement appeared in The
Tribung of yesterday.]

O. C. Gibbs.

#### CURRENT OPINION.

A Weak Spine.

Vicksburg (Miss.) Herald (Dem.).

Unless Tilden is elected by 100 Electoral votes majority his anxiety for the stock market will

Lamar. Burdette (Rev.).
The only trouble with Senator Lamar seem to be that he always trys to carry a cartridge three times as big, as his bore.

Traitors and Patriots. Okolona (Miss.) Southern States (Dem.).

The idea that traitors should talk of pardon ing a patriot! The idea that the Radical party, steeped to its evebrows in treason, should chat ter of pardoning Jefferson Davis!

When It Began.

St. Louis Globe Democras (Ren.).
The Grant movement began to boom fourteen years ago to-day, when the Democrats, in conrention assembled, at Appointation Court-House, Va., presided over by Robert E. Lee, eccepted the situation.

Warning to the Democracy.

The fact that the alliances made with the Greenbackers and inflationists in the West have failed to give the party strength, but in almost every instance, weakened it, and only served to solidify and strengthen the Republicans, should be a new warning to the Democracy.

The Chance for Grant that Mr. Dana Sees Then, supposed Grant to be nominated for a third term,-against all precedent, against the treasured traditions of the country,-will he be elected? Only one thing, it seems to us, can place such an event among the possibilities of the future; and that is a pervading beilef that the Government will otherwise lapse into the control of those who once attempted its over-

A Cipher-Letter. A letter picked up in Cipher Alley, and duly 'I can get the nomination,

to win the approba But to win the approbation
Of the people of the Nation
Is what bothers me;
I can bulldoze the Convention,
But I wish you wouldn't mention
My benevolent intention
Quite so frequentlee!"

Southern War-Claims Cincinnati Commercia! (Ind. Rep.). Gen. Bragg, of Wisconsin, is right in his posi tion that there should not be any further pay-

ment of war-claims from the States that were in Rebellion. The professions of lovalty backing those claims are almost all fraudulent; and, if there are any exceptions, the persons who represent them ought to be willing to suffer in a good cause. It is necessary, in order to save good cause. It is necessary, in order to save any money in the Treasury, to plug some of the The Boom of Booms.

Detroit Post (Rep.). The biggest boom of all the booms, and the one which is booming the loudest, widest, farthest, and with the most steadily-increasing roar, is the rising tide of Republicanism all ove the North, the East, the West, and even in the South, as shown by the elections this sprin ready beginning to sweep over the land, and the political thunder which rolls up from every direction is its booming.

A High Old Basis of Peace.

Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.).

The basis of settlement of the present troubles etween the Democratic leaders, so called, in this State, should be this. 1. A Tilden delegation to the next National Convention, guaranteed to him now if necessary. 2. The elimination of what is distinctively known as Tildenism from the Democratic politics of the State, so that every Democrat in the State shall be counted in the divisions of the honors of the party for the service he can render it, or for the credit and honor he may have conferred upon it, and not for what he thinks of Mr. Tilden or Mr. Tilden thinks of him.

Tilden's Grip on Pennsylvania,

Lancaster (Pa.) Examiner (Rep.).

If the Democratic members of the Legisla ture reflect the sentiment of their party throughout the State, Tilden will have no trouble in carrying Pennsylvania in the next National Con Of seventy-seven Representatives sixty-four have signed a paper indorsing the great Reformer's candidacy, and the remaining thirteen are non-committal. The minority probably represents Wallace's political strength in the councils of his party. If it were as easy to elect as io nominate filden, the Democratic future would be a good deal rosier than it is

Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.).

There is no surer way of killing off a candidate than putting him on the track and keeping him there too long before the race comes off. If the friends of the men now prominent persist in pushing their claims for the Presidential nominations, and continue to urge the advance cam-paign now going forward on the present high-pressure plan, it would not be at all strange to see their names fade from the lists entirely, their strength utterly exhausted, and their apparent popularity worn out, before the nomina-ting conventions come together, and the large sums of money they and their friends are spend-ing only create a demand for more. Thurman's Fellow-Citizens See His Fate.

Gulumbus (O.) State Journal (Rep.).
The friends of Senator Thurman in this city see plainly that the Tildenites, already strong in Ohio, will be greatly encouraged at Thurman's apparent weakness, and will rally in such force as to capture the Ohio delegation to the National Convention, or a majority of it; and Thurman's pretentions to the nomination. That Thurman's pretentions to the nomination. That Thurman is on the wanc is apparent in all quarters, and we regret that such is the fact, for if, in the mysterious dispensations of Providence, this nation is to be further punished for its many sins and transgressions by having a Den ocratic ruler set over it, we greatly prefer Thuran to any other of the bad lot

A Left-Handed Slap at Tilden. Rochester Union and Advertiser (Dem.). No man has a prescriptive right to preferment the Democratic party, and the Democratic

party will rebuke and walk upon whoever in his own behalf or in behalf of others sets up a claim to such right. The lesson of 1877, when an "old ticket" arrogantly demanded perpetuation in power as a personal prerogative, and was mashed to pieces, is not, or at least should not be, forgotten. Men are nothing in or to the Democratic party save as they serve its aims and ends of Government. Just now the more than half-million Democratic electors of the State of New York are looking for a man for Governor who will fill the measure of their desires as ex-pressed in :heir first choice of Horatio Seymour. They will find him. And when they find him they will nominate and elect him.

Still Clinging to the Past. Macon (Ga.) Telegraph (Dem.) Who is the superior of Robert E. Lee

tonewall Jackson! What heart more gallant and true ever beat in human bosom than that which sent the life-blood through the frame of our own Bartow! What more precious offerings to liberty were ever made than the blood of Col. Smith, Col. John R. Sturges, Gen. T. R. Cobb, and thousands of others less prominent in position but equally brave and worthy? And in position but equally brave and worth? And though by the inscrutable ordering of a wise, overruling Providence all this blood and sacrifice failed to accomplish its object, still a radiant halo of glory will ever overspread the graves and memories of those who died in defense of Southern liberty. For these reasons the anniversary of the attack upon Fort Sumter will ever awaken the profoundest emotions and sympathies of our people.

An Indiana Snub for Hendricks

New Albany Ledger-Standard (Dem.).
The Democrats of Indiana and of the whole Union respect and love Mr. Hendricks, but their devotion to Democratic principles and fair dealing is much greater. Mr. Hendricks must not lead himself to the designs of scheming,

sonal compiaints. The Democratic party, its principles, and especially fair dualing, must be respected at the expense of personal preferment and the will or designing, trading politicians. The Ledger-Standard is for the old ticket; but if Mr. H. insists on creating bad feeling and discord in the Democratic ranks, none will suffer more than he. The party must not be disrupted to satisfy the whims of one man or a set of men. If it be considered that Mr. H. has withdrawn from the race and will not heed the desires of the Democracy from one end of the Union to the other, we now, in our bumble manner nail to the mast-head of the Democratic banner for President and Vice-President in 1880 Tilden and Hancock. That ticket will win by an overwhelming majority. an overwhelming majority.

The Rulers of the Okolona "States."

Knowing that Judge W. S. Whiffen, who owns a farm near this city and one near Okoona, Miss., and who spends his summers her and his winters in Okolona, was a personal friend of both the editors of the States, we called on him the other day, and from him learned that Col. A. Y. Harper, the political and than a ring dittor of the States, is a representa-tive Southern man and leading politician, was born and raised in the South, is a graduate of the Mississippi State University, a lawyer of note throughout the State, was a Colonel in the Rebel army, has served one term as Attorney-General of his State, and as an editor ranks at the head of his profession, his paper circulating all over the United States. As a gentleman the Colonel is respected and honored by all, and as a politician he is always outstoken in his honest sentiments. Associated with the Colonel is Mr. W. H. Kenney, avery more frescability, who W. H. Kernan, a young man of rare ability, who at the breaking out of the War belonged to the Copperhead element in Ohio, and who removed to Mississippi several years ago. Mr. Kernan was in neitner army during the "late onpieasantness," being too young for service.

The Red Fing in the United States Senate. It is done at last. What all good men dreaded has come to pass. The emblem of violence confusion, and anarchy is boldly flaunted in the National Capitol. From the place of highest honor in the most dignified branch of the United States Congress the red flag flaunts defiantly over the heads of the awe-struck Senators. And it was done by the votes of Northern Democrats and Southern—well, not to be offensive, we will say Senators. No excuse of ignorance can be pleaded. The men who voted to hoist the red emblem and shake out its folds in the place of greatest honor in the Senate Chamber snew well what they were about. They had seen that banner of sanguinary hue. It had een shaken in their faces with a trumpet-blast f defiance many a time, and they had quailed before it. They were well aware, when they before it. They were well aware, when they chose its custodian for their standard-bearer, when they told him to "go up higher" and hailed his elevation with loud acclaim, what flag he would wave in their sight, what banner would be proudly raised, what color would flash forth to blanch the cheeks of his foce and strike terror to their hearts. When, in the absence of Vice-President Wheeler, the majority in the Senate yesterday chose Allen G. Thurman President pro tem, there was solemn silence as he made his way there was solemn silence as he made his way down the aisie; a hush of painful expectancy as he slowly mounted the steps of the President's desk; a holding of the breath as with compressed lips he stood, his hand slowly feeling its way into his coat-tail pocket. One moment, and the suspense was over. Out came the dreaded banner rouge. In the face of the shuddering blast that woke the echoes from every sleepy nook and dusty corner—blew his nose.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Where They Go. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 16.-Please inform me what becomes of that money that is taken in for fines at the Police Courts, and oblige
A TAXPAYER. [Erring Woman's Home, House of the Good Shepherd, and Washingtonian Home.]

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, April 16 .- My attention has been called to an item in your issue of this date which is erroneous to the extent of my knowledge, viz.: Robert H. Crane, doing business corner of Ogden avenue and Van Buren street. was held to bail, etc. (see Custom-House items). The location is mine, but I am not in that pre-dicament, as my papers will show. Please cordicament, as my papers will show. Please cor-rect. Yours, etc., F. G. CRANE, Druggist, Ogden avenue, corner Van Buren street.

Save the Girls.

CHICAGO. April 17 .- Your article with the cap tion "Save the Girls" was a sad commentary on the management of one of the worst agencies for evil our city affords. If any of the facts connected with the conduct of the vile dens called "gardens" were unknown to the police there might be some excuse for their criminal neglect to suppress them But the officers go into them, converse with their inmates, see all that is going on-and let them alone. The worst feature of these places is, that they are public places for assignation, and what is usually conducted in private is here openly flouted in the faces of decent people, gathering the seum and dregs of the worst classes about the dens, harboring thieves, pimps, and harlots, who there perfect plans for their detestable projects right under the eyes of the police and with their quasi consent. It would be the easiest thing in the world for he police to entirely close up this whole bu ness within one month by repeated " pulls," for ont of carousal with the imminent risk of iding in the lockup, with a fine added to their other expenses. Several have been destroyed in this way, and why the balance survive is a mystery about which people conjecture, but the police themselves alone can answer. The Mayor's word to take away their liceuses would be the police themselves. do the work, which the proper officers can have by asking for it at any time. We have one in full blast within one block of The Tribung office, the transactions in which would mantle the cheek of a fiend with shame. There congregate nightly girls of all ages, and to the huiste of a cracket plane, have their dance carousals. of a cracked plano have their dance carousals, assisted by the very demons of debauchery, and such passers-by as they can attract by libidi talk or vile actions. I wonder, for one, if these tacit permits issued by our gallant police are supposably any recommendation in the eyes of our incoming Mayor. I trow not. B.

The National Betrayal of the Negro. CHICAGO. April 15,-Reading in to-day's

negro exodus from the South, I thought it was well for Christianity that this is not a Christian nation; for, in the long list of crimes committed by nations of that faith, I doubt if there is one to parallel that of this people against the negro, and it is well Ingersoll cannot charge it to that system he so persistently assails.

If Paine, and Jefferson, and French Athe ism had not overborne Puritanism in the formation of this Government, and so given birth to the first Godless nation the world has ever seen, it is not probable that, with all the advance of civilization, we could have been so persistently savare, and cruel, and cunning, and cowardly, and mean, as we have shown ourselves to be.

For almost a century we maintained the

and this while we were boasting of being, or vilest system of slavery that ever saw the sun,

and this while we were boasting of being, or having, the only free country on earth. We were, probably, the most arrant braggarts that ever breathed, the most cruel people that ever read the Bible.

We proposed withdrawing diplomatic relation with Austria for flogging Hungarian women, while we were notoriously a nation of woman-whippers, while our army and navy protected public officers in scopring virgins for the crime of chastity, and men in dragging infants from their mother's arms and selling them into a separation worse than that of death. We nurtured a hyara, knowing just what it was, and fed it on innocent blood until it had grown so great it would, swallow the nation to gint its hungry may, low the nation to glut its hungry maw, when we would fain have turned it from its when we would fain have turned it from its purpose by continuing its diet of heldless human victims. Our dastardly offer was spurned by the scaly monster, and still we towad before it, begging it to accept the negro rs a sacrifice to appease its wrath! Only to Save bur own lives did we arise from our krees, withdrawithe offered victims, unbind there, and say "Leper!" With our characteristic artuth liness and modesty we set this act of elishness down as one of great magnanimity, and the aght the God we had denied shouls reward it with easy victory; but He did not and we were compelled to call upon that eople whom we would gladly have sacrificed to come over and help us. How hadily they responded to that call, and by their bravely saved the Nation which had so wronged them; but no sooner was our danger past than we turned and disarmed our generous alies at the bidding of our most ungenerous fees! Next

we handed over to that to the disarming them and bearing them naked to their enemies and over, we mocked them with a paper ballot which we knew they lacked the skill to use or power to defend, and congratulated ourselves on our great magnanimity to the negro.

The tand which he had earned over and over and over again by centuries of unpaid toil, which he had watered by his tears and blood and hallowed by his prayers, and made free by his sword, we gave to his enemies, and left him on it a fugitive and a vagabond, to suffer for his friendship for us, to be deprived of education, robbed of his wages, scourged for trying to exercise the freedom with the name of which we had mocked him, and shot down like a wild beast for attempting to defend it; and now we permit him tempting to defend it; and now we permit him to be driven from his home, from his humble altars and cabin fires, from the graves of he has loved and the scenes most dear to him, to become a homeless wanderer; and we give him in lieu of justice a few words of maudlin sympathy! Is it not about time we got awake and tried to

see ourselves as the future historian must see us, as God and angles and all sensible men see us to-day! In our Revolution the negro fought for Independence, and was a voter in most of the colonies, and afterwards in the States; but we sacrificed him to buy a Union, and would have continued to sacrifice him to maintain it. To save it and our own lives we gave him liber-ty, and made him our military ally, and then meanly abandoned him to the cruelty of the common foe. We disarm him, and withdraw from him our protection, leave him to be rob-bed, and murdered, and expatriated, and prate about the bad faith of the South and the treachery of the Brigadiers, but have nothing to say about our own bad faith and treachery to our humble allies of the War! Most loyal people have forgotten that the United States by order of President Johnson disarmed the colored regiments of the South at the request of South-ern Rebels! Very few of them know that almost very Rebel has been armed by that same United every wood has been armed by that same others states; that the whole South to-day is one vast military camp, armed and equipped by that Government whose flag is spurned and ordered off parade grounds. In the State of Georgia alone, as soon after the War as 1874, there were sixty-two volunteer companies bearing United States arms, issued to them after the War, and that of these only four would carry a United States flag. On the Fourth of July of that year he flag of the Union was ignominiously driven from the public parade ground of Atlanta, that Southern city where Union people most do con-gregate. When this was permitted while we pretended to protect Union men in the Southern States, what may we expect now, when we have openly abandoned them to the

we have openly abandoned them to the vengeance of implacable Rebels? No wonder they fly for their lives! No wonder that the negroes are fleeing before the hatred and persecution of those who sought the nation's life, and who are still seeking it; the nation's life, and who are still seeking it, but that seif-complaisance which leads us to talk of it as a something which we regret and condemn, and for which the South alone in re-sponsible, is history repeating itself. So men talked before the War of slavery as a sin of the outh, while we backed and defended that sin e bound to search houses and churches, and drag men and women back to slavery; when we covenanted that all good citizens should turn bloodhound, at the bidding of slave-catchers, ferret out the trembling fugitive, and deliver him to scourging, branding, and death for the rime of seeking liberty. As we were joined with the oppressor then,

As we were joined with the opposition are we now. The Chisholm murders are national crimes. The Hamburg massacre has stained with its blood the whole people, who have made the sin theirs by admitting the permanent of a seat in its Senate Chamber. The people of the North have made Southern crimes their own by the exercise of a mercy more cruel than death, a magnanimity more grasping than the grave, and a charity which not only covers, but creates, a multitude of sins, which fosters urder and rewards it with place and power. We are a recreant people who have betrayed the trust of those who died to save the Union, who have repudiated our bond to the "freed-nen," who have deserted our allies and cowered

fore the Rebellion we have conquered! But the time is not far distant when we will be the Rebels, when the Lost Cause will hold the Capitol, courrol its treasures, have the na-ional prestire, the alliance of foreign nations, and possession of the national arms; when, with Baltimore on one side and the Gibraltar of Harer's Ferry on the other as outposts, and comper's Ferry on the other as outposts, and com-mand of all the fonts, it can bid defiance to the Yankee, teach him how to punish treason, and develop Northern vertebra instead of making sentimental custard pie and molasses candy with which to coax desperadoes into good behavior. After the next war those who survive will grow into a nation, and in the meantime we should help the negroes to come North and get a living among us; for they make good soldiers a living among us; for they make and we shall need them every one. JANE GREY SWISSHELM

THE CRUEL KHEDIVE.

Railroad. Communication in Hartford Post.

The accounts of the distress now existing in he Valley of the Nile remind the writer of a scene be witnessed in the winter of 1866. Starting from Cairo on a trip up the Nile, we stopped the first night opposite the ruins of ancient Memphis, to which we walked in the graded. moonlight. We were surprised at seeing on the plain, a mile or two south of us, a large gathering of people bearing lights. Upon going to the and children engaged in throwing up an embankment for the railroad which the Knedive was building from Caire to Thebes by forced labor. No machinery or tools whatever were used except baskets. These the poor wretches were filling with their hands, placing them upon their heads, and slowly and wearly, except when secolarated placing them upon their heads, and slowly and wearily, except when accelerated by the voice or lash of the overseer, dragging themselves up the enbankment and dumping them at the end. The embankment, I judged, was about twelve or fifteen feet higher than the plain, and perhaps forty feet wide. The baskets of the men would contain about three pecks of the light, dry, alluvial earth; those of the women about a half-bushel and the children perhaps a peck. This was all forced labor—no pay whatever. The Khedive would send a steamer up the river to a village, and call for from lifty to two hundred people of all ages and exes to go, without pay, and work on this sexes to go, without pay, and work on this railroad for one mouth, at the eni of which time he would send them, or what was left of them, back. The bodies of those who died from exhaustion helped to swell the embankment. No time for sentiment. What their hours of labor were I could not find out but I saw them at work at 10cm. oot find out, but I saw them at work at 10 p I saw villages up the river partly depopulated because of a late visit of these steamers, and one entirely abandoned and partly in ruins, having been fired into, as was said by our drag-oman, because the "Sheik" could not or would omai, occase the "seak" could not or would not furnish the required quota. It was the intention to grade the entire read of several hundred miles in this way. Whether it has been accomplished I am not aware. Our party chartered a Government steamer for the trip. At the coal stations, the officer impressed the the coal stations the officers impressed the first natives they could catch and compelled them to coal our steamer in the same manner the railroad was being graded, in baskets carried on the head. I do not wonder that with this system of unpaid labor in full force, with all the palaces of the Khotics with his great-lead of the Chotics with his great-lead of of the Khedive, with his great desire for improv ments and his large and disastrous attem cotton-growing and sugar-making, there shifted by distress in the Valley of the Nile.

Reports from the country yesterday were very disheartening. The rain which we thought fels in the northern portion of the country a few nights ago amounted to hardly more than a light sprinkle, not enough to do more than lay the dust for a few hours. dust for a few hours. On many plantati the wheat is not more than one foot high and is heading out. Farmers are holding back for rain before planting cotton, as it would be labor lost to sow seed. Fears are entertained of a famine in corn and oats, and hence the price of the old crop of corn is advancing, with nearly every one holding on to all they have. our vegetables are nearly a total failure. The Dallas market at no time this spring has shown scarcely any at all. The supply is getting less and less, every day. At the hour of writing, the high and dry winds which have prevailed for three weeks are still blowing, with no moisture or humidity in the air, and not a cloud to be seen in the heavens. The situation is bad enough. It was never worse, and has not been so bad in the memories of thirty years as it is now. All hope of wheat is about abandoned. is now. All hope of wheat is about abandoned. There is time enough, however, to make a cotton and cornerop if we can get rain. The drought covers all that portion of Texas lying upon a line of Denison and San Antonio, including every county west of it, and an average of two tiers east. In portions of this territory people are bauling water for drinking purposes from three to six miles, and the cattle depend upon the larger streams, all of which are lower than can be remembered. can be remembered.

Generous Amends. Indianapolis Journal.

A public lecturer fell on the stage in Indiana last week and the audience hissed him, believing him to be intoxicated; but when it was announced that the man was dead the audience repented its hasty consure and then the appropriate

AROUND THE WORLD.

Gen. Grant On His Indian Travels --The Maharajah's Wives at Home.

The Naughty Nautch-Dance Bores the General .-- A Game of Billiards.

Correspondence New York Heraid. JEYPORE, Feb. 25 .- We saw the sights of Jeypore on our return. There was a school of arts and industry which interested the General very much, his special subjects of inquiry as he travels being the industrial customs and the reources of the country. He would go ten miles to see a new-fashioned plow or to avoid seeing a oldier or a gun. The school is one of the Prince's favorite schemes, and the scholars showed aptness in their work. The special work in which Jeypore excels is enameled jewelry, and some of the specimens shown us were exceedingly beautiful and dear. We went to the Mint and saw the workmen beat the coin and stamp it. We went to the collection of tigers, and saw a half-dozen brutes, each of whom had a history. Two or three were maneaters. One enormous creature had killed twenty-five men before he was taken, and he lay in his cage quite comfortable and sleek. Another was in a high temper, and rosred, and jumped, and beat the bars his cage. He also was a man-eater, and I am sure that his manifestations quite cured us of any ambition to go into the jungle,-cured all but the Colonel, whose coming campaigns in the tiger country are themes of occasional conversation. On returning to the residency we found a group of servants from the palace on he veranda, each carrying a tray laden with sweetmeats and nuts, oranges, and other fruits. This was an offering from the Prince, and it was necessary that the General should touch some of the fruit and taste it, and say how touch he was indebted to his Highness for the remembrance. Then the servants marched back to the palace. I don't think that any of us could have been induced to make a meal out of the Royal visuds, not for a considerable part of the Kingdom: but our servants were hanging around with hungry eyes, and, as soon as the General touched the fruit, they swarmed over the trays and bore away the offerings. The Doctor look-ed at the capture from a professional point of view, and saw that he would have work ahead The sure consequence of a present of sweet-meats from the palace is that the residency servants are ill for two or three days.

HOW THE MAHARAJAH'S WIVES SPEND THEIR

The Maharajah sent word that he would receive Gen. Grant at 5. The Maharajah is a pious Prince, a devotee, and almost an ascetic. He gives seven hours a day to devotions. He partakes only of one meal. When he is through with his prayers he plays billiards. husband of ten wives. His tenth wife was marnusband of the wives. His tenth whe was har ried to him a few weeks ago. The court gossi is that he did not want another wife,—that nine were enough,—but in polygamous countries marriages are made to please families, to con-solidate alliances, to win friendships, very ofter to give a home to the widows or sisters of friends. The Maharajah was under some dures of this kind, and his bride was brought hom and is now with her sister brides behind the stone walls, killing time as she best can, while stone walls, killing time as she best can, while her lord prays and plays billiards. I asked one who knows something of Oriental ways what these poor women do whom destiny clevates to the couch of a King. They live in more than cloistered seclusion. They are guarded by eunuchs, and, even when alling, cannot look in the face of the physician, but put their hands through a screen. I heard it said in Jeypore that no face of a Rajput Princess was ever seen by a European. These prejudices are respected by a European. These prejudices are respected and protected by the Imperial Government which respects and protects every custom in India so long as the States behave themselves and pay tribute. In their sectusion the Prin-cesses adorn themselves, see the Nautch girls dance, and read romances. They are not much troubled by the Maharajah. That great Prince, I hear, is tired of everything but his devotions and his billiards. He has no children, and is not supposed to have hopes of an heir. He will, as is the custom in these high families, adopt some Prince of an auxiliary branch. If he fails to do so—and somehow childless Rajahs generally fail, never believing in the inevitable, and putting off the act of adoption until it is too late—the British Government will find one, just as they did in Baroda the day, deposing one ruler and eleva lad 10 or 11 years of age, "who now," as I see in an official paper, "is receiving his education under the supervision of an English tutor." The government of the Kingdom is in the hands of a Council, among whom are the Prime Minister and the principal Brahmin.

RECEPTION AT THE PALACE. We drove to the palace at 4 o'clock, and were shown the Royal stables. There were some fine horses and exhibitions of horsemanship which astonished even the General. We were shown the astronomical buildings of Jai Singh II. which were on a large scale and accurately graded. We climbed to the top of the palace and had a fine view of Jeypore. The palace it-self embraces one-sixth of the city, and there are 10,000 people within its walis—beggars, solare 10,000 people within its walis—beggars, sol-diers, priests, politicians, all manner of human beings—who live on the Royal bounty. The town looked picturesque and cool in the shadows of the descending san. We looked at the quarters devoted to the household. All was dead. Every part of the palace swarmed with life except this. Word had been sent to the household that profune eyes would soon be with life except this. Word had been sent to the household that profane eyes would soon be gazing from the towers, and the ladies went into seclusion. We strolled from building to building—reception-rooms, working-rooms, billiard-rooms, high walled, far apart, with stone walls and gardensall around; space, air, and sunshine. His Highness had arisen this morning carlier than usual, to have his prayers fluished in time to meet the General. At 5 precisely we entered the courtyard leading to the reception-ball. The Maharajah came slowly down the steps with a serious, preoccupied air; not as an old man, but as one who was too weary with a day's labors to make any effort, and shook hands with the General to a seat of honor and sat down at his side. We all ranged ourselves in the chairs. On the side of the General sat the members of his party; on the side of the Maharajah the members of his Cabinet. Dr. Handley acted as interpreter. The Prince said Jeypore was honored in seeing the face of the great American ruler, whose fame had reached llindostan. The General said he had enjoyed his visit, that he was pleased and surprised with the prespective. ruler, whose fame had reached Hindostan. The General said he had enjoyed his visit, that he was pleased and surprised with the prosperity of the people, and that he should have felt he had lost a great deal if he had come to India and not have seen Jeypore. The Maharajah expressed regret that the General made so short a stay. The General answered that he came to India late, and was rather pressed for time from the fact that he wished to see the Viceroy before be left Calcutta, and to that end had promised to be in Calcutta on March 10.

A NAUTER DANCE. A NAUTCH DANCE.

His Highness then made a gesture, and a troop of dancing girls came into the court-yard. One of the features of a visit to Jeypore is what is called the Nautch. The Nautch is a sacred affair, danced by Hindoo girls of a low caste in the presence of the idols in the palace temple. A group of girls came trooping in, under the leadership of an old fellow with a long bear and a hard expression of face, who might have been the original of Dickens' Fagin. The girls wore heavy garments embroidered, the skirts composed of many folds, covered with gold composed of many folds, covered with gold braid. They had ornaments on their heads and jewels in the side of the nose. They had pian faces, and carried out the theory of caste, if there be anything in such a theory, in the contrast between their features and the delicate, sharply cut lines of the higher class Brahmins and the other castes who surrounded the Prince. The grille formed in two lines a tirtle line was and the other castes who surrounded the Prince. The girls formed in two lines, a third line was composed of four musicians, who performed a low, growling kind of music on unearthly instruments. The dance had no value in it, either as an expression of harmony, grace, or motion. What it may have been as an act of devotion according to the Hindoo fait a I could not judge. One of the girls would advance a step or two and then turn around. Another would go through the same. This went down the double line, the instruments keeping up their constant din. I have a theory that music, like art, has a meaning that is one of the expressions of the character and aspirations of a people, and I am quite sure that an ingenious and quick-witted race like the Hindoos would not invent a ceremony and perform it in their temples without some purpose. The Nautch dance is meaningless, it is not even improper. It is attended by no excitement, no manisfestations of religious feeling. A group of coarse, ill-formed women stood in the lines, waiked and twisted about, breaking now and then into a chorus, which added to the din of the instruments. This was the famous Nautch dance, which we were to see in Jeypore with amazement, and to remember as one of the sights in India. Either as an anusement or a religious ceremony it had no value. The girls formed in two lines, a third line was

THE GENERAL DOES NOT ENJOY IT. The Maharajah and his Court looked on as gloomy as rarens, while the General wore that resigned expression—resignation tinted with de-

spair—familiar to those of his Washington friends who had seen him histen to an address from the Women's Rights Association or receive a delegation of Sioux Chiefs. But the scene was striking in many ways. Here was the courtyard of a palace, the walls traced in fanciful gossamer-like architecture. Here were walls and galleries crowded with Court retainers, servants, dependents, soldiers. Here was the falconer, in attendance on the Prince, the falcon perched on his wrist,—a fine, broadchested, manily fellow, standing in attendance, just as I have seen in pictures representing feudal manners in early English davs. Here was the Prince Minister, the head of the Jeppore Government,—a tall, lank nobleman in flowing embroidered robes, with keen, narrow features that I fancied had Hebrew lines in governing faces. I heard some romantic stories of the rise of the Prime Minister; how he had held humble functions and rose in time to sit behind the throne. They was he mile stories of the rise of the Frince Annister; how he had held humble functions and rose in time to sit behind the throne. They say he rules with vigor, is a terror to evil-doers, and has made a good deal of money. Prime Ministers depend upon the will or the whim of the Prince, and as the Prince may die or may have some omen from the astrologers, or something may go wrong with the eacrifices,—the kid's head not failing at the first stroke, or 'a like ominous incident,—the tenure of power is like grambling. I suppose this noble Lord with the aigrette of pearls in his cap, who looks with his thin, uneasy face on the coarse, shambling nautch gits, has his trouble in wielding power. He must have his even the press, the astrony has his trouble in weathing bower. He must keep his eye on the priests, the astrologers, the eunuchs, the spics, and, above all, upon the British Resident, who lives in a shady garden on the outskirts of the town, and whose little finger is more powerful than all the Princes of

A GAME OF BILLIARDS.

Next to the Prime Minister sits the Chief of the Brahmins, a most holy man, who wears a yellowish robe, his brow stamped with his sacred yellowish. the branchis, a most boy han, who wars a reliowish robe, his brow stamped with his sacred caste, so holy that he would regard the bread of his master unclean, a middle-aged, full-bodied, healthy priest, more European in feature than his associates. He eats opium, a many high and holy men do in Iodia, and you see that his fineers twitch restlessly. He is the favorite Brahmin and conscience-keeper of the Maharajah, receives large revenues from the tempics, lives in a palace, and is a member of the King's Coungil. The younger man carrying a sword, with a square, full head, is a Bengales scholar or pundit, the Prince's private secretary, who speaks English, and looks as if one day he might be Prime Minister. The Maharajah sit, as it were, soused back into his chair, his eyes covered with heavy silver-mounted spectacle, very tired and bored, looking at the nautch girls as though they were a million of miles away, He has been praving all day, and has had no dinner. The scene is wholly Oriental—the late. He has been praying all day, and has had no dinner. The scene is wholly Oriental—the color, the movement, the odd faces you see around you, and the light, trifling, fantastic architecture which surrounds all. The shadons grew longer and longer, and Dr. Hendley, evidently thinking that the dance had served every useful purpose, said a word to the Prince, who made a sign. The dance stopped, the guils vanished, and we all went into the main drawing-room, and from thence to the billfard-room. room, and from thence to the billiard-room game. I never can remember whether the red ball counts or not when you pocket it. The General played in an indiscriminate, promis-cuous manner, and made some wonderful show in the way of missing balls he intended to strike. Mr. Boric, whose interest in the Gen-eral's fortunes extends to billards, began to deplore those excentric experiments, when eral's fortunes extends to biliards, began to deplore those eccentric experiments, when the General said he had not played biliards for thirty years. The Maharajan tried to lose the game, and said to one of his attendants that he was auxious to show the General that delicate mark of hospitality. But I cannot inagine a more difficult task than for one in full practice at billiards to lose a game to Gen. Grant. The game ended, his Higiness winning by more points than I am willing to print for the gratification of the General's enemies. the gratification of the General's enemies AN INDIAN FAREWELL.

Then we strolled into the gardens and looked at the palace towers, which the Prine took pleasure in showing the General, and which ooked airy and beautiful in the rosy snadows of he descending sun. There were beds of flowers the descending sun. There were beds of flowers and trees, and the coming night which comes so swiftly in these latitudes brought a cooling breeze. Then his Highness gave us each a obtograph of his Royal person consecrated with his Royal autograph, which he wrote on the top of a marble railing. Then we strolled toward the grand hall of ceremony to take our leave. Taking leave is a solemn act in India. We stered the spacious hall where the Prince received the Prince of Wales. Night had come so rapidly that servants came in all directions carrying canthat servants came in all directions carrying dles and torches that lit up the gaudy tering hall. An attendant carried a traying wreaths of the rose and jessamine. Maharajah, taking two of these wreaths, put them on the neck of the General. He did the same to Mrs. Grant and all the members of the party. Then, taking a string of gold and silker cord, he placed that on Mrs. Grant as a special honor. The General, who was instructed by the English Resident, took four wreaths and put em on the neck of the Maharajah, who pre transferred it to Mrs. Grant's handserant. With another portion he passed his hands along the President's breast and shoulders. This was done to each of the party. The General then taking the perfume passed his hands over the Maharajah's shoulders, and so concluded the ceremony which in all Royal interviews in the East is expressed. ceremony which in all Royal interviews in the East is supposed to mean a lasting friendship. Then the Prince, taking Gen. Grant's hand in his own, led him from the hall, across the garden, and to the gateway of his palace, holding his hand all the time. Our carriages were waiting, and the Prince took his leave, saying how much he was honored by the General's visit. The cavalry escort formed in line, the guard presented arms, and we drove at a full gallop to our home. And so ended one of the most interesting and eventful days in our visit so India.

Contemporary Review.

It may be observed that the names given to Eastern countries by us Europeans are generally very different from those employed by the natives themselves. For instance, the people of China do not call their country China Chun-kwo, "the central kingdom." Nor do Chun-kwo, "the central kingdom." Nor do our Indian fellow-subjects call their county India. The names employed by them are Hindustan for that large portion of India where Hindi and its dialects are spoken, Dekhan for the south, and other special names, like Punjah, for special localities. The whole of India is often called Bharata-yarsha. According to a common account of their own origin given by often called Bharata-varsha. According to a common account of their own origin given by the Afghans themselves, the name of Afghan a derived from a person named Afghana, the subposed son of one Irmia (for Jeremiah), a son of Saul (corrupted into Talut), King of Israel. According to other the name is a mere nickname, derived from the plural of the Arabic word lighan, "a compolaint," and given to the mountain cians because of their turbulent and queruous proclivities. It appears tolerably certain that the name Afghanistan, though now sometimes adopted by the natives themselves. certain that the name Afghanistan, though now sometimes adopted by the natives themselves, was originally imposed by outsiders, probably by Persianis. A common name for the country used by the natives was Pusht or Pasht, or Pashtan, whence they called themselves Pashtain and their language Pashto. Those Afghanish who have settled in India are called Pathanish (for Pashtans). Others who colonized the district of Rohikand are called Rohilias from a Pashtan word, Roh, a mountain. To this day many Afghans settle in the Punjab or traversalindia as traders. But the common name for Afghanistan most usual among the natives is simply Wilayate—"the country." When they employ a more distinctive appellation they call the western part of the country toward. Persia—when there is a desert—Khorassan, and the mountainous plateau on the eastern side Kahul. Those Afghanistan has been sopken of as the Switzerland of Asia. But in many respects it presents a great contrast to Switzerland broken up into fragments and sprinkled in irregular patches over fragments and sprinkled in irregular patches over a quadrilateral region at least three or four times the size of that country, with an area onearly 600 miles in its fullest extent by 45 broad. This irregular plateau is bounded on the north by the snow-clad Hindu Kush (an extension of the Himalayas, Kush meaning mountain), and on the east by the Sulaiman range. It is traversed on one side by the lofty, sploplike ride of the Sufed-Koh, whence radiate countless, valley, formed by a complication of like ride of the Sufed-Kon, whence rambe countless valleys formed by a complication of vast rib-like mountain buttresses which jut out in all directions. Albeit the ruins of great cities attest the former grandeur of Afghanistan, it is at present an extremely poor country, with a sparse population of about 5,000,000 persons, divided and sub-divided into a confused medley of heterogeneous tribes and sub-tribes. A European traveler suddenly transported to Afghanistan, even though he came from Switzerland, would be struck by its lofty, snow peaks, its formidable passes, and impregnable mountain would be strick by its lotty, show become formidable passes, and impregnable mountain fastnesses. He would be amazed at the extent of its desolate wastes, its uncultivated tracts, unrelieved by trees, undiversified by lakes, and destitute of inclosures. He would at the same time be charmed by the fertility of some of its plains and valleys, and the industry displayed in their cultivation.

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